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A P P E N D I X
T O T H E
I N D I A C O U R I E R
E X T R A O R D I N A R Y ;

C O N T A I N I N G
C O P I E S O F A L L T H E P A P E R S

L A I D B E F O R E T H E
H o n o u r a b l e t h e H o u s e o f C o m m o n s ,

B Y M R . M O R T O N ,

F R O M T H E
U n i t e d C o m p a n y o f M e r c h a n t s o f E n g l a n d

T R A D I N G T O T H E
E A S T I N D I E S ,

R E L A T I V E T O
W A R R E N H A S T I N G S , E S Q .
L A T E G O V E R N O R G E N E R A L O F B E N G A L , & c .

V O L . I .

P r i n t e d i n t h e Y e a r M . D C C . L X X X V I .

APPENDIX
TO THE
INDIA COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY

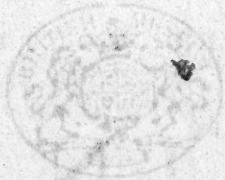
CONTAINING

COPIES OF ALL THE PAPERS
PRESENTED TO
Honourable the House of Commons

BY MR. MORTON

FROM THE

United Company of Merchants of England



EAST INDIES

RELATIVE TO

BATTLE OF HASTINGS, 1066

BY THE HONOURABLE GEORGE OF BERNARD

VOL. I

Printed by the University Press, Cambridge

INDIA COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

A P P E N D I X

T O

Mr. HASTINGS's Parliamentary Trial.

COPY of the 14th, 15th, and 16th Paragraph of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council, dated 4th July 1777.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY's GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL, dated 4th July, 1777.

Par. 14. **I**N regard to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, to whose conduct we have no other objection, than his refusing to submit his correspondence to the perusal of the Governor General and Council, we feel a concern in being obliged again to express our disapprobation of such refusal; and are particularly sorry, that the tenderness with which we treated the subject in our letter of the 15th December 1775, should have induced the Governor General to draw conclusions manifestly contrary to our intentions, and to the sentiments expressed in that letter.

15. In order to obviate every doubt on this head, we hereby order and direct, that our Governor General do forthwith deliver in to your Board, all such parts of his correspondence with Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, from the day of his departure from Fort William, to his return to that settlement, as have hitherto been withheld from your perusal, or withdrawn from the said correspondence.

16. It is also our express direction, That Mr. Middleton deliver to you, without delay, the whole of his original correspondence with the Governor General, with Sujah ul Dowlah, and with all and every other person on public business, from the time of his departure from Fort William, in January 1774, to his return thither in January 1775, together with his Diary, and all minutes made by him in such diary; and that an authenticated copy of the whole be transmitted to us by the first opportunity, for our information.

ROHILLA PRIZE MONEY.

To Colonel ALEXANDER CHAMPION, Commander in Chief of the Forces under the Presidency.

Sir,

THE honourable the President and select Committee having thought proper to refer to our consideration your letter to the President of the 8th instant, with copy of the Vizier's inclosed, informing him of a donation of seven lacks of Rupees, granted by the Vizier to the army in actual service under your command, by his obligation payable in six months, we have chosen to avoid

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any

any discussion on the propriety of this measure, as we find ourselves precluded from a decision upon it by an express clause in the late act of Parliament transmitted us by the Honourable the Court of Directors, which prohibits the servants of the Company, civil or military, from receiving any presents, upon any pretence whatsoever. For your better information, we send you inclosed a copy of the said clause, which will doubtless appear to you a sufficient reason for us to refuse our assent to the acceptance of this gift.

Fort William,
the 29th August 1774.

We, are, with esteem, &c.

To COLONEL CHAMPION, ETC.

Dear Sir,

I Received your favour of the 8th instant on the 27th, as I was on the point of dispatching letters, which I had already written and closed, to the Vizier, the Resident, and yourself, on the subject of the Vizier's intentions, communicated to me by Mr. Nath. Middleton, to reward the services of the Brigade in the manner in which your letter informs me he has since carried into execution. Your letter, placing the subject in a new point of view, determined me to suspend my dispatches, until I had taken the sense of the members of the committee upon their contents. By their advice I now forward to you the letter which I had before prepared; and am authorised by Messrs. Aldersey and Dacres to declare, that they concur with me in the sentiments therein expressed. Your letter I have laid before them in select committee, and it was agreed to refer it to the council at large, as we did not think ourselves, as a committee, authorised to give our assent to the donation. The mode of it not being strictly conformable to the past resolutions of the Board, nor (considered in respect to the time) to the order of the Court of Directors, it was accordingly referred, and the Board readily consented to give their sanction to the Vizier's donation, and to empower the troops to receive it. But they could not help disapproving of the manner in which this transaction had been conducted, for the following reasons:—Because it was more the appearance of a stipulation made for future services, than a return for gratitude for past—Because, by the declaration of the Vizier, which provides against a refusal on my part, and by your own publication of his intention to the army, notwithstanding the reserve admitted of the sanction of Government, the Government is in effect precluded from deciding upon it—And because, in both these points of view, the donation is repugnant to the sense of the Court of Directors, in the orders above alluded to. In this manner the Board had formed their determination; but it did not then occur to us to consult the new act of Parliament, a surmise on this subject was only suggested before we broke up. Upon a reference, however, to it, I was much disappointed, and sorry to find that our intentions were intirely defeated, by a clause in the act, to be in force after the 1st of August, 1774, which deprives us of the power to grant, and expressly prohibits the army to receive, the Nabob's intended donation; I inclose a copy of this clause, although I make no doubt of your having received the act from your correspondents. Agreeable to the positive sense of this clause, notwithstanding it is expressed individually, there is not a doubt but the army is included, with all other persons, in the prohibition for receiving presents or donations; a confirmation of which is, that in the clause of exceptions, wherein "Counsellors at Law, Physicians, Surgeons, and Chaplains, are permitted to receive the fees annexed to their profession," no mention whatever is made of any latitude given to the army, or any circumstance wherein it would be allowable for them to receive presents. This point it seems was particularly debated in the House: Lord Clive stated the cases wherein he thought it would be proper and necessary to allow the army to receive gratuities or presents; but his reasoning was over-ruled, and no exception admitted in favour of the army. This unlucky discovery of an exclusion by act of Parliament, which admits of no abatement or evasion wherever its authority extends, renders a revival of our proceedings necessary, and leaves no option to our decision. It is not like the ordinances of the Court of Directors, where a favourable construction may be put, and some room is left for the interposition of the authority vested in ourselves, but positive and decisive, admitting neither of refinement nor misconstruction: I should be happy if in this instance a method could be devised of setting the act aside, which I should most willingly embrace; but, in my opinion, an opposition, would be to incur the penalty. The most eligible plan that I can think of in the present circumstances, is, for the administration to receive the sum intended by the Vizier as a donation to the Brigade, and deposit it in the Company's cash; to proceed to the calculation of the proportion due to each individual of the army; to make a public record of the name of every person entitled to a share, with the exact sum specified which is due to him, by which means, if the donation should be admitted, the right and property of every individual will be exactly ascertained and fixed, beyond the possibility of any future event to alter—equally recoverable, whether he may be in the service, or removed from it, and in case of death, attainable to the heirs or executors of the deceased. This appears to me the best expedient for the interest

interest of the army; but as I do not know your sentiments upon it, nor the general sense of the army, I have not offered it to the public consideration of the Board—the proposal, if approved, will come with the greatest propriety from you; and I can venture to assure you, that the members of administration will readily adopt it, and that they will strongly recommend the Vizier's donation to the approbation of the Court of Directors; or if the power of granting acceptance should not be vested in them, that the Parliament may be petitioned in favour of their army. As I confidently hope that the issue of such an application would be favourable, the only inconvenience to the army will be the delay in the payment of their shares, which I shall endeavour to prevent from becoming a loss to them, by proposing the payment of interest for the loan of their money to the Company.—Since writing the first part of this letter, the Board have reconsidered the subject of the donation; and as it appears to them that their former resolution, with their remarks upon the mode of accepting the donation, might suggest arguments to invalidate the claims of the army, which now must rest upon a reference home, they agreed to give up every consideration respecting the transaction of this business to the interest of the army, and to suppress every circumstance that might affect their plea with the Court of Directors; resting the matter solely upon the act of Parliament, and entirely obliterating their former proceedings. You will with this receive a letter from the Board, and with it a copy of the clause of the act of Parliament, which prevents me from sending it, as I have mentioned above.

Fort William,
the 31st August, 1774.

I am, dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Received September 22d.

Copy of Correspondence, &c. relative to the State and Alterations in the Government and Administration of the landed Revenues of the Province of Benares, since the Settlement with Rajah Myipnarain.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 5th February 1782.

RECEIVED the following letter from the Resident at Benares:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to transmit you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this treasury, from the 1st assen, answering to the 14th of September 1781, to the 20th January 1782, by which you will perceive that Rajah Myipnarain has liquidated the three first kists of Assin, Kautick, and Augun.

Cheyte Sing, the late Rajah, had paid his kists only to that due the 4th July; the late disturbances which broke out the 16th August prevented my receipt of the one due the 4th of that month.

On the 16th July 1781, I had completed the payment of two kists, or the Sum of Benares Sicca Rupees 3,49,356. 13. 8, to the House of Gopaul Doss, Hurry Kissen Doss; the Sum of Benares S. R. 1,74,678. 6. 10. was due to him on the accession of Rajah Myipnarain. By the accompanying account you will perceive, that I have disbursed Benares Sicca Rupees 50,000, in part payment of this demand.

Benares,
25th January 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) WM. MARKHAM.

Ordered, That the Accounts inclosed in the above letter be referred to the Accomptant General.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 18th March, 1782.

RECEIVED the following Letter from the Resident at Benares;

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to transmit you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from the 21st January 1782 to the 3d March 1782, by which you will perceive, that Rajah Myipnarain has liquidated his fourth kist, or that for poos.

You

You will observe, that Rajah Myipnarain has not as yet liquidated his two kiets for Maug and Phaugun. I expect to receive the whole of the former in five days at farthest, when I shall do myself the honour of addressing your honourable Board.

I have paid to Gopaul Dofs the whole of his demand upon this Treasury, as directed by your honourable Board, in your letter of the 25th May 1781, and have taken his receipt. He applied to me for interest on the money due to him, from the 4th August 1781, being 1,74,678. 6. 10, and which the late disturbances prevented me at that time from disbursing; but I informed him I could not comply with his request till I received your directions to that purpose.

Benares.
8th March 1782.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

Ordered, That the accounts inclosed in the above letter be sent to the Accomptant General.

The Governor General recommends, that Mr. J. M. Playdell may be appointed second Assistant to the Resident at Benares.

Agreed to the Governor General's recommendation, and ordered accordingly.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 8th April 1782.

READ the following letters from the Resident at Benares.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I do myself the honour of transmitting you, according to the orders of the Honourable Governor General, when at Benares, account particulars of the Customs, as designed to be levied, and of the duty as levied by Rajah Chyte Sing.

You will perceive that, to preserve uniformity, and to point out whatever difference there may be between the present duty and that proposed to be levied, in a more striking manner, I have rated the three last columns on a Tungay or fix maunds, the load which a bullock is supposed to carry, as the former method of collecting the duty was on the weight, not on the value of the goods.

I shall trust to the candour of your Honourable Board for my excuse, in pointing out some articles on which a duty of 5 per cent. will be too heavy, and by which the collection would be required; viz. mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, and silk.

The people who principally trade in these articles, are the Maratta merchants, and a religious sect called Ahteels, who generally land their goods at Mirzapore, and from thence carry them by land and bullocks into the decan, or to delhy; and they will find it more profitable to unload their boats at Patna, and carry their goods through Ramgur, than to pay so heavy a custom as 5 per cent. will amount to in the road from Patna to Mirzapore.

I know for certain, that on the rumour being spread, in December last, that 5 per cent. was to be levied on every article, by the directions of the Honourable the Governor General, that the principal houses in the decan immediately ordered their gomastahs to stop all their boats at Patna, and to send their goods by the route above-mentioned, if the duty of 5 per cent. was continued.

I beg leave to lay before your honourable Board another proposition, whether it will not be judicious to reduce the 5 per cent. to $2\frac{1}{2}$, on our own staple commodities; broad cloth, Europe iron, steel and copper.

Benares,
the 20th March 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

P.S. I have not been able to bring some certain articles within the accompanying statement, on account of their indefinite value and weight. You will observe, that the cloths more particularly are in the above predicament.

(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

To J. P. Auriol, Esquire, Secretary to the Honourable Board, Fort William.

Sir,

In the letter of the 20th instant, which I did myself the honour of writing to you, the Honourable Board, I by mistake inclosed an unfinished copy of the average rate of Benares duties. You will oblige me by adding at the bottom of last page the following words.

“ N.B. Ac-

" N.B. According to the Perwannah, granted by the Honourable the Governor General to Rajah
 " Cheit Sing, for the collection of duties in the Zemindary of Benares, the Aumeer of the town
 " of Benares levies 2 per cent. upon the price of all goods, exclusive of the duties above-mentioned,
 " This collection is still continued."

Benares,
 March 29th 1782.

I am, &c.
 (Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

Ordered, That the account enclosed in the letter of the 20th March be entered after the consultation.

Resolved, That the duties of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. collected by the Aumeen, be abolished.

Agreed, That the following letter be written to Mr. Markham.

Sir,

WE have received your letter of the 20th ultimo, with the account of duties designed to be levied by the Governor General's late new Arrangement, and of these exacted by the late Raja.

As we agree with you in opinion, that the duty of 5 per cent. being a great increase upon the former rates on some articles would be too heavy, we direct, that it be reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the following goods, viz.

Saffron,
 Cinnamon,
 Mace,
 Cloves,
 Nutmegs,
 Cochineal,
 Raw silk,
 Broad cloth,,
 Europe iron
 Steel,
 Copper.

Fort William,
 the 8th April 1782.

We are, &c.

Account Particulars of the BENARES DUTIES, containing every Article of Merchandize that passes through the Raja of Benares; the Average Bazar Prices; how much the Amount of Duty will be at 5 per Cent. the Duty, as levied by RAJA CHIEFTE SING, and at present continued; and how much that DUTY is per Cent. on each ARTICLE.

NAMES OF THE ARTICLES.

Keranch — drugs, spices, &c.	Average Bazar Prices of the under-mentioned Articles, as delivered to me by the Honorable Governor General.	Showing the Amount Duty, at 5 per Cent. on the under-mentioned Articles, per Tunga of Six Maunds, on the Average Bazar Prices.	Showing the Rate of Duty, as levied by the late Rajah Chiete Sing, and at present continued, per Tunga of six maunds.	Showing how much the foregoing column of duty is per cent. per Tunga of six maunds.
Separee poorbe, beetle nut of the East.				
1st fort — per maund	12 —	3 9 7 1/4	7 —	9 13 6
2d fort — per maund	11 —	3 4 9 1/4	7 —	10 0 8 1/2
Separee deackanee, beetle nut of the South	4 8 —	12 12 —	23 —	9 — 3 1/2
Gool murruck, } Black Pepper, 2 forts.				
or				
Titfillee gerd				
1st poorbe — per maund	22 —	6 9 7	9 — 6	6 13 5
2d deackanee — per maund	40 —	12 —	9 — 6	3 12 2 1/2

NAMES OF THE ARTICLES.

Peepul, }
 or, } Long pepper, per maund
 Titfillee Deraz }
 Peepla mool, long pepper roots, 3 sorts
 1st — per maund
 2d — per maund
 3d — per maund
 Muckana, a kind of water nut, per maund
 Herrumjee, an earth used in washing cloths, 2 sorts
 1st Poorbie, per maund
 2d Deckanee, per maund
 Hubdie }
 Jurdee Chol } Turmeric
 1st Sort — per maund
 2d Sort — per maund
 Nergeel — Cocoa nuts, per cent.

EXTRACT OF BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 8th April 1782.

THE Governor General lays before the Board a Letter which he has just received from the Resident at Benares. He deems the subject of so much importance, that he wishes the Board to take it immediately into consideration, and whatever orders it may be necessary for him to give to the Chief Magistrate of that city, he thinks that an answer to the Resident should be sent in the name of the Board.

Sir,

It is with much concern that I find myself obliged to inform you of the ill behaviour of Durbeetzy Sing, and its melancholy consequences, on the morning of yesterday.

The plain statement of the case is as follows.

A body of armed men, to the amount of an hundred and fifty or two hundred, entered the town of Benares, and attempted to carry off by force the person of one Bussant Loll, whom Durbeetzy Sing affirms is indebted to him on account of revenue. The man, assembling his friends, opposed force by force; in the skirmish an unconcerned spectator was shot through the body, and two of the Naib's parties were desperately wounded.

Immediately as the intelligence reached me, I directed Captain Hogan to parade two companies of sepoy, and in a message to the Chief Magistrate, informing him that a military force, if he judged it necessary, was ready to march to his assistance.

Durbeetzy Sing, on my requisition, delivered up three people who were the leaders of the party in this disturbance, and I have sent them to Ally Ibrahim Cawn, that justice may be done upon them according to law.

It will however be an hard case, should these poor wretches suffer capitally for the obedience which they paid to the commands of the Naib; they were ignorant of the illegality of the service on which they were sent. Durbeetzy Sing is the person criminal on whom the whole censure ought to fall, and the punishment be inflicted.

His direct procedure would have been either to have applied, through me, to the Chief Magistrate for the enforcement of the payment of the money due to him, or for the delivery of the person of his debtor. In such a case there is an absolute necessity for supporting his claim, lest the collection of his revenue should be impeded; but it is equally as incumbent on me to watch with a jealous eye, lest any encroachment should be made, as in the present case, on the authority of the Chief Magistrate, as the peace and quiet of the town in a great measure depend on the reverence and respect with which his character is considered, and the knowledge which the public ought to have of his independence from any controul of the Rajah.

I should be wanting in equity to Ally Ibrahim Cawn, was I to be silent on the moderation and propriety of his conduct, since he has been vested with his present appointment. He has, I believe, given universal satisfaction; and by how much it was more difficult for him to escape from censure in a town where the institution of an Adawlut was new, and its powers heretofore unexperienced, by

so much he deserves applause from you and the Honourable Board, and I hope it will be given to him as the just reward of his merit.

Benares,
April 1st, 1782.

I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

P. S.—I have enclosed a letter from Ally Ibrahim Cawn.

(Signed)

W M.

Agreed, That the following letter be immediately written to Mr. Markham.

Sir,

The Governor General has just received, and imparted to us, your letter addressed to him under date the 1st instant.

We approve the conduct which you observed on occasion of the disturbances caused by the violence of Durbeetzy Sing's people, by parading the troops, and offering their aid to the support of the Chief Magistrate in keeping the peace of the town; but we are pleased to find that the tumult was quelled without their assistance. We think that Durbeetzy Sing, was very reprehensible, in attempting to introduce a military force into the city of Benares; we direct that you signify our displeasure to him, and acquaint him, that if any person in Benares is indebted on account of the revenue, he may summon him by his own warrant, but must apply to the Chief Magistrate for his authority to apprehend him, in case of disobedience, and not assume that power in his own person. We shall give orders to the Chief Magistrate to grant him every necessary assistance in cases of this kind, but not to suffer the peace of the city to be disturbed by the lawless acts of his dependants; at the same time it will be necessary to publish that all persons, who endeavour to shelter themselves in the town, in order to avoid payment of their rents, shall be liable to severe punishment.

For William,
9th August 1782.

We are, &c.

Agreed, that the Governor General be requested to issue the necessary orders in consequence to the Chief Magistrate at Benares.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be directed to, order Colonel Sir John Cumming, with five regiments, to return immediately towards the Carunnassar, and to halt in any convenient situation, within the province of Bahar, in that neighbourhood.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 22d April 1782.

READ the following letter from General Stibbert.

Gentlemen,

The Governor General having intimated to me the necessity of forming a corps for the immediate defence of the fort of Beejai Ghurr, and the neighbouring districts, and having requested that I would draw out a plan of such an establishment as I judged would answer the purpose, I beg leave to submit the accompanying to your consideration.

As we have always experienced a difficulty in recruiting the regular regiments stationed in Bengal, which difficulty now increases, there will arise to the service a very great advantage from having a body of disciplined men, from whence draguhts may at all times be made; I therefore propose that this corps, besides performing the services of the above garrison, shall be a nursery for supplying recruits to fill up all occasional vacancies in the regiments below.

The Board will see that I propose this corps shall receive Brigade pay, and half batta; less than that I am afraid would not be sufficient for the men, considering the services on which they may be employed; and were they to receive more, on being draughted to corps in cantonments, they would consider a reduction of pay as a hardship, and not be prevailed on to remain.

To the end that the intention of this corps may be fully answered, I shall in the event of the Board's complying with the proposition, give such instructions as shall appear to me best calculated for the purpose.

For the command of the corps I beg leave to propose Captain Archibald Hook, who is, I think, in every respect well qualified for the charge.

Fort William,
the 15th April 1782.

I am, &c.

GI. STIBBERT.

PLAN

PLAN of a Corps to be raised for the Service of the Garrison of Bejai Ghurr, and Defence of that Frontier; and for a Nursery to supply the Regiments of Sepoys stationed in Bengal with Recruits, to fill up all Vacancies which may happen in them.

ESTABLISHMENT.

For the Corps.	{	1 Captain Commandant.
		1 European Adjutant.
		1 Assistant Surgeon.
		1 Serjeant Major.
		1 Quarter Master Serjeant.
		1 Drill Serjeant.
		10 Subahdars.
		10 Jemadars.
		40 Havildars.
		40 Naicks.
		700 Sepoys.
		10 Drummers and Fifes.
		10 Trumpeters.
		10 Beefties.
Native Staff Effective.	{	1 Jemadar Adjutant.
		1 Havildar Major.
		3 Black Doctors.
		10 Sircars.
		3 Gurry Men.

ARTIFICERS.

- 1 Mistry Smith.
- 1 Fireman.
- 1 Hammerman.
- 1 Armourer.
- 1 Sicklegar.
- 1 Carpenter.
- 1 Sail Maker.
- 2 Chucklers.

LASCARS, BILDARS, &c.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 Tindal, | } For pitching and trenching tents, clearing ground, &c. |
| 10 Lascars, | |
| 5 Bildars, | |
| 3 Sweepers, | } For the officers and servants. |
| 3 Watermen, | |

ESTABLISHMENT for the ARTILLERY.

For the Garrison.	{	1 Serang.
		2 Tindals.
		2 Cassobs.
		50 Lascars.
		1 Head Smith.
		2 Inferior ditto.
		1 Head Carpenter.
		2 Inferior Carpenters.
		10 Builders.
		10 Coolies.
		2 Sweepers.
		1 Bullock Bheesty.
		1 Hand ditto.

The sum of 150 rupees per month is to be allowed to the Captain Commandant, for iron, steel, charcoal, bazar medicines, repairs of camp equipage, &c. required for the service of the garrison and corps; 50 rupees per month is also allowed for writers and stationary: and 120 for Hircarrah, &c.

The same off-reckonings to be deducted from the pay of the men of this corps, as from the Brigade regiments, the amount of which is to be paid to the Captain Commandant at the end of the year, who will furnish his men with clothing made up after the usual form.

Whenever any drafts of men are made from this corps, their arms, accoutrements, and cloathing are to be retained for fresh levies, which are to be immediately made to complete the establishment, and be ready to answer further demands.

(Signed) G. I. STIBBERT.

The native officers, sepoy, and other people belonging to this corps, are to receive the pay which is established for the regular regiments, and half batta, whether stationed in or out of the garrison.

(Signed) G. I. STIBBERT.

The Governor General delivers in the following minute on this subject.

Governor General,

Having had an opportunity of viewing the fort of Bidjy Gur, I am of opinion, both from the importance of its situation, on the extreme frontier of our provinces, and from its great elevation, which renders it impregnable, if properly defended, against any number of assailants, that it ought to be maintained, and a small garrison would be sufficient for that purpose; but if neglected by us, such a post, in the possession of a foreign or hostile power, might prove of infinite danger to our interests in that quarter: I therefore recommend, as the first point of consideration, that it be kept and garrisoned by the Company's forces. The General's plan has two objects: first, the defence of the place, for which, as I have said, a very few men will be sufficient against multitudes; but they would require frequent reliefs, on account of the unhealthiness of the air, both in the summer and rainy seasons.

The 2d object is, to make this establishment a nursery for recruits, which may be had of very fit men for the service in the neighbourhood; I recommend the establishment accordingly.

The forts of Augoury and Luteifpoor being of little or no consequence to the security of the frontier or of the province, whilst we have a garrison at Bidjgur, I recommend their being given up to the Zemindar, or destroyed, as the Board shall judge best; but no ill consequence is to be apprehended from putting them into the hands of the Zemindar.

I deferred giving any final orders on these subjects whilst I was at Benares, wishing that the Board and Commander in Chief might have an opportunity of discussing those points, and forming their ultimate opinion from personal enquiry.

Agreed to the Commander in Chief's plan and proposal.

Ordered, That it be issued in general orders.

Resolved, That the forts of Leitteepore and Augoury be delivered up to the Zemindars by the Resident, he taking their receipts for the same, with a promise to deliver them up to any garrison that the Board may think proper to place them in.

Agreed, That the following letter be written to Mr. Markham.

Sir,

We direct that the forts of Augoury and Lutteeepore, in the Zemindary of Benares, be delivered up to the Zemindar, on his giving you a receipt in writing for the same, with an obligation to restore them, or either of them, when demanded, if at any time hereafter this government should deem it necessary to garrison them with the Company's troops.

Fort William,
22d April 1782.

We are, &c.

Read the following letter from General Stibbert.

Gentlemen,

I do myself the honour of laying before you the copy of a letter addressed to me by Colonel Blair; and have to request, that the Board will be pleased to give such instructions to the Resident at Benares,

Benares, as they may judge proper, respecting the payment of the arrears due to the troops stationed in that Zemindary.

Fort William,
18th April 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. I. STIBBERT.

Major General STIBBERT, Commander in Chief of the Forces, &c. &c.

Sir,

I consider it as my duty to acquaint you, that the garrison of Chunar, and the troops under my command in the Zemindary of Benares, will be four months in arrears the end of this month,

Chunar,
the 9th April 1782.

I am, with respect, &c.

(Signed)

WM. BLAIR.

A true copy.

Wm. Scott, Secretary.

Governor General,

I recommend that the Resident at Benares be immediately instructed to discharge the arrears due to the troops in that province, as stated by the Commander in Chief. And that in future the monthly disbursements of the Paymaster's office on that station be advanced by the Resident to the Paymaster, for which the latter shall grant his bills on the Paymaster General.

Agreed to.—The following letter is accordingly written to Mr. Markham.

Sir,

It having been represented to us that the troops commanded by Colonel Blair will be four months in arrears of pay by the end of this month, if no present means are taken to satisfy them, we direct that you discharge the arrears which shall be due to these troops, and that in future you advance the sums requisite for the monthly disbursements of the Paymaster on that station, taking his drafts on the Military Paymaster General for the amount, transmitting them to the Presidency.

Fort William,
the 18th April 1782.

We are, &c.

Received a letter as follows, from Colonel Blair.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with the instructions of the Honourable the Governor General, dated the 14th January 1782, directing me to order a survey to be made of the grain taken and deposited in the forts of Beejee Ghur and Leetiepsore;

I hereby enclose the reports that have been made to me, specifying the different sorts of grain, also the quantity and quality of each, contained in the above forts.

From the general bad state which this grain has been found to be in, and the great proportion of it reported unserviceable, partly from age, but mostly owing to the bad condition in which the golas are reported to me to be in, there is my reason to conclude, that the first rain will render the whole useless. I would therefore beg leave to recommend it to government to order it to be disposed of in what manner they may think proper, without delay.

Chunar Ghur,
the 28th March 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. BLAIR.

Ordered, That the enclosures in Colonel Blair's letter be entered after the consultation.

Resolved, That the following letters be written to Mr. Markham and Colonel Blair.

Sir,

Having received reports from Colonel Blair of the quantity of grain lying in store in the forts of Bidjee Ghur and Lutteeppore, we enclose copies thereof for your information. We direct that you receive charge of the same, and order it to be sold on the Company's account, either on the spot, or at such other place as you shall deem most advantageous.

Fort William,
22d April 1782.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

Governor General and Council.

Sir,

We have received your letter of the 28th ultimo, with the reports enclosed of the grain in store at Bidjee Gurr and Lutteeppore, which we have directed the Resident to receive charge of, and to order to be sold at public auction. You will therefore cause the same to be delivered over to him.

Fort William,
22d April 1782.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

Governor General and Council.

Report of the Quantity of GRAIN weighed in the Garrison of BEEJIE GHURR, from Sunday the 24th February to Sunday the 3d of March, both days included.

	Wheat, much damaged and worm-eaten, very little substance in it.		Colley, damaged by the rain coming through the roof of the godown.		Cookee, damaged by the rain coming through the roof of the godown.		Rice, good, but wants cleaning; very much dirt and dust in it.		Gram, much worm-eaten, and damaged by the rain.		Massee, good, but very dirty, wants cleaning.		Paddy, most of it decayed, having no substance in it.		Grand Total.	
	Maunds.	Sears.	Maunds.	Sears.	Maunds.	Sears.	Maunds.	Sears.	Maunds.	Sears.	Maunds.	Sears.	Maunds.	Sears.	Maunds.	Sears.
February 24th, weighed	150	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	10
Ditto 25th, ditto	296	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	5
Ditto 26th, ditto	40	15	36	14	40	14	45	10	51	20	60	10	130	—	403	30
Ditto 27th, ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332	—
March 1st, ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	—
Ditto 2d, ditto	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295	—
Ditto 3d, ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	—
Total	611	30	36	14	40	14	45	10	51	20	60	10	1,102	—	1,947	5

[12]

In one godown.

Part of what is contained in the 2d godown.

WILLIAM DENBY,
Captain Commanding 2d Battalion, 7th Regiment,
Garrison of Bidgegurr.

Report of the Quantity and Quality of GRAIN weighed in the Garrison of Bidzégur, from 4th March to 10th ditto inclusive.

WILLIAM DENBY.

	Paddy, very little damaged.	Cuddoo, very little damaged.	Cuddoo, the greatest part damaged.	Cuddoo, totally unfit for use.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	Maunds. Seers. Maunds. Seers. Maunds. Seers. Maunds. Seers.					
March 4th, weighed	375	—	—	—	375	—
5th,	180	—	—	—	180	—
6th,	—	20	—	—	20	—
7th,	—	375	—	—	375	—
8th,	—	337	—	—	337	—
9th,	40	—	—	—	40	—
10th,	100	—	—	—	100	—
Total	755	325	—	—	1080	—

WILLIAM DENBY.
Capt. Commanding 2d Batt. 7th Regt.
Fort of Bidzégur.

Report of the Quantity of GRAIN weighed in the Garrison of BIDZE GHURR, from Monday the 11th to Sunday the 7th March, both Days included.

	Wheat, Good.		Rice, Good.		Paddy, Good.		Coodeo, Good.		Golley, Good.		Linfed, Good.		Wheat, damaged.		Rice, damaged.		Paddy, damaged.		Gram, damaged.		Coodeo, damaged.		Mufree, damaged.		Total.		REMARKS.
	Mounds.	Sears.	Mounds.	Sears.	Mounds.	Sears.	Mounds.	Sears.	Mounds.	Sears.	Mounds.	Sears.	Mounds.	Sears.	Mounds.	Sears.	Mounds.	Sears.	Mounds.	Sears.	Mounds.	Sears.	Mounds.	Sears.	Mounds.	Sears.	
March 11th, weighed	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	—	—	—	237	20	—	—	765	20	Concludes the Pucka godown.
Do. 12th, do.	—	—	129	—	330	—	150	—	245	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	879	5	
Do. 13th, do.	—	—	202	20	495	—	87	20	45	—	—	—	262	20	1	20	50	—	165	—	—	—	—	—	1,309	—	Concludes the godown.
Do. 14th, do.	—	—	—	—	220	—	—	—	52	20	—	—	806	10	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	1,093	30	
Do. 15th, do.	1,275	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	25	—	1,363	—	Concludes the 4th godown.
Do. 16th, do.	1,260	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,485	—	
Do. 17th, do.	675	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	1,097	20	
Total	3,210	—	706	20	1,355	—	237	20	342	25	212	20	1,668	30	1	20	328	—	208	—	237	20	85	—	7,992	35	

WILLIAM DENBY,
Capt., Commanding 2d Batt. 7th Regiment
Sepoys, Fort Bidzegurr.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 10th May, 1782.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 9th April, and have, in obedience to your orders, signified to the Naib Durbedzy Sing your displeasure at his attempt to introduce a military force within the town of Benares; and the mode which he is to observe in future, should any persons indebted to him attempt to screen themselves by taking refuge within the city.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM,
Resident.

Benares,
30th April 1782.

EXTRACT of a General Letter from BENGAL, dated 9th May 1782.

Par. 19. IN consequence of a representation from the Resident at Benares, that the duty of five per cent. which had been fixed as the amount of the Customs to be collected by Rajah Myipnarain were too heavy upon spices, raw silk, and other valuable articles of considerable traffic, which would consequently be conveyed through other channels to the ultimate place of their destination, we agreed to reduce the duty on such goods to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which will be more equitable, and nearer the rates levied upon these commodities by the former Raja.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 13th May 1782.

READ two letters, as follows, from the Resident at Benares.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I was duly honoured with your favour of the 18th April, and shall in obedience to your orders discharge the arrears due to the troops stationed at Chunar Ghur, and shall henceforward advance the sums requisite for their monthly disbursements, taking the paymaster's drafts for the same.

Benares,
30th April 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 8th instant, and have in consequence notified to the Naib Durbeetzy Sing your directions respecting the establishment of the Customs; pointing out to him the particular articles of merchandize on which the duty of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. only is to be levied; I have likewise informed the principal merchants of Benares, by a circular Perwannah, of your orders on this head, and have also published the mode for the collection, and the rate of duties, by the public cryer.

Benares,
the 30th April 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter from the Resident at Benares.

Sir,

Having received a letter from Doctor Balfour, the Surgeon at this station, desiring to be instructed what allowances the Honourable Board have directed me to make to him, I must request that you will inform me if any have been as yet settled, and if not, that you will mention the circumstance to the members of the Board, and acquaint me with their determination.

Benares,
25th April 1782.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

Agreed that the following establishment be fixed for Mr. Balfour.

As surgeon to the Resident, and for giving medical assistance to Gentlemen resorting thither for the sake of his advice—Majors Field allowances of pay, and batta,

For

For supplying the station with medicines, and defraying the other expences of an hospital—the same allowances that are given at Chunar.

For house rent ————— Rs. 300

For acting as Persian interpreter to the Resident ————— 300

Agreed, That the Resident at Benares be authorized to pay the above establishment.

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to the Board of Inspection.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 20th May 1782.

READ the following letter from the Resident at Benares:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to transmit you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from the 3d March 1782 to the 3d April 1782: by which you will perceive that Rajah Myipnarain has liquidated his two lifts for Mang and Phaugun.

I likewise enclose an account current of a bill which the Honourable the Governor General sent to me from Patna, and the amount of which he directed me, on receipt, to advance to the Paymaster at Chunar Ghurr, for the disbursements of the arrears due to the troops stationed at that garrison.

Mr. Steele, the Paymaster, has applied to me for the monthly pay of the troops stationed in the Zemindary of Benares; but as I have orders only to liquidate the abstracts of the 6th regiment, I could not comply with his request, but informed him I should mention his request to your Honourable Board, and wait for directions on this head.

As there will be a considerable sum of money in my hands, even after deducting the amount pay of the Chunar Ghurr troops, I wish to receive directions, whether I shall send it down by bills to Calcutta, or in what manner I shall dispose of it.

Benares,
3d April 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

The Board observe, that the Resident, at the date of the above letter, had not received their orders for the payment of the troops commanded by Colonel Blair, which were four months in arrears.

Ordered, That the accounts enclosed in the above letter be sent to the Accomptant General.

EXTRACT of BENGAL CONSULTATIONS, the 11th July 1782.

READ the following letter from Colonel Blair,

Gentlemen,

I some time ago took the opportunity of the Reverend Mr. Blanchard's passing the station, to send under his charge, addressed to your Honourable Board, two boxes, containing muzzles of ordinance stores, captured from the late Rajah Cheyt Sing, agreeable to the inclosed list.

They have been kept under my own charge ever since the day they were captured, in an engagement against the Rajah's troops, near the town of Petitat; and I do hereby certify, upon honour, that they have been declared by every officer, both artillery and infantry, that have examined them, to have been manufactured and compounded in this country; and I also hereby testify, that they are the identical stores that were delivered to me, as being taken in the before-mentioned action.

Chunar,
2d July 1782

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

WM. BLAIR.

List

Lift of Stores dispatched to the Presidency, in two boxes, as samples of those captures, from Cheyt Sing.

No. 1.	Cartridges filled light	_____	_____	3
	filled, and fixed to chain shot	_____	_____	2
	to grape	_____	_____	1
	to rounds	_____	_____	3
	Musquet-balled	_____	_____	10
	Blue lights	_____	_____	2
	Port fires	_____	_____	5
	Powder	_____	_____	
	Shot, fixed to bottoms, grape	_____	_____	2
	Tubes, filled, copper	_____	_____	2
No. 2.	Shot, loose chain	_____	_____	2
	of sizes, round	_____	_____	8

Chunar Ghur,
5th June 1782.

(Signed)

WM. BLAIR,
Colonel.

Ordered, That the ordnance stores, mentioned in the above letter, be produced before the Board for inspection, as soon as they shall arrive at Calcutta.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 15th of July 1782.

READ the following letter, and enclosure, from the Resident of Benares.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to transmit you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from the 3d of May 1782 to the 3d of June 1782; by which you will perceive, that Rajah Myipnarain has liquidated his 8th kists for Byfauch.

I likewise have the honour to enclose your Captain Thomas Hogan's receipt in duplicate, account disbursements of the seven companies of Sepoys stationed at Benares.

The deputy Paymaster of the Cavalry has applied to me for the arrears due to the second regiment; but as your Honourable Board have directed me to advance no sums whatever, unless by your special order, I refused to comply with his application, until I should receive your direction to that purpose.

Benares,
3d June 1782.

I have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs.
Your most obedient,
Humble servant,

WM. MARKHAM,
Resident.

Ordered, That the Paymaster's receipts be sent to the Paymaster General; and that the accounts be entered after the consultation.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, in Account with the Honourable Company.

Dr.	Cr.
1782. May 3.	1782. May 7.
To balance remaining in my hands this day, as per account transmitted — — — To cash received from Rajah Myipnarain, in full of his 8th kist due for Byfauch — — —	By cash paid to the family of the late Coffim Ally Khawn per order of the Honble Governor General, for the month April 82 — — — By cash paid Nabob Savaul Ally Khawn, his allowance for the month of May 82 — — — Oud Siccass — — — 25,000 — — — Deduct Batta at 5½ per cent. 1,246 15 6 By cash paid Ibrahim Ally Khawn, his allowance for the month of May 1782 — — — By cash paid the rent of the house occupied by the Resident, for the month of May 1782, as per order of the Honble Governor General — — — By cash paid the rent of the house occupied by Ibrahim Ally Khaun, for the month of May 1782, as per order of the Honble Governor General — — — By cash paid Captain Thomas Hogan, as per his abstracts for the month of May 1782, on account of disbursements of the 7 companies stationed at Benares, according to the order of the Honble Governor General — — —
91,435 8 8 2,78,000 — —	1,200 — — 23,752 15 6 8,136 — — 300 — — 100 — — 11,120 3 —
Benares S ^a R ^o	Benares S ^a R ^o
3,69,435 8 8	44,609 2 6 3,24,826 6 2 3,69,435 8 8
June 3.	By balance remaining in my hands — — —

Benares, 3d June 1782.

(Signed) Errors excepted,
per WILLIAM MARKHAM.

RAJAH MYIPNARAIN on Account Revenue with the Honourable Company.

Dr.		Cr.	
1782. April 27.	To account revenue due from the Rajah, being the amount of his 8 kift for Byfauch ---	1782. June 2d.	By account revenue received from Rajah Myipnarain, being the amount of his 8 kift for Byfauch ---
	Benares Sicca Rupees 2,78,000 ---		Benares Sicca Rupees 2,78,000 ---

Benares, 3d June 1782.

Errors excepted,
(Signed) per Wm. MARKHAM,
Resident.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 12th August 1782.

RECEIVED the following letter from the Commandant of Artillery.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
In obedience to your commands, I examined some ammunition found in possession of Rajah Cheit Sing, of which I have the honour to transmit to you a report.

Fort William,
1st August 1782.

And am, &c.
(Signed) PATRICK DUFF,
Lieut. Col. Commanding the Artillery.

REPORT of ammunition taken from Rajah Cheit Sing, examined by order of the Honourable Governor General and Council, Fort William, 1st August 1782.

Cartridges, light	—	2	The cartridge bags made of country cloth, fit for firing the morning and evening gun.																
Filled, and fixed to chain shot	—	2	The shot hammered, but round, the chains good, with double swivels in the center, and single swivels at each end; the shot and chains weigh 4 lb. 6 oz. and 4 lb. 9 oz. powder wt. 3 lb. 10 oz. and 3 lb. 11 oz.																
Ditto, ditto to grape	—	1	Shot, leaden, quilted after the Europe manner, and fixed as we do; cartridge bag country cloth double, the shot weight 5 lb. the powder 3 lb. 11 oz.																
Ditto, ditto to round shot	—	3	The shot are fixed without bottoms, and with a little oakum between the powder and shot; the cartridge bags country cloth double, the shot and powder weight as follows:																
<table> <tr> <td></td><td>lb.</td><td></td><td>lb. ozs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>No. 9. Shot</td><td>— 3½</td><td>Powder</td><td>— 1 5</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Ditto</td><td>— 2 15</td><td>Ditto</td><td>— 15</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Ditto</td><td>— 2 4</td><td>Ditto</td><td>— 2 2</td></tr> </table>					lb.		lb. ozs.	No. 9. Shot	— 3½	Powder	— 1 5	2. Ditto	— 2 15	Ditto	— 15	3. Ditto	— 2 4	Ditto	— 2 2
	lb.		lb. ozs.																
No. 9. Shot	— 3½	Powder	— 1 5																
2. Ditto	— 2 15	Ditto	— 15																
3. Ditto	— 2 4	Ditto	— 2 2																
Balled musquetry, French	—	9	The ball hammered, but round; the powder glazed, and very good; the ammunition as well made up as ours, but the paper rubbed by carriage, and being long made up.																
Light blue	—	2	One of which I burned, and found good.																
Port fires filled	—	5	Tried one of them, it burned clear, and for near ten minutes, but not strong; the paper damp, and the port fires rather lost, owing to the wet season; there are only sulphur and salt petre used in the composition, but they are fit for use.																
Powder, country, fires found	—	1	The powder looks well, but it is not proof, owing perhaps to the dampness of the weather.																
Leaden shot, fixed to bottoms, grape	—	2	Leaden shot, quilted after the Europe manner; not being painted, they are not so firm as our grape, but still serviceable.																
Shot, loose chain	—	2	Weighing 4 p. 9, and 4 1 oz. chains good length, 2 feet 7 inches, with double swivels in the center, and single swivels at each, and serviceable.																
Round 6 pounders	—	2	They are hammered, but extremely round, and so well executed, that the mark of the hammer is hardly to be perceived; one shot weighed 6 pound 1-2 ozs. the other 6 2½, fit for service.																
Ditto of sixes	—	6	From 4 pound 6½ oz. to 2 p. half an ounce, hammered, but round, and so well done that the mark of the hammer is hardly to be seen on any of them; but one serviceable.																
Tubes filled	—	2	Burned one, and found it extremely quick, and fit for service, made up exactly after the Europe manner.																

(Signed) PATRICK DUFF,
Lieut. Col. Commanding the Artillery.

The Governor General thinks it necessary to add to this report, that these specimens were prepared and sent to the Board by Colonel Blair, in consequence of instructions left with him at the Governor General's department, from Chunar, with the expectation that they would have arrived at the Presidency before him. The length of time which has elapsed since they have been received into our own stores must have produced a very great alteration in the qualities, both of the powder, and the composition of every other article of the converted stores, that their appearance in their present state will be sufficient to shew whether they were the effect of present necessity, or the work of men long practised in the business both of the forge and laboratory. The members of the Board themselves have inspected them; and I wish to appeal to them for their own observations of the qualities of these articles.

The Board are clearly of opinion, That the several stores have been manufactured by men who were conversant in the arts, and that the regular preparation of them evidently carries the appearance of a premeditated resistance in the Rajah.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 19th August 1782.

READ the following letters from the Resident at Benares.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to transmit you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury from the 3d July 1782 to the 3d August 1782, by which you will perceive that Rajah Myipnarain has liquidated his 10th kist for Assam.

I likewise have the honour to enclose you Captain Thomas Hogan's receipt in duplicate, account disbursements of the seven companies sepoy's stationed at Benares, and the Chunar Gur Paymaster's drafts for 275,000 Rupees.

Benares,
5th July 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

W. MARKHAM.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to transmit you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury from the 3d June 1782 to the 3d July 1782, by which you will perceive that Rajah Myipnarain has liquidated his 9th kist of Jaut.

I likewise have the honour to enclose you Captain Thomas Hogan's receipt in duplicate, account disbursements of the seven companies sepoy's stationed at Benares, the Chunar Gur Paymaster's receipt for 150,000 rupees, and Doctor Balfour's for arrears of pay from the month of December 1781, in which he was appointed to act as Surgeon at this station, to the month of June inclusive.

Benares,
19th July 1782.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st July; and shall, according to your orders, answer such bills of exchange as the Paymaster General, Brigade Paymasters, or their Deputies, shall draw upon me, for the payment of the troops within the provinces.

Benares,
20th July 1782.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Herewith I have the honour to transmit you the account sales of the grain at Luttifpoore, by which you will observe that there is 496 maunds 19 seer above the statement signed by William Taylor, Quartermaster Serjeant. Although much of the grain was undamaged, it would not sell at an equal price with the grain of the country.

With respect to the grain in the fort of Beidzai Gur, I find, that after a very diligent exertion on my part, it will by no means answer the ideas which your Honourable Board perhaps conceive of its value: the labour requisite to transport it from the fort to the valley, and the distance of any gunge from the place, have prevented my receiving any offers which I considered sufficiently advantageous for Government; I have therefore directed small sheds to be erected for its preservation, the expence of which will not prove above 150 rupees, and would recommend that it either be left

as store for the garrison, or to be delivered over to the Commanding Officer, to be retailed to the sepoys of that station at a reasonable rate.

Benares,
22d July 1782.

(Signed)

I have the honour to be, &c.
WM. MARKHAM.

Ordered, That the Accounts inclosed in the above letter be sent to the Accomptant General, and the receipts for money advanced to the troops, to the military Paymaster General.

Agreed, That the following reply be written to Mr. Markham.

Sir,

WE have received your several letters to the 22d July.

We observe what you say respecting the grain remaining at Beejy Ghur, for the preservation of which you found it necessary to erect temporary sheds. We approve of its being kept as a store for the service of the garrison there, and at the same time desire you will authorize the Commanding Officer to retail any part of it that he may be able to dispose of to the sepoys under his command.

Fort William,
19th August 1782.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of COURT's Letter to BENGAL, dated 28th August 1782.

Para. 4. **Y**OUR proceedings respecting Mr. Francis Fowke are really surprising to us. Mr. Fowke's first appointment to be Resident at Benares was in August 1775. He was recalled from thence in December 1776, and Mr. Graham appointed to succeed him. Our orders, however, of the 30th January 1778, were positive for his restoration: but they were rendered ineffectual by your resolution, in July 1778, to suspend the execution of them. In May 1779 we repeated the orders respecting Mr. Fowke, and in consequence thereof Mr. Fowke was again appointed to proceed to Benares. But judge of our astonishment to find that, in January 1781, in contempt of our authority, Mr. Fowke was once more removed from his station at Benares. So far from a charge having been brought against him, on which ground alone his removal could be justified, we find his conduct approved, and his character esteemed; and in lieu of the station from which he is thus removed, another positive order of the Company was broken through, by his being appointed Agent for the Provision of Boats to be employed for the military service of your establishment, with a commission of 15 per cent. upon his disbursements, and an allowance given him of rupees 1,000 per month, until the expiration of the then subsisting boat contract.

5. Without meaning to disapprove of the conduct of Mr. Markham, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Fowke at Benares, but merely to vindicate the authority of the Court of Directors, we hereby direct, that Mr. Fowke do immediately resume his station at Benares. At to the Boat Agency, that appointment must be immediately annulled, and the business performed by contract, in the manner repeatedly laid down for your guidance.

6. Equally extraordinary and unwarrantable have been your proceedings respecting Mr. John Bristow. He was appointed Resident at Oude in December 1774. In December 1776 he was recalled, without the shadow of a charge being exhibited against him. By our letter of 4th July 1777, we signified our disapprobation of the proceedings against Mr. Bristow, and directed that he should be restored to his station, which direction we confirmed by our subsequent letter of the 23d December 1778. Mr. Bristow arrived in India in February 1780, and in October of the same year it was resolved by your Board that Mr. Bristow should return to Oude, but that his appointment should be limited solely to the conduct of political negotiations, Mr. Middleton being at the same time nominated to settle pecuniary matters with the Vizier. On the 21st of May 1781, upon receiving a letter from the Vizier, expressing his desire that Mr. Bristow should be removed from his Court, he was again recalled. But without entering into the consideration of this matter, and in order to vindicate and uphold our own authority, we do hereby positively direct, that Mr. Bristow do forthwith proceed to Oude in the station of our resident there. We do not mean in the least to reflect on the character and ability of Mr. Middleton, who must be immediately recalled from thence; but it is a duty incumbent upon us thus to maintain the respect due to the orders of the Court of Directors. You are likewise to observe, that we shall not suffer any other person to proceed to Oude for the management of the finance, one person being in our opinion sufficient to transact our business there, as principal in both those departments; and we expect our orders respecting the succession to that residency be fully complied with.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 30th Sept, 1782.

READ the following letters from Benares.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to transmit you the account particulars of the Benares mint for five years, viz. from the keggrie year 1190 inclusive, to 1194, as I received them from the Sahab Eyart, the chowdry and cannongore, and according to the result of a very strict enquiry, which I made upon the subject.

Benares,
the 2d June 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Wm. MARKHAM.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to transmit you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury from the 3d August 1782 to the 3d September 1782, by which you will perceive that Rajah Myipnarain has liquidated his 11th kist for Sawun.

I likewise have the honour to enclose you Captain Thomas Hogan's receipt in duplicate, account disbursements of the seven companies sepoy's stationed at Benares, the Chunar Ghur Paymaster's draft for 85,000 rupees, and Doctor Francis Balfour's receipt for his allowance for the months of July, August, and September 1782.

Benares,
the 22d September 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Wm. MARKHAM, Resident.

Ordered, That the enclosures in the letters of 22d September be transmitted to the Accountant General, and that the mint accounts be entered after the consultation.

Inclosure

Inclosures in the Letter from Benares, dated 22d September.

ACCOUNT Particulars of the Duties collected at the BENARES MINT for the Higgerie Year 1190, or the English Year 1776.

	Dauroobzurub (or Tankfaul)	
	Muskook (implies sicca coin) either gold mohurs or rupees.	
Gold Mohurs. 16,108 — —	Gold mohurs coined in the Benares mint this Year.	
	Expence of coining the above gold mohurs, as paid into the mint, at the rate of 14 rupees 1 Anna per $\frac{2}{3}$ gold mohurs 2,265 3 —	
	Zemindary duty, at 2 rupees per cent. — — 322 4 —	
		2,587 7 —
Ba. Sa. Rs. 13,64,659 — —	Sicca rupees coined this year as per particulars.	
	From Chande or silver bullion, 3,19,960 Sicca rupees.	
	Expence of coining the above sicca rupees from silver bullion, as paid into the mint at the rate of 1 rupee 4 annas per $\frac{2}{3}$ sicca rupees — — 3,999 9 —	
	Zemindary duty, at 2 As. per cent. — — 400 — 6	
		4,399 9 6
	From Cuttaie, 6,13,061 Benares sicca rupees.	
	Cuttaie implies old plate, old and light rupees &c. &c. &c. that are brought to the mint, and coined into Benares sicca rupees.	
	Expence of coining the above sicca rupees, from Cuttaie, as paid into the mint, at the rate of 14 annas per $\frac{2}{3}$ sicca rupees 5,364 13 6	
	Zemindary duty at 2 an. per ct. 766 5 —	
		6,131 2 6
	Ghourshaie rupees coined into Benares sicca rupees 4,31,638.	
	Expence of coining the above sicca rupees from Ghourshaie rupees, as paid into the mint, at the rate of 7 an. per fa. rs. 1,888 11 9	
	Zemindary duty, at 1 an. per cent. — — 269 12 —	
		2,158 7 9
	Murraddie (implies copper pice)	
	Expence of coining 710 maunds 10 seer of copper into pice, as paid into the mint this year, at the rate of 14 an. per maund of copper — — 621 7 9	
	Zemindary duty — — 88 12 6	
		710 4 3
		15,986 15 —

Mullerpherkauf.

Tolehs. Maffa.
71,759 1 4

From Godaiez Passa.

This article implies bullion, which is melted down into ingots for the conveniency of making gold and silver thread.—Expence of melting and making the above tolehs of silver into ingots, as paid into the mint this year, at the rate of 1 ru. 3 annas per 2 tolehs

Zemindary duty, at 2 ann. per toleh

716 13 6
102 7 6
819 5 —

Tolehs. Maffas.
859 3 —

From Vofful Taillah.

This article implies the gilding with gold such of the Godauz Passaas as is appropriated for manufacturing the gold thread only.—Expence of gilding the above tolehs of silver for making gold thread, as paid into the mint this year, at the rate of 2 anns. 9 pice per toleh

Zemindary duty, at 3 pice per toleh

141 1 9
20 — —
161 1 9

Tolehs. Maffas.
37,139 6 —

From Gotay.

This article implies bullion that is extracted from old embroidered filks, cloths, linen, &c. which are brought to the mint and melted down.

Expence of melting, &c. the above tolehs, as paid into the mint for this year, at the rate of 11 ann. per 2 tolehs

Zemindary duty, at 1 ann. 6 pice per 2 toleh

254 1 6
36 3 6
290 5 0

Benares Sa. Rs.
3,096 4 9

From Currul Sullonie.

This article implies the dross and silver that remains in the earthen vessel, bullion, &c. is melted in.

Expence of coining the above Benares sicca rupees, as paid into the mint for this year, at the rate of 1 ru. 12 ann. per cent.

Zemindary duty, at 1 ann. per cent.

54 4 3
7 11 6
61 15 9

Avoab Mullahpherkauf.

The ashes and sweepings of the mint this year amount to

18 — —

1,350 11 6

Nuckaufee Roaker Mahajanaun.

This article implies a duty which is paid into the mint of all treasure that is transported out of the town of Benares, by those residing in it, at the rate of 3 annas 6 pice per cent. and amounts, to on 7,12,795 rupees, to — — 1,575 2 6
Zemindary duty, at 6 pice per cent. — — 225 — 3

1,800 2 9

Mhehallaut.

Ciffah or lead.

To profit gained on the tales of 176 3
of lead this year, amounts to — — 1,082 3 —

'Tis the custom of the Dagorah of the mint to purchase a quantity of lead, which he afterwards retails to merchants, who bring silver, bullion, coins, &c. &c. for alloy.

Jumboo Bazar.

Duty paid into the mint for lead used in the Bazars of Benares, at the rate of 6 pice per feer, and amounts this year to — — 147 11 3

Jawvyher Kanna.

Duty paid into the Benares mint on glafs, stones, beads, &c. &c. and amounts this year to Benares ficca rupees — — 157 12 6

Betal Mehal.

The estates of deceased persons who have no heirs, such immediately become the property of the mint, and this year amounts to — — 36 3 3

N.B. Information is obtained of the decease of persons intestate, as follows :

A cast of people, called dooms, are bound by a Mochulker to give information to the mint when corpses are brought down to the river side to be either burnt or thrown into the Ganges ; and the servants of the mint on such intelligence immediately proceed and make enquiry if such persons died intestate, or not : if they have, their valuables, &c. become the property of the mint.

To the amount of the yearly rent of a large house, which became the property of the mint in the reign of Aurenzeib, and is let out for the manufacturing of gold thread — — 448 11 3

484 14 6

1,872 9 —

Total amount collections of the Benares mint for the Higgeree year 1190, or English year 1776, Benares ficca rupees	21,010 6 3
Deduct amount salaries to the servants employed in the Benares mint for this year, is Benares ficca rupees	2,311 12 9
Balance neat profit, Benares ficca rupees	18,698 9 6
Total amount duty of the Benares mint, exclusive of the Zemindary duty, Bs. ficca rupees	18,771 — —
Total amount Zemindary duty, Bs. ficca rupees	2,239 6 3
Amounting together to Benares ficca rupees	21,010 6 3

Account Particulars of the Duties collected at the Benares Mint, for the Higgeree Year 1191, or the English Year 1777.

	Dauroobzurroob (or Tauksaub).
	Muskook (implies ficca coin) either gold mohurs or rupees.
Gold Mohurs. 3,719 — —	Gold mohurs, coined this year in the Benares mint.
	Expence of coining 635 gold mohurs, from Surat mohurs and old gold coins, as paid into the Benares mint, at the rate of 7 rupees 6 pice per $\frac{2}{3}$ gold mohurs — 44 10 9
	Zemindary duty, 1 ru. per cent. — 6 5 9
	51 — 6
	Expence of coining 3,084 gold mohurs from gold bullion, &c. as paid into the mint, at the rate of 14 ru. 1 ann. per $\frac{2}{3}$ gold mohurs — 433 11 —
	Zemindary duty, at 2 ru. per cent. — 61 11 3
	495 6 3
	546 6 9
10,40,997 — —	Sicca rupees coined this year in the Benares mint, as per particulars, viz.
	From chandie, or silver bullion, 2,49,073 Benares ficca rupees.
	Expence of coining the above ficca rupees from silver bullion, as paid into the mint, at the rate 1 ru. 4 ann. per cent. 3,113 7 —
	Zemindary duty, at annas per cent. — 311 5 —
	3,424 12 —

From Cuttaie, 7,79,405 ficca rupees.

Cuttaie implies old and light coins, &c. brought into the mint, and coined into Benares ficca rupees.

Coined on account of the merchants, ficca rupees 7,20,381.

Expence of coining the above ficca rupees, as paid by the merchants, at 14 annas per $\frac{1}{2}$ ficca rupees, is	—	—	6,303	11	6
Zemindary duty, at 2 annas per cent.	—	—	900	7	—
			7,204	2	6

Coined on account of Justick Roy, ficca rupees 24,021

Expence of coining the above ficca rupees, as paid by Justick Roy, at the rate of 10 annas, 6 pice per $\frac{1}{2}$ ficca rupees	—	—	157	10	6
Zemindary duty, at 1 ann. 6 pice per cent.	—	—	22	8	—
			180	2	6

Coined on account of gocul chund, Benares ficca rupees 35,003.

Expence of coining the above ficca rupees, as paid by Gocul Chund, at the rate of 7 annas per $\frac{1}{2}$ ficca rupees	—	—	153	2	3
Zemindary duty, at 1 ann. per cent.	—	—	21	14	—
			175	—	3
			7,559	5	3

From Ghourfhaie rupees.

Coined Benares ficca rupees 12,519.	
Expence of coining the above ficca rupees from Ghourfhaies, at the the rate of 3 annas 6 pice per $\frac{1}{2}$ Benares ficca rupees	27 7 9
Zemindary duty, at 6 pice per cent.	— 3 14 6
	31 6 3

Murradie (implies copper pice)

Coined this year in the Benares mint 1,779 maunds 20 feer weight, as per particulars.

Benares weight 537 mds. 37 feer 2 ck.

Expence of coining the above maunds of copper into pice, agreeable to the Benares weight, at the rate of 14 annas per maund of copper	—	473	11	3
Zemindary duty at 2 ann. per maund	—	67	4	—
		537	15	3

Allahabad weight, 1,241 mds.
23 feer 3 ck.

Expence of coining the above
maunds of copper into pice,
agreeable to the Allahabad
weight, at the rate of 1 ru.
5 an. per maund 1,629 8 9

Zemindary duty,
at 3 ann. per
maund —

232 12 9

1,862 5 6

2,400 4 9

Mullerpherkaul.

Tolehs. Maffas.

71,532 3 1

From Godauz Passa

This article implies bullion which is melted
down into ingots, for the conveniency of mak-
ing gold and silver thread, &c.

Expence of melting and making the above to-
lehs of silver into ingots, at the rate of 1 ru.
3 annas per 8 tolehs, is — 741 1 9

Zemindary duty, at 2 ann. per 8
tolehs — —

105 10 9

846 12 6

Tolehs.

777 — —

From Vossul Taillah.

This article implies gilding with gold such
of the godauz passa as is appropriated for ma-
nufacturing the gold thread only.

Expence of gilding the above tolehs of silver
for making gold thread, at the rate of
2 annas 9 pice per toleh, is 127 8 6

Zemindary duty, at 3 pice per
toleh — —

18 2 6

145 11 —

Tolehs.

38,216 — —

From Gotay.

This article implies bullion that is extracted
from old embroidered filks, cloths, linen,
&c. which are brought to the mint, and melted
down.

Expence of melting, &c. the above tolehs,
at the rate of 11 annas per 8 tolehs,
is — — 261 4 3

Zemindary duty, at 1 ann. 6 pice
per 8 tolehs — —

37 5 3

298 9 6

Ben. S. Rup.
4,291 — —

From Currul Sullonie

This article implies the dross and silver that remains in the earthen vessel, bullion, &c. is melted in.

Expenditure of coining the above ficca rupees, from Currul Sullonie, at the rate of 1 r. 12 an. per cent. is	—	—	75	3	3	
Zemindary duty, at 4 annas per cent.	—	—	10	11	9	
						85 15 —

Avoal Mutterpherkaul.

The ashes and sweepings of the mint, &c. sold this year, and amounts to	—	—	22	11	6	
---	---	---	----	----	---	--

1,399 11 6

Nu. sausee Roaker Mahajanaun.

This article implies a duty which is paid into the mint for all treasure that is transported out of the town of Benares, by those residing in it, at the rate of 3 an. 6 pice per cent. and on 6,21,042 rs. amounts to

	—	—	1,393	5	—	
Zemindary duty, at 6 pice per cent.	—	—	199	2	—	

1,592 7 —

Mehallaut.

Ciffah or lead.

To profit gained on the sales of 170 mds. 20 f. 11 ck. of lead, this year	—	—	912	12	9	
---	---	---	-----	----	---	--

'Tis the custom of the Darogah of the mint to purchase a quantity of lead, which he afterwards retails to merchants, and others, who bring silver bullion, coins, &c. for alloy.

Jumboo Bazar.

Duty paid into the mint, for lead used in the Bazar of Benares, at the rate of 6 pice per feer, and amounts this year to	—	—	201	4	6	
--	---	---	-----	---	---	--

Jawvyher Kanna.

Duty paid into the Benares Mint, on glass beads, stones, &c. &c. and amounts this year to	—	—	200	1	6	
---	---	---	-----	---	---	--

Bital Mehal, or

The estates of deceased persons, who have no heirs, such immediately become the property of the mint, and this year amount to ficca rupees

—	—	54	10	—	
---	---	----	----	---	--

N. B. Information is obtained of the decease of persons intestate, as follows:

A cast of people, called Doms, are bound by a Mochulker to give information at the mint, when corpses are brought down to the river side, to be either burnt or thrown into the Ganges; and the servants of the mint, on such intelligence, immediately proceed, and make enquiry if such persons died intestate, or not: if they have, their valuables, &c. become the property of the mint.

To the rent of a large house, which became the property of the mint in the reign of Aurenzieb, and is let out for the manufacturing of gold thread — — — 444 — —

498 10 —

1,812 12 9

Total amount collections of the Benares mint, for the Hig-
gerie year 1191, or English year 1777, Benares ficca
rupees — — — —

18,767 2 3

Deduct amount salaries to the servants employed in the
Benares mint for the year 1777 — — —

2,022 15 3

Balance neat profit, Benares ficca rupees —

16,744 3 —

Total amount duty of the Benares mint, ex-
clusive of the Zemindary duty, B. f. rs. —

16,767 15 9

Total amount Zemindary duty — —

1,999 2 6

Amount together to B. fic. rs. —

18,767 2 3

Account Particulars of the Duties collected at the Benares Mint, for the Higgerie Year 1192, or the English Year 1778.

Dauroolzurrub (or Tankfaul.)

Muslook implies ficca coin, either gold mohur, or rupees.

Gold mohurs.

14,389 — —

Gold mohurs coined this year in the Benares mint.

Expence of coining the above gold
mohurs, as paid into the mint, at
rate of 14 rupees 1 anna per 2
gold mohurs — —

1,991 3 —

Zemindary duty, at 2 rupees per
cent. — —

283 3 9

2,274 6 9

9,88,118 — —

Sicca rupees coined this year, as per particulars; viz.

From Chandee, or silver bullion, ficca rupees, 1,65,437.

Coined on account of the merchants, 1,64,270 ficca rupees.

Expence of coining the above ficca rupees from silver bullion, as paid by the merchants, at the rate of 1 r. 4 an. per 3 sic. rs. — 2,053 5 9

Zemindary duty at 2 annas per cent.

— — — — — 205 5 6
— — — — — 2,258 11 3

Coined on account of Justick Roy, 1,167 ficca rupees.

Expence of coining the above ficca rupees from bullion, as paid by Justick Roy, at the rate of 15 annas per 3 sicca rupees — 10 15 3

Zemindary duty at 1 a. 6 p. per cent.

— — — — — 1 1 3
— — — — — 12 — 6
— — — — — 2,270 11 9

From Cuttaie, 6,96,923 ficca rupees.

Coined on account of the merchants, 6,70,137 ficca rupees.

Expence of coining the above ficca rupees from Cuttaie, as paid by the merchants, at the rate of 14 an. per 3 sicca rupees — 5,863 15 6

Zemindary duty, at 2 ann. per cent.

— — — — — 838 3 —
— — — — — 6,702 2 6

Coined on account of Justick Roy, 26,786 ficca rupees.

Expence of coining the above ficca rupees from Cuttaie, as paid by Justick Roy, at the rate of 10 an. 6 pice per 3 sicca rupees — 175 12 6

Zemindary duty, at 1 a. 6 p. per cent.

— — — — — 24 15 9
— — — — — 200 12 3
— — — — — 6,992 14 9

Cuttaie implies old plate, and light rupees, &c. &c. that are brought to the mint, and coined into Benares ficca rupees.

From Ghourshaie rupees.

Coined 1,25,758 ficca rupees

Expence of coining the above ficca rupees from Ghourshaie rupees, at the rate of 7 an. per 3 sicca rupees, — — 550 2 3

Zemindary duty, at 1 an. per cent. 78 9 6

— — — — — 628 11 9

Murraddie implies copper pice.

Coined this year on account of the merchants
264 maunds, 26 feer.

Expencc of coining the above
maunds of copper into pice, as
paid by the merchants, at the rate
of 14 annas per maund of cop-
per — 231 10 —

Zemindary, 2 annas
per maund — 33 1 6

264 11 6

Gashmeirimul rented the mint
this year for the coining of
pice, and paid for the con-
tract — 5,000 — —

5,264 11 6

17,341 8 6

Mutterpherkaut.

Tolehs.

72,772 — —

From Godauz Passa.

This article implies bullion, which is melt-
ed down into ingots, for the conveniency of
making gold and silver thread, &c.

Expencc of making the above tolehs of fil-
ver into ingots, at the rate of 1 r. 3 a.
per $\frac{2}{3}$ tolehs — 735 14 6

Zemindary duty, at 2 a. per $\frac{2}{3}$
tolehs — 105 1 9

841 — 3

Tolehs, Meffa.

700 11 —

From Vofful Taillah.

This article implies the gilding with gold
such of the godauz passa as is appropriated for
the manufacturing the gold thread only.

Expencc of gilding the above tolehs of silver
for making gold thread, at the rate of 2
annas 9 pice per toleh — 115 — 6

Zemindary duty, at 3 pice per to-
leh — 16 6 3

131 6 9

Tolehs.

29,298 — —

From Golay.

This article implies bullion that is extracted
from old embroidered filks, cloths, linen,
&c. which are brought to the mint, and
melted down.

Expencc of melting, &c. the above to-
lehs, at the rate of 11 annas per $\frac{2}{3}$ to-
lehs — 200 9 6

Zemindary duty, at 1 an. 6 pice
per $\frac{2}{3}$ tolehs — 28 9 3

229 2 9

Bs. ficca rupees.

4,852 10 —

From Currul Sullonie.

This article implies the drofs and silver that
remains in the earthen vessel, bullion, &c. is
melted in.

Expencc of coining the above Benares ficca
rupees from currul sullonie, at the rate of
1 ru. 12 annas per cent. — 84 4 9

Zemindary duty, at 4 annas per
cent. — 12 — 3

96 5 —

Avoab Mutterpherkaut.

The ashes and sweepings of the mint, &c.
sold this year, and amounts to — — 21 8 —

1,319 6 9

Nuckaufee Roaker Mahajanun.

This article implies a duty which is paid into
the mint for all treasure that is transported
out of the town of Benares, by those resid-
ing in it, at the rate of 3 annas 6 pice per
cent. and on 5,68,254 rupees, amounts
to — — — 1,239 7 3
Zemindary duty, at 6 pice per cent. — 117 — 9

1,416 8 —

Mehallaut.

Ciffah, or, lead.

To profit gained on the sales of 224 mds.
16 feer $3\frac{1}{2}$ ck. of lead this year — 1,133 12 —

It is the custom of the Darogah of the
mint to purchase a quantity of lead, which he
afterwards retails to merchants and others,
who bring silver bullion, coin, &c. for alloy.

Jumboo Bazar.

Duty paid into the mint, for lead used in the
Bazars of Benares, at the rate of 6 pice per
feer, amounts this year to — — 74 14 3

Jawvyher Kanna.

Duty paid into the Benares mint on glass
beads, stones, &c. &c. and amounts this
year to — — — 198 15 3

Bital Mehal, or

The estates of deceased persons who have no
heirs, such immediately become the pro-
perty of the mint, and this year amounts to 8 7 —

N.B.—Information is obtained of the de-
cease of persons intestate, as follows :

A cast of people, called Dooks, are bound
by a Mochulker to give information at the
mint when corpses are brought down to the ri-
ver side, to be either burnt or thrown into the
Ganges ; and the servants of the mint, on
such intelligence, immediately proceed, and
make enquiry if such persons died intestate, or
not : If they have, their valuables, &c. become
the property of the mint.

To the rent of a large house,
which became the property of
the mint in the reign of Au-
renzib, and is let out for the
manufacturing of gold thread 444 — —
— — — 452 7 —

1,860—6

Total amount collections of the Benares mint for the Higgerie year 1192, or English year 1778	Ben. ficca ru.	21,937 7 9
Deduct amount salaries to the servants employed in the Benares mint for this year is,	Benares ficca rupees	1,676 9 6
Khyraut, agreeable to the Rajah's Perwanna		1,384 9 6
		<u>3,061 3 —</u>
Balance, neat profit,	Ben. ficca ru.	18,764 4 9
Total amount duty of the Benares mint exclusive of the Zemindary duty, Benares ficca rupees		20,133 13 3
Total amount Zemindary duty, B. ficca ru.		1,803 10 6
Amounting together to Ben. ficca rupees		<u>21,937 7 9</u>

Account Particulars of the Duties collected at the Benares Mint for the Higgerie Year 1193, or the English Year 1779.

Dauroolzurub (or Tankfaul)	
Mufcook implies ficca coin, either gold mohurs or rupees.	
Gold Mohurs. 10,122 — —	Gold mohurs coined this year in the Benares mint.
	Coined on account of the merchants, 9,813 gold mohurs.
	Expence of coining the above gold mohurs, as paid by the merchants, at the rate of 14 ru. 1 an. per $\frac{1}{2}$ gold mohurs 1,367 15 9
	Zemindary duty, at 2 ru. per $\frac{1}{2}$ do. 194 11 9
	<u>1,562 11</u>
	Coined on account of Juffick Roy 309 gold mohurs.
	Expence of coining the above gold mohurs, as paid by Juffick Roy, at the rate of 10 ru. 8 ann. per $\frac{1}{2}$ gold mohurs — — 32 9 6
	Zemindary duty, at 1 ru. 8 ann. per $\frac{1}{2}$ do. 4 10 3
	<u>37 3 9</u>
	<u>1,599 15 3</u>
Sicca Rupees. 7,61,289 — —	Sicca rupees coined this year as per particulars, viz.
	From Chandee, or silver bullion, ficca rupees, 1,53,242.
	Expence of coining the above ficca rupees, from silver bullion, at the rate of 1 ru. 4 annas per $\frac{1}{2}$ ficca rupees 1,916 3 6
	Zemindary duty, at 2 annas per $\frac{1}{2}$ ficca rupees — 191 9 —
	<u>2,107 12 6</u>

From Cuttaie 1,94,252 Sicca Rupees.

Cuttaie implies old plate, old and light rupees, &c. &c. that are brought to the mint, and coined into Benares sicca rupees.

Expence of coining the above sicca rupees from Cuttaie, at the rate of 14 an. per 8 Benares sicca rupees — 1,699 13 3
Zemindary duty, at 2 ann. per 8 sicca rupees — — 242 15 —

1,942 12 3

From Ghourshaie rupees.

Coined 4,13,795 Benares sicca rupees.

Expence of coining the above sicca rupees from Ghourshaie rupees, at the rate of 7 annas per 8 sicca rupees — — 1,810 7 3
Zemindary duty, at 1 ann. per 8 sic. ru. — — 258 9 9

2,069 1 —

Muraddie implies copper pice.

Coined this year in the Benares mint, 996 mds. 23 feer weight, as per particulars.

Benares weight, 52 mds. 7 feer.

Expence of coining the above maunds of copper, agreeable to the Benares weight, at the rate of 14 annas per maund — 45 10 —
Zemindary duty, at 2 ann. per maund 6 8 3

52 2 3

Allahabad weight, 944 mds 26 feer.

Expence of coining the above maunds of copper agreeable to the Allahabad weight, at the rate of 1 ru. 5 a. per 8 maunds of copper — 1,301 7 —
Zemindary duty, at 3 ann. per maund — 191 10 3

1,533 1 3

1,585 3 6

9,304 12 6

Tolehs. Maffa.
91,740 — —

Mutterpherkaut.

From Godauz Paffa.

This article implies bullion, which is melted down into ingots, for the conveniency of making gold and silver thread, &c.

Expence of melting and making the above Tolehs of silver into ingots, at the rate of 1 rupee 3 annas per 8 tolehs 873 1 9
Zemindary duty, at 2 a. per 8 tolehs 124 12 —

997 13 9

Tolehs.

805 — —

From Vofful Taillah.

This article implies the gilding with gold such of the Godduz Passa as is appropriated for the manufacturing the gold thread only.

Expencc of gilding the above tolehs of silver for making gold thread, at the rate of 2 annas 9 pice per toleh — 132 3 6

Zemindary duty, at 3 pice per toleh — 18 13 3

151 — 9

Tolehs. Maffa.

25,161 9 —

From Golay.

This article implies bullion that is extracted from old embroidered silks, cloths, linen, &c. which are brought to the mint, and melted down.

Expencc of melting, &c. the above tolehs, at the rate of 11 annas per 2 tolehs — 172 1 6

Zemindary duty, at 1 anna 6 pice per 2 tolehs — 24 9 9

196 11 3

Bs Sa. Rs

6,261 15 6

From Currul Sullonie.

This article implies the drofs and silver that remains in the earthen vessel, bullion, &c. is melted in.

Expencc of coining the above Benares ficca rupees from Currul Sullonie, at the rate of 1 rupee 12 annas per cent 109 2 6

Zemindary duty, at 4 a. per cent. 15 8 9

124 11 3

Avoab Mutterpherkauf.

The ashes and sweepings of the mint, &c. sold this year, and amounts to — 26 4 —

1,496 9 —

Nuckaufee Roaker Mahajanaun.

This article implies a duty which is paid into the mint for all treasure that is transported out of the town of Benares by those residing in it, at the rate of 3 annas 6 pice per cent.

and on 2,25,301 rupees, amounts to — 492 12 9

Zemindary duty, at 6 pice per cent. — 70 7 3

56 4 —

Mehallaut.

Ciffah, or Lead.

To profit gained on the sales of 113 mds. 36 seer. 2½ ck. of lead this year.

'Tis the custom of the Darogah of the mint to purchase a quantity of lead, which he afterwards retails to merchants, and others, who bring silver bullion, coins, &c. for alloy.

Jumboo Bazar.

Duty paid into the mint for lead used in the Bazars of Benares, at the rate of 6 pice per feer, and amounts this year to — — 78 4 —

Jawvyher Kanna.

Duty paid to the Benares mint on glass, beads, stones, &c. and amounts this year to — 278 10 6

Bital Mehal.

The estates of deceased persons who have no heirs, such immediately become the property of the mint, and this year amounts to — 15 2 6

N. B. Information is obtained of the decease of persons intestate as follows :

A cast of people, called Dooms, are bound by a Mochulker to give information at the mint when corpses are brought down to the river side to be either burnt or thrown into the Ganges; and the servants of the mint, on such intelligence, immediately proceed, and make enquiry if such persons died intestate, or not; if they have, their valuables, &c. become the property of the mint.

To the rent of a large house, which became the property of the mint in the reign of Aurinzieb, and is let out for the manufacturing of gold thread, Benares ficca rupees — — 428 9 6
443 12 —

1,332 3

Total amount collections of the Benares mint for the Hig- gerie year 1193, or English 1778, Benares ficca rupees — — —

12,696 13 —

Deduct amount salaries to the servants employed in the Benares mint for this year, is Benares ficca rupees — — —

Khyraut agreeable to the Rajah's Perwanna 1,565 11 6
3,502 6 —

3,502 6 —

Balance, neat profit, — — Benares ficca rupees

9,194 7 —

Total amount duty of the Benares mint, exclusive of the Zemindary duty — — 11,351 15 9

Total amount Zemindary duty — — 1,344 13 3
12,696 13 —

Amounting together to Ben. fic. rupees 12,696 13 —

ACCOUNT Particulars of the Duties collected at the BENARES MINT for the Higgerie Year 1194, or the English Year 1780.

Dauroobzurrub (or Tankfaul).

Mufscok implies ficca coin, either gold mohurs, or rupees.

Gold Mohurs.
7,131 — —

Gold Mohurs coined this year in the Benares mint.

Expence of coining the above gold Mohurs,
as paid into the mint, at the rate of 14 ru-
pees 1 anna per $\frac{2}{3}$ gold Mohurs 999 — —
Zemindary duty, at 2 rupees per
 $\frac{2}{3}$ gold Mohurs — — 142 9 9
1,141 — 9

Ben. fic. ru.
4,47,181 — —

Sicca rupees coined this year, as per parti-
culars, viz.

From Chandee or silver bullion, Benares ficca
rupees 1,13,089.

Expence of coining the above ficca rupees from
silver bullion, at the rate of 1 rupee 4 annas
per $\frac{2}{3}$ ficca rupees — 1,413 9 9
Zemindary duty, at 2 annas per
cent. — — 141 5 —
1,554 14 9

From Cuttaie 1,59,323, Ben. ficca rupees.

Cuttaie implies old and light rupees, &c.
&c. that are brought to the mint, and coined
into Benares ficca rupees.

Expence of coining the above ficca rupees,
at the rate of 14 annas per $\frac{2}{3}$ ficca ru-
pees — — — 1,394 5 —
Zemindary duty, at 2 annas per
cent. — — — 199 2 6
1,593 7 6

Ghourshaie rupees coined into 1,74,769 Be-
nares ficca rupees.

Expence of coining the above ficca rupees
from Ghourshaie rupees, at the rate of 7
annas per $\frac{2}{3}$ ficca rupees — 764 12 6
Zemindary duty, at 1 an. per
cent. — — — 109 2 9
873 15 3

Murraddie implies copper pice.

Coined this year in the Benares mint, 29 maunds
15 feer weight, as per particulars, viz.

Benares weight, 5 maunds, 5 feer.

Expence of coining the above maunds of copper agreeable to the Benares weight, into pice, at the rate of 14 annas per maunds — 4 8 3
Zemindary duty, at 2 annas per maund — 10 3
5 2 6

Allahabad weight, 24 mds. 10 feer.

Expence of coining the above mds. of copper into pice, agreeable to Allahabad weight, at the rate of 1 ru. 5 ann. per md. 31 13 3
Zemindary duty, 3 an. per maund — 4 9 3
36 6 6
41 9 —

5,204 15 3

Mullerpherkaute.

Tolehs. Maffal.
82,825 1 —

From Godauz Passa.

This article implies bullion, which is melted down into ingots, for the conveniency of making gold and silver thread.

Expence of melting and making the above tolehs of silver into ingots, at the rate of 1 rupee 3 ann. per 2 tolehs — 849 12 3

Zemindary duty, at 2 ann. per 2 tolehs — 121 4 6

Tolehs.
681 —

From Vofful Taillah.

971 1 3

This article implies the gilding with gold such of the Godauz Passa as is appropriated for manufacturing the gold thread only.

Expence of gilding the above tolehs of silver, for making gold thread, at the rate of 2 annas 9 pice per toleh — 111 13 —

Zemindary duty, at 3 pice per toleh — 15 14 —

127 11 —

27,224 —

From Golay.

This article implies bullion that is extracted from old embroidered filks, cloths, linen, &c. which are brought to the mint, and melted down.

Expence of melting, &c. the above tolehs, as paid into the mint, at the rate of 11 annas per 2 tolehs — 186 6 —

Zemindary, at 1 ann. 6 pice per 2 tolehs — 26 9 3

212 15 3

Ba. Sa. Rs.
2,481 — —

From Currul Sullonie.

This article implies the dross and silver that remains in the earthen vessels, bullion, &c. is melted in.

Expence of coining the above Benares sicca rupees from Currul Sullonie, as paid into the mint, at the rate of 1 ru. 12 an.

per cent. — 13 1 —
Zemindary duty, at 4 ann. per cent. 6 — 9

49 1 9

Avoab Mullerpherkut.

The ashes and sweepings of the mint, sold this year, and amounts to — — 18 — —

Nuckaufee Roaker Mahajanaun.

This article implies a duty which is paid into the mint for all treasure that is transported out of the town of Benares, by those residing in it, at the rate of 3 ann. 4 pice per cent.

on 57,525 rupees, is — 125 14 3
Zemindary duty, at 6 pice per cent. 17 15 6

143 13 9

Mhehallaut.

Ciffah, or lead.

To profit gained on the sales of 78 mds. 21 seer.

14 ck. of lead this year — — 294 4 —

'Tis the custom of the Darogah of the mint to purchase a quantity of lead, which he afterwards retails out to merchants and others, who bring silver bullion, coins, &c. for alloy.

Jumboo Bazar, or

Duty paid into the mint for lead used in the Bazars of Benares, at the rate of 6 pice per seer, and amounts this year to — — 67 7 9

Jawvyher Kanna. !

Duties paid into the mint on glass beads, stones, &c. &c. for the year, and amounts to — — Benares sicca rupees 265 15 9

Bitai Mehal.

The estates of deceased persons who have no heirs, such immediately become the property of the mint, and this year amounts to — Benares sicca rupees 115 5 3

N. B. Information is obtained of the decease of persons intestate as follows :

A cast of people, called Dooms, are bound by Moohulkar, to give information at the mint when corps are brought down to the river side, to be either burnt or thrown into the Ganges; and the servants of the mint, on such intelligence, immediately proceed, and make inquiry if such persons died intestate, or not: if they have, their valuables, &c. become the property of the mint.

To the amount of the yearly rent of a large house, which became the property of the mint in the reign of Aurinzieb, and is let out for the manufacturing of gold thread. ———— 444 — —

————— 559 5 3

1,187 — 9

Total amount collections of the Benares mint, for the Hig-
gerie year 1194, or English year 1780 Benares ficca ru.

7,914 11 —

Deduct amount salaries to the servants em-
ployed in the Benares mint, for this year,
is ———— Benares ficca ru. 1,834 14 —

Khyraut, agreeable to the Rajah's Perwana — 812 14 —

2,647 12 —

Balance, neat profit —

Ben. ficca ru.

5,266 15 —

Total amount duty of the Benares
mint, exclusive of the Zemindary
duty — Benares ficca ru. 7,130 — 6

Total amount Zemindary duty — 784 10 6

Amounting together to—Ben. ficca ru. 7,914 11 —

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 6th Sept. 1782.

RESOLVED, That the following letter be written to the Resident at Benares.

Sir,

A detachment, consisting of five regiments of sepoys, and one company of artillery, having been ordered to march from Dinapore to Cawnpore, under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming, we desire that you will reserve as much money in your hands as you may be able, consistent with the other exigencies of the service, and that you issue the amount, to the extent of three months pay for the detachment, to the Paymaster, on his application to you for the same.

Fort William,
the 6th Sept. 1782.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 7th October, 1782.

READ the following letter, and enclosure, from the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance :

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Honourable Governor General and Board of Ordnance, to transmit to you the accompanying extract of a letter from Captain Hook, commanding at Bidjee Ghur, relative to the state of damaged grain, &c. in that fort; and they beg leave to recommend to you, to give directions to the Resident at Benares, to order the removal of it, so that the fort may be cleared out, and Captain Hook be enabled to furnish this Board with an exact return of all the Ordnance and Ordnance stores already there, and to fit up proper places for the reception and preservation of such stores as they may think necessary to order to be lodged in that fort.

Ordnance Office,
the 1st October 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MACENTYER.
Sec. Board Ordnance.

EXTRACT of a Letter from CAPT. ARCHIBALD HOOK; dated Camp, Samereeah, near Bidjee Ghur, 4th September 1782.

On my arrival at this place I found the fort lumbered up in such a manner, by the mixture of various stores, that it was impossible to lodge one third of my people, so as that they would be sheltered from the inclemency of the weather during the approaching rains, nor did I think it safe to have so many people within the fort in the situation in which I found it.—Vast quantities of rotten grain, mixed with loose gunpowder, heaped up in filed houses, which, after a little rain, sent forth a smoke as if it were actually burning; this I thought proceeded from the heat of the sun acting upon the damp grain, which, when dried to a certain degree, I feared might communicate destruction to the whole garrison. The officer whom I relieved, not having received any regular account of what the fort contained, could not give me any particular one, or an exact return, but mentioned that the granaries were locked up, and under charge of the Resident of Benares, with whom I find the keys are all lodged, which adds to the inconvenience and danger of keeping many people in the fort, as the doors cannot be occasionally opened, which would prevent the accumulation of foul air, and other bad consequences.

A true extract.

(Signed)

FRA. PEREGRINE KINLOCK.
Acting Assist. Sec. Board Ordnance.

The Board remark, That the Resident at Benares was ordered, on the 19th August last, to deliver over the grain in Begee Ghur to the Commanding Officer as a store, with a licence to retail it to the sepoys.

Agreed that the following letter be written to the Resident at Benares :

Sir,

Sir,
The Commanding Officer at Bidjy Ghur having represented that fortrefs to be much lumbered with old and rotten grain, we desire that you will appoint a proper person to take an account of all the grain with him, to separate the bad from the good, and to deliver over the latter to the charge of the Commandant, agreeably to our orders of the 19th August.

Fort William,
7th October 1782.

(Signed) We are, &c.
Governor General
And Council.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, 19th Nov. 1782.

READ the following letter from the Committee of Revenue.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue, at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

As the demands upon the Patna Treasury will greatly exceed the receipts account the months of Badun, Affin, and Catick, the kists of which are very small, we beg leave to submit to you the propriety of directing the Resident at Benares to make an immediate remittance to the Chief of Patna of five lacks of rupees, or such a sum as the state of his Treasury will admit of; and we request that your Honourable Board will be pleased to inform us whether such a supply can be afforded from Benares, without prejudice to the demands of Government upon that Residency, in order that, in case it cannot, we may take some other means of providing the Chief of Patna with the necessary funds.

Calcutta,
14th Nov. 1782.

We are, with, &c.
(Signed)

J. SHORE,
C. CROFTES.

Agreed that the following letter be written to Benares:

Sir,

As the Revenue Chief at Patna will have occasion for money to answer several demands upon him, we desire that you will make him remittance as soon as possible, to the amount of five lacks of rupees, and advise him when we may expect them from you, that he may give timely information to the Committee of Revenue.

Fort William,
19th Nov. 1782.

We are, &c.

A TRANSLATION of a Persian Letter to the Naib DURBEETZY SING.

AFTER compliments.—The impropriety of your conduct, and intentional delays in paying up your Bhadoon kists, have at length determined the Honourable Nabob Imamd al Dowlah, &c. &c. to remove you from the high station to which he formerly raised you, from all interference in the affairs of your son, and consequently of this Zemindary.

You have, since the first of Asfeen of the fuffillee year 1189, paid no more into the Treasury than twenty-seven lacks, twenty-seven thousand rupees: It is impossible from a country, by your own account, affording an easy revenue of forty-nine lacks, that no more should be collected; I therefore recommend it to you most earnestly, to make up the balance due, and avoid the dishonour and shame, and perhaps even worse, which will inevitably pursue you, if you disregard these injunctions. In the mean time I have thought proper to keep a guard upon your person; I desire that you, without delay, give me a paper containing the names of all your Mutzuddies, writers of accounts, &c. &c. &c.; that you in the course of this day send me a list of the balances due to you from the Aumils whom you have employed; that you give the most positive orders to your Mutzuddies, &c. &c. &c. to render me a just account and information of the present state of the country, and to attend me whenever I shall call upon them.

WM. MARKHAM.

Honourable

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In a letter which I did myself the honour of writing to you on the 12th instant, I informed you that I had given Babboo Jagger Deco Sing the appointment of Naib; he could not at that time be invested with khelaut, as the Bramins prognosticated a day of ill omen, and the 15th was fixed upon for the company.

Since that time the old Rannee and the Rajah, instigated by Derbeetzy Sing, have most vehemently declared to me, that they will by no means give their consent that any other person shall be appointed Naib: I therefore have deferred the ceremony of granting him the khelaut, 'till I receive further orders from your Honourable Board.

It is necessary to be remarked, that Baboo Jagger Deco Sing, and Baboo Neehul Sing, are the only two of the old family of Bulwant Sing, and indeed the only two men with whom I am acquainted in the Zemindary, to whose hands so high an employment can be entrusted; and I gave the preference to the former, as age and deafness are great impediments to business in the latter.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Benares, Nov. 14th, 1782.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, Resident.

The following minute was returned with the foregoing papers; and the letter which is entered after it written to Mr. Markham.

In circulation.

A minute from the Governor General.

Three letters, and one enclosure, from the Resident at Benares.—Copy of the Governor's letters to ditto, dated 29th September.

Thursday, 28th November 1782.

J. P. A. Secry.

Mr. Wheeler.

I approve of the measure recommended by the Governor General's minute, respecting Baboo Doorkbijoy Sing, and of the mode of carrying them into execution, through the Resident of Benares, which is his official duty; and also of the appointment of Jagger Deco Sing to fill the office of which Doorkbijey has been dispossessed, and of the appointments recommended in the Governor General's letter of the 29th September. The severe indisposition with which the Governor General was afflicted when these letters were received, and his absence from the Presidency, are subjects well known to every Member of the Board.

(Signed) E. W.
M.P.
J. S.

To Mr. MARKHAM.

Sir,

We have now before us your letters of the 24th October, 12th and 14th November. The Governor General has likewise communicated to us as a copy of the letter which he wrote to you on 29th September, from Nia Serai.

The measures which you have taken with Baboo Doorkbijey Sing are perfectly right and proper, so far as they go; and we now direct that you exact from him, with the utmost rigour, every rupee of the collections which it shall appear that he has made, and not brought to account, and either confine him at Benares, or send him a prisoner to Chunar, and keep him in confinement until he shall have discharged the whole of the amount due from him.

We likewise direct, That, for the offence which he has been guilty of, you divest him of the Jagheer which was assigned him, and re-unite the property of it to the Mulguzarry, on the land paying its revenue, through the Rajah to the Company.

We approve and confirm your appointment of Baboo Jagger Deco Sing to the office of Naib of the Zemindary, in the room of Doorkbijey Sing; and desire that you will invest him immediately with the usual khelaut, in due form.

We also direct you to carry into execution the other parts of the Governor General's letter to you of the 29th September, which remain to be accomplished.

Fort William,
4th December 1782.

We are, &c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 2d January 1783.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I THIS morning received your letter of the 19th instant, and shall, as directed, transmit to the Revenue Chief of Patna 5,00,000 rupees, with all possible expedition.

Benares,
30th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 27th January 1783.

READ the following letters from Mr. Markham:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to transmit you an account of the disbursements at this Treasury from the 3d November 1781 to the 3d December 1782. A severe fit of sickness prevented an earlier dispatch of these accounts.

Benares,
30th December 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to transmit you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from the 3d of October 1782 to the 3d of November 1782, by which you will perceive that only 2,00,000 rupees of the Bhadoon kist, due the 21st of September, have been received, and that a balance of 6,06,333. 5. 10, yet remains to be liquidated.

I am in hopes of obtaining this balance in a few days, from the late Naib Durbeetzy Sing, who, according to your orders, still remains in confinement.

Benares,
30th December 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to transmit you an account of the disbursements at this Treasury, from the 3d September 1782 to the 3d October 1782.

Benares,
30th December, 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements of this Treasury, from the 3d December 1782 to the 3d January 1783, by which you will perceive that Baboo Jagger Devo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnarain's 1st kist for Affin, due the 21st October.

I expect to receive the 2d kist for Kautik, in the course of four or five days.

Benares,
8th January 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET LETTER 30th, January 1783.

MR. Markham, the Resident at Benares, having complained against the conduct of Baboo Doorbejy Sing, the Naib or Minister of that Zemindary, we found it necessary to order his removal, and to re-annex the Jaghîre, which had been granted him for the support of his station, to the revenue lands; and Baboo Jagger Deo Sing has been appointed in his room to the Naibut. Doorbejy Sing was in confinement for the balance of collections due from him; and the Resident at Benares informs us that he hopes shortly to recover it from him.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 27th February 1783.

READ the following letter from the Resident at Benares:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from the 3d January 1783 to the 3d February 1783, by which you will perceive that Baboo Jagger Deoo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnarain's kists for Kautick and Aughun.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

Resident.

Benares,

14th Feby. 1783.

Ordered that the accounts enclosed in this letter be sent to the Accountant General.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 7th March 1783.

READ the Company's general letter, dated 28th August 1782.

On Paragraph 4, 5. and 6.

The Governor General.

As I am already apprized on the sentiments and intentions of the Members of the Board, what I shall have to say of the subject on the preceding paragraphs cannot in justice be imputable to a disrespect of the Court of Directors orders, to which in all cases I shall pay the most implicit obedience; with the single exceptions of such as shall in my opinion tend to the destruction of their own affairs. I have already afforded the strongest evidence, both of the respect and of the obedience which I profess, in the conduct which I have observed both to Mr. Bristow and to Mr. Fowke. Had it been dictated by that vindictive spirit which seems to have been imputed to me, I should have shewn it by vindictive acts; but neither can Mr. Bristow nor Mr. Fowke charge me with such a treatment of them, even in the slightest instance. Though the first instrument used and proclaimed for the dissolution of my authority during the existence of a late influence, yet I have most studiously conformed to the orders of the Company respecting both, as far as I could do it without destroying the influence of my office, and that of the government connected with it, by conforming to the letter of the Court of Directors with respect to the one, and the spirit of them with the other: as soon as an occasion afforded for the appointment of Mr. Bristow, under such circumstances as I thought would maintain the powers of this government undiminished by it, I myself proposed his appointment; and to give it every possible effect in my power, I commissioned my own Secretary, Major Palmer, to introduce him to the Vizier, as a man of my own choice and in my own confidence. As a further proof of my temper, and the wariness of my conduct in an occasion so delicate, I appeal to a fact in the knowledge of the Members of this Board, and which Mr. Bristow himself will attest; that when I had privately declared to him my intention of recommending him for the appointment, I desired Mr. Bristow himself to write a letter to the Nabob Vizier, mentioning my wish in this respect; and my further desire, that it should be effected with his entire concurrence, which I considered as indispensable. At the same time I directed Rajah Govindram, the Agent or Vakeel of the Nabob Vizier, to inform him of the favourable sentiments which I at that time entertained for Mr. Bristow, lest he might be misled, by a contrary opinion, to withhold the declaration of his assent. I received his assent, and immediately proposed the appointment.

With respect to Mr. Fowke, when I conceived it an obligation of public duty to remove him from a station in which his continuance appeared to me prejudicial to the service, I proposed, and the Board made him a most ample compensation for the loss of it, by bestowing on him an office of higher emolument, and better adapted to his talents; and in that construction of the Company's orders, I did conceive that I had conformed most exactly to the spirit, though not the letter of them, since it was impossible for me to believe, that the preference given by them to Mr. Fowke could arise from any consideration of his superior qualification. My present objection to his appointment I dare not put upon record; the members of the Board individually know it. I lament, that while the preservation of the Company's existence depends wholly and exclusively upon this government; while it has been acknowledged even by the Court of Directors themselves, that the exertions of this government have been equal to that dependance; while I am pointed out by their constitution, and considered by all the Chiefs of Hindostan, as the Executive Member of this government, and of course every person representing it, as more especially representing

presenting myself; and while the Court of Directors themselves, knowing me to possess no more power than any other Member of the Council pass their censures on me singly, for many acts done by the Council at large, they should not be aware of the great danger to which they expose their affairs, by acts which disqualify me for the official discharge of my duty, which obviously tend to excite distrust in such of the powers of India, who were disposed to be connected with the Company, and to invite their own subjects to rebellion. I forbear to say more in this place.— The Board knows what is due to their stations under the conclusive ties by which they are bound to exercise the powers of this Government, entrusted to them by Act of Parliament, for the preservation of the great interests of the Company and the nation, which are connected with it, and to obey the orders of the Court of Directors, enjoined by the same high authority; and they well know to which a preference shall be given, if in the present instance the latter shall appear to them incompatible with the former.

Ordered, That these paragraphs, with the Governor General's minute thereon, be circulated for the consideration of the Members of the Board, that they may deliver their opinion at the next meeting in this department.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 10th March 1783.

THE Board now record their different opinions respecting Mr. Fowke's appointment to Benares.

The orders of the Court of Directors, regarding the appointment of Mr. Fowke to Benares, are positive and distinct, and in my opinion ought to be carried into execution immediately.

(Signed) JOHN STABLES.

Mr. M'Pherson.

The ground upon which the Court of Directors are pleased to order obedience to their orders relative to the appointment of Mr. F. Fowke to the Residency of Benares, is so strong, that nothing remains with the Board, but to carry the orders into execution. I cannot at the same time but observe, that the conduct of the Governor General upon this occasion, in not soliciting, directly or indirectly, a concurrence with any opinion we may have upon this subject from any Member of the Board, is much to his credit, as well as his conduct, in carrying into effect the appointment of Mr. Bristow to Oude, upon a late occasion, when that appointment had the countenance not of party, but of an united council, supporting the wishes and orders of their constituents.

I am persuaded that the Court of Directors have been made to believe, that the removal of Mr. Fowke from Benares originated from motives of personal resentment towards Mr. Fowke, and a disrespect to their own authority, otherwise that they would not have ordered so positively an immediate change in the representative administration of a province so recently recovered from rebellion.

The future administrators of these provinces will acknowledge their obligations to the Governor General, in having on every occasion maintained the policy as well as privilege which should vest in the immediate rulers of this, as of every state, the choice of their own agents; and had not the dispute about the filling the Residency of Benares originated at this Board, the Court of Directors would not, I believe, have taken so decided a line relative to the appointment.

Mr. Wheeler.

Although it will require the peculiar attention of this government to avert the consequences which may reasonably be expected to result from so sudden and unlooked-for a revolution in the management of the Company's affairs at Benares, I am nevertheless of opinion, that the orders of the Court of Directors respecting the re-instatement of Mr. Fowke, are restrictive on this Board; and I am the more confirmed in the propriety of carrying them into effect, from the knowledge which the Court of Directors possessed at the time they wrote this letter, of the steps taken by the Governor General to conciliate Mr. Fowke to his removal from the Residency at Benares.

March 10th, 1783.

Sir Eyre Coote.

It does not appear to me that any consideration is allowed me, in respect to the obedience required by the Court of Directors to the orders contained in their last general letter of the 12th July. The terms are such as to leave nothing with me but acquiescence, and I am answerable for that only. In the case of Mr. Fowke, the words are most particularly and strongly pointed, viz. "That
" their

“ their reason for his re-instatement is, to vindicate the authority of the Court of Directors.” After this declaration, I cannot think any alternative is left me ; I therefore give it as my opinion, that the orders of the Court of Directors are to be carried into execution.

(Signed)

EYRE COOTE.

Governor General.

Since it is finally resolved, by the opinions which have been delivered by the Members of the Board, that Mr. F. Fowke shall be appointed Resident at Benares, it becomes me, and me peculiarly, to propose, that he be appointed with all the powers of his predecessor in that office, which I beg leave to recommend to the Board accordingly.

Resolved, That a khelaut be given by Mr. Fowke to Baboo Juggerdroo Sing, the new Naib or Manager, in the name of the Government, and with a promise of its patronage and support, so long as he conducts himself properly, in order to confirm his authority in the country.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 24th March 1783.

THE following instructions to Mr. Francis Fowke are approved, and ordered to be sent to him :

To Mr. FRANCIS FOWKE.

Sir,

Having appointed you to the station of Resident at Benares, we think it necessary to furnish you with the following instructions, for your guidance in this trust.

Mr. Markham, the late Resident, has been ordered to deliver over to your charge, on your arrival at Benares, all the Treasure, papers, accounts, and other documents or dependencies of his office. By these you will learn the state of Rajah Myipnarain's kistbundee for the present year, and you will continue to demand and receive from him, or his Naib, Juggerdeo Sing, the monthly instalments which may become due according to his kubbooleat or agreement, a copy of which, together with the Pottah granted him for the Zemindary, and his general kistbundeas, as settled by the Governor General at Benares, on the 14th September 1781, are enclosed.

Baboo Doorbijy Sing, the late Naib, having been guilty of gross mismanagement and speculation of the Revenues, was removed and confined, for payment of the amount due to the Company, which he had collected, and at the same time deprived of his jagheer, which was ordered to be re-united to the Mulguzarry of the land paying Revenue through the Rajah to the Company. Mr. Markham will give you the state of this account, and you will use your endeavours to recover the whole from him as soon as possible.

Baboo Juggerdeo Sing, who, with our approbation and confirmation, has been appointed Naib in the place of Doorbijy Sing, will in future be accountable for the rents of the Zemindary, agreeable to Kistbundee, and you will treat with him in that character upon all subjects which may be committed to you respecting the Zemindary.

We directed Mr. Markham, on the 4th December last, to invest the new Naib with a khelaut in due form on the part of this Government, and to carry into execution certain orders and instructions given by the Governor General on the 29th September preceding ; we inclose a copy of them, and desire that such points as remain unexecuted by Mr. Markham may receive your earliest attention and accomplishment of them. At all events, we think it proper, for the confirmation of the Naib, and to prevent any ill effects which the appearance of a change might have on his influence, that you should invest him with a khelaut, in the name of the Governor General, and we direct it accordingly.

We inclose copy of a paper of requests delivered by Rajah Myipnarain to the Governor General while at Benares, with his replies thereto ; by which you will perceive that it was intended to deprive the new Rajah of every prerogative which denoted either sovereignty or independence of the Company. For which reason the mint and the administration of justice were both separated from the Zemindary ; the former was given in charge to the late Resident, with directions to ascertain the amount of the annual revenue paid from it to Rajah Cheyt Sing, during the preceding five years, that the average thereof might be carried to the credit of the present Rajah, in the payments of his revenues to Government ; and the Resident was ordered to erect proper offices for the function of mint, and to continue the service of it until some future arrangement should be made respecting it.

This office you will receive charge of from Mr. Markham, and likewise continue to execute the duties of it.

The administration of justice in the town of Benares, and the internal police of it, are separately committed to Ally Abraham Cawn, with whose province you are forbid all interference, except in instances requiring your protection and support of his authority; and that it may be clearly defined to you what his duties are, we enclose a copy of the regulations made by the Governor General for administering them.

You will follow the example of the former Resident, in making such advances of money for the payment of the troops at Chunar and Buxar, as may be requisite; and in all payments of this kind you will observe the rules prescribed by us, in special letters written to Mr. Markham for that purpose.

The Governor General having made a regulation before he left Benares, concerning the future collection of the Customs, and ordered that no duties should be levied in any part of the Zemindary, except at the stations of Mirzapore, Benares, and Ghazypore, you will find a table of rates established by the late Resident, and corrected by us on the 8th April last for that purpose.

For the rest, you will receive such information from the late Resident as will leave you at a certainty whether any, and what duties, remain to be performed in that station, and will attend to them accordingly.

You will keep constantly advised of your proceedings, and of every occurrence you may think worthy of our information.

Fort William,
24th March 1783.

We are, &c. &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 24th of March 1783.

READ a letter, as follows, from the Resident of Benares.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from the 3d February 1783 to the 3d March 1783; by which you will perceive that Babboo Jagger Deoo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnarain's 4th kist for poos, due the 17th January 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

Benares,
3d March 1783.

JOHN BENN,
Acting Resident.

The following letter was written on Saturday last to the Resident at Benares.

To Mr. WILLIAM MARKHAM, at Benares.

WE desire that you will immediately send down to the Presidency, either in specie, or by bills of Exchange, the amount of the treasure which you may have in your hands at the receipt of this letter.

Fort William,
the 22d March 1783.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 19th May 1783.

RECEIVED the following letters from the Resident at Benares;

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Mr. Markham, the late Resident at Benares, has left this station to proceed to the Presidency, agreeable to your orders, having previously delivered the public letters, accounts, and other documents belonging to the appointment of Resident to me, in charge till the arrival of Mr. Fowke.

Mr.

Mr. Markham's letter, inclosing the public accounts, would inform your Honourable Board, that the kists for the present year, and the balance due from Baboo Durbidzy Sing on account of the last, have been received into the Company's Treasury, except such sums as your Honourable Board may not think just; and consequently not admit in the claims which Baboo Durbidzy Sing has made for deductions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Benares,
12th April, 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BENN,
Assistant to the Resident at Benares.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs

I have received the honour of your letter of the 24th March 1783, with the several enclosures mentioned in it.

I have received from Mr. Benn the accounts, letters, and papers of the Resident's office, left in charge to him by Mr. Markham. There is no balance of cash in the Treasury.

The Naib Baboo Jagger Deo Sing is not now at Benares; as soon as he arrives I shall invest him with a khelaat, in the manner you have been pleased to direct.

I shall punctually obey the orders you have given me respecting the several branches of this office; I shall advise you regularly of my proceedings; and shall immediately inform you of any occurrence which may appear to me worthy of your notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

Benares,
the 24th April, 1783.

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In obedience to your commands, I invested the Naib Jagger Deo Sing with a Khelaat on the 3d instant, in the name of the Honourable the Governor General.

I have also the honour to inclose the accounts of receipts and disbursements of this Treasury from the 9th of April to the 6th of May, by which you will perceive the Naib Jagger Deo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnarain's 7th kist for Chaiel.

I have the honour to be, &c-

Benares,

May 6th 1783.

(Signed)

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

Ordered, That the accounts be sent to the Accountant General and Military Paymaster General.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 28th July 1783.

RECEIVED the following letter from the Resident at Benares:

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from 9th June to 13th July 1783, by which you will perceive that the balance remaining in my hands is Benares siccas 4,05,457. — 6, and that the Baboo Jagger Deo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnarain's 9 kist for Jayet.

I have the honour to be, with the the greatest respect,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your very obedient and

Most humble servant,

Benares,
the 13th July 1783.

F. FOWKE.

Copy

Copy of Correspondence, &c. relative to the State and Alterations in the Government and Administration of the landed Revenues of the Province of Benares, since the Settlement with Rajah Myipharain.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 14th October 1783.

FRANCIS FOWKE, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

THE Honourable the Governor General and Council having received information, that the periodical rains have been hitherto so very unfavourable, as to expose the Vizier's provinces to the most dreadful of all calamities, a famine, and that a scarcity is already apprehended as far down as Benares, I am directed to acquaint you, that they have been pleased to issue orders, and to cause the same to be made public, that the duties be taken off for two months, beginning with the first day of next month, from the transportation of grain of all kinds to the upper country; after which period the Board will consider the necessity, if any should exist, for prolonging the term.

Council Chamber,
the 29th September 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

E. HAY,
Sub Secretary.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 25th November 1783.

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following letter, and enclosures, from the Resident at Benares.

Sir,

I do myself the honour to lay before you the enclosed copies of letters I have received from Colonel Blair; I have written to the Burdy Raja, demanding in peremptory terms the surrender of the persons concerned in this disturbance, and restitution for the damage done, and effects plundered. — But I have not thought myself authorized to order the detachment to march into the Burdy Raja's country; on which subject, request to receive the honour of your commands. — In the mean time I have directed Colonel Blair to take such measures as he may deem most effectual for opposing and checking any future attempt of the kind that may be made, without marching beyond the boundaries of this Zemindary.

Benares,
14th Nov. 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

F. FOWKE.

To FRANCIS FOWKE, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

For your full information respecting the late depredations that have been committed in this Zemindary, I forward the officer's letters to me, who commands the detachment sent against these hostile pillagers, who were, it seems, eleven hundred strong. — Although I did not think it expedient to give Captain Meredith authority to march beyond the limits of this Zemindary, yet it is matter of fact, that the Burdy Rajah has encouraged or assisted this body of men to plunder and destroy any part of our districts: in my opinion, some steps ought to be taken to punish his temerity and insolence, if he does not, upon being wrote to, immediately deliver up their leaders.

I have directed Captain Meredith to correspond with you and give you every information upon this subject which he can obtain. Whatever steps is judged most adviseable to adopt, you will please to communicate to me, that I may send the necessary orders to the officer commanding the detachment.

Chunar,
13th Nov. 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

Wm. BLAIR.

To

To Colonel WILLIAM BLAIR.

I did myself the honour of addressing you the day of my arrival at this place, since which one of the Zemindars of this village has thought proper to return, and has requested permission to take his former residence; however, as I have reason to think he is one of the men mentioned in my instructions, I have thought it most adviseable for the present to keep him in confinement, where he shall remain until I receive your instructions regarding him; he came to me under a different name from any mentioned in the instructions, as Zemindars of this village; I have made particular enquiry, what number of Zemindars resided here, and have been informed by the Aumil, and the Rajah of Augowree, there were three, which is the number mentioned in your instructions. The Zemindar has acknowledged, that he is a near relation of Baboo Hurgobin Sing, and also that he was one of the Zemindars belonging to this village; from these circumstances I am fully persuaded he is the man mentioned under the name of Albalage Sing.—The Aumil, and the Rajah of Augowree, have been applying to me for permission to detach some of their people after the plunderers, to endeavour to recover the whole, or part of it, as also for permission to retaliate on the Burdy Rajah, who, they inform me, has been a principal instigator of the depredations already committed in this Purgunnah; I have for the present desired them not on any account to send people into the Burdy Purgunnah, and shall wait your further advice and instructions on this head.—Permit me to request the favour of you to inform me, whether it is necessary I should correspond with the Resident of Benares, or any other person excepting yourself.

Camp, near
Bulwanur, 12th Nov. 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

J. MEREDITH, Captain,
Commanding 1st Bat. 30th Regt.

To Colonel WILLIAM BLAIR.

I arrived here this morning about an hour before day-light, in hopes, from the intelligence I received from the Aumil, of being able to surprise the Zemindars your instructions ordered me to apprehend: but by some means they had received intelligence of my approach about sun-set yesterday afternoon, and immediately decamped with (from what I can learn) about nine hundred head of cattle, loaded with all kinds of grain, and other plunder, which they had collected in the different villages adjacent to this place; from the intelligence I have received, the whole of the refractory Zemindars have crossed the Sone, and have (for the present) taken up their residence in the village of Dourah, about five coss from this, in the Purgunnah of the Burdy Rajah, to which place my instructions forbid my following them.

Permit me to observe to you that, from the information the Aumil has given me, I have every reason to believe they are both encouraged and protected by the Burdy Rajah to commit the depredations they have lately done in this Purgunnah; I therefore think he should be applied to for permission to seize them in any part of his Purgunnah they are to be found, or for he to seize, and deliver them to me: I will make the application, if you approve of it, and wait, in my present encampment, for your reply, without some circumstance occurs which may require my moving. They have burnt several villages, and plundered about thirty. The villages hereabouts are entirely deserted by the inhabitants, from the dread they entertain of these robbers; however, I hope, from the protection I shall take care they shall receive, they will soon be reinstated in their former populousness, as I shall make it my principal study that they are not oppressed either by the camp followers, or others.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed)

J. MEREDITH,
Capt. Commanding 1 Batt. 30th Regt.

Agreed that the following letters be written to the Resident at Benares, and to Colonel Blair.

To Mr. FRANCIS FOWKE, Resident at Benares.

The Governor General has laid before us your letter of the 14th November, and the papers accompanying it, and we, in consequence, direct, that you immediately apply to the Burdy Rajah to make reparation for the injuries done in the Zemindary of Benares by the robbers, who are said, in Colonel Blair's letter to you of the 13th, to have been assisted and encouraged by the Rajah in committing depredations in your district, and to deliver up the several persons who have been concerned in these disturbances, should they be yet in his country.

In the event of his refusal to comply with this requisition, we desire you will immediately write to Colonel Blair to detach a sufficient force to seize the robbers, or to act in such other manner, for
Vol. I. O the

the reparation of the injuries done by them, as you may think adviseable.—Colonel Blair has received our orders to comply with your requisitions for this purpose.

Fort William,
25th Nov. 1783.

We are, &c.

To Colonel WILLIAM BLAIR.

WE have received a letter from the Resident of Benares, enclosing copy of one addressed to him by you, on the subject of the depredations committed in that Zemindary, by a party of robbers, said to be assisted and encouraged by the Burdy Rajah; and we think proper to direct that you will detach from Chunar, at Mr. Fowke's requisition, a force sufficient to seize the people concerned in these disturbances, or to act in such other manner as Mr. Fowke shall recommend, in order to obtain reparation for the injuries sustained by the inhabitants of the province.

Fort William,
25th Nov. 1783.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 27th December, 1783.

THE following letters, from the late and present Resident at Benares, having been for a long time before the Board, they were considered by the different members, and the following resolutions passed on them.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the deductions demanded by Baboo Durbeetzy Sing; for the Fuffilly year 1189; I should not have deferred sending it so long, but that I was prevented by Durbeetzy Sing not being able to give an exact account of the demand for the duties on the saltpetre from the Nabob Vizier's dominions.

For the first eight articles, the Honourable Governor General, when at Benares, agreed to allow him the medium rate of the five preceding years, viz. the mint, Adaulet, and Phoufedarry, Cutwallic, Nuckhafs, Delolly Perdaiffic, Tellaffic, Khimar Khannah, and the Duffoor Angastarry.

Your Honourable Board directed that the mint should be put under the direction of the Resident; his demand upon it is not exorbitant, though, according to the papers I have been able to collect respecting it, the exact medium rate is 13,410.

With respect to the Adaulet and Phoufedarry, the amount of loss by not being continued in the Rajah hands, cannot be definitively ascertained, as both offices were conducted, during Chayee Sing's and even Bulwant Sing's time, in a manner by no means conformable to justice.—The Courts were sometimes held at Ramnaghurr, the place of residence of the Rajah, sometimes at Benares: by the enquiries I have made, I do not conceive that the clear income arising from these two articles would be more than 10,000 or 12,000 rupees.

The Cutwalic was in the hands of a man whom I believe to have been since dead, as I can get no account of him.—I believe the amount to be just.

The Nuckhafs is a duty taken on all horses, oxen, &c. sold in the Bazar, the amount set down is just; but Durbeetzy Sing collected on this article 235 rupees, so that he is only entitled to 965 rupees.

The Delolly Perdaiffic was a tax collected on all travellers, people coming from the Decan to Benares upon religious purposes, &c. which the Governor General forbid to be collected, as great impositions were made on people thus coming to Benares, and is I believe fully just.

Tellaffic was a duty collected on every boat that passed Benares, independent of the regular duties; I believe its amount never exceeded more than 2,000 rupees.

The Khimar Khanna was a duty collected on all gaming houses, and is, I believe, a just demand.

The Duffoor Angastarry did not amount to above 10 or 12 rupees; was a duty collected on small iron and pewter rings, which the people, who walk at the Benares Ghunts, are obliged to wear.

The

The demand of deductions for Govind Jut, Idoll Sing, and Buckhut Sing's Malkhanna, are undoubtedly just.

A village granted by the Honourable Governor General's Purwannah to Musti Khurriem Oulah is likewise just, as the Governor General confirmed the Sunnud given to his family by Aurungzebe.

Land confirmed to Zubrage Sing stands in the same predicament, and is likewise just.

The land established by the Governor General to the Chunar Faehier.—The amount just.

The duty on the stones, granted by the Governor General to the Commanding officer at Chunar, was given for the following reasons.

To prevent disputes which often happened between the Rajah and the Commanding Officer, and as the stones were cut close to the fort, and within the limits of his command, the Governor General judged any perquisite arising from them to appertain more properly to him than the Rajah; as this point was not settled before the signature of the Pottah and Cabouleat, the Rajah demands a deduction.

The 4,000 cubits, mentioned as 4,347 rupees, is the land which the Governor General directed to be measured out, and given to the Commanding Officer, as being within gun-shot of his fort—The Honourable Governor General will be able to explain the foregoing articles.

Your Honourable Board directed me, in a letter of July 1781, to pass the saltpetre, which came from the Nabob's Vizier's country, free of duties. His demand upon this account is about 2,000 rupees less than it ought to be. The loss which accrued on the establishment of the permit through the Zemindary he has rated very high, and is the most exceptionable part of his demand; a loss, a heavy loss was certainly occasioned, partly from goods being sent on different routes by the merchant, partly from the deductions of the Schair, which he was obliged to allow to his Aumils, and from the collections of the permit not being equal to that deduction.

The Paymolly he originally set down at 10,000 rupees; he afterwards attempted to impose another 10,000 rupees on the amount.—This I refused to admit of.

The unavoidable damage which a detachment so large as Colonel Cumming's must occasion in marching through a country like this, at a time when the grain was ripe, and his encampment at Choufah during part of the rainy season, will be a sufficient guide for your Honourable Board's decision on this article.

Benares,
the 17th February 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM,
Resident.

I have the honour to enclose you bills of exchange for the sum of Benares for 348,000 Rs.

Having the Honourable Governor General's permission to leave Benares, I have entrusted the care of all public papers relating to the affairs of the Resident, Mr. Bann, who will deliver over charge to my successor, Mr. Foster, on his arrival at this station.

Deductions
It is needless to observe, I have left no change in the Treasury, the whole amount balance having been transmitted by bill of exchange to Calcutta in favour of the Honourable Company.

WM. MARKHAM,

(Signed)

the 21st April 1783

Deductions demanded; by BABOO DURBEETZY SING.

Mint	—	—	—	—	16,465	—	5	
Adaulet and Phoufdarry	—	—	—	—	25,000	—	—	
Kutwalic	—	—	—	—	12,000	—	—	
Nuckhafs	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	
Delolly Perdaiffic	—	—	—	—	1,740	—	—	
Tellafhy	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	
Khunnah Khunnah	—	—	—	—	880	—	—	
Duftoor Augufferry	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	
Govind Jut's Malkanna	—	—	—	—	37,500	—	—	
Idoll Sing Do.	—	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	
Boggut Sing Do.	—	—	—	—	11,000	—	—	
A village granted by the Honourable Governor General's per-								
wannah to Mufti Khunem Oulat, confirming a grant of								
Auringzebe					1,822	13	1	
Land Do. to Julage Sing, confirming a grant of Do.					1,000	—	—	
Land Do. to the Chunar Tuckhur, confirming a grant of Do.					500	—	—	
Half the Mehal duties on stones from Chunar					11,028	8	—	{ not
4,000 cubits round the Fort of Chunar					4,347	—	—	{ allowed
Duties for saltpetre from the Nabob's Vizier's dominions					16,512	3	3	{ not
Loss on the duties					91,778	5	3	{ allowed
Paymolly					10,477	8	3	
Amount ficca rupees					59	6	3	
Not allowed, but enquired into.					2,57,3	—	—	

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Honourable Board, that I have received from Baboo Durbeetzy Sing the sum of Benares ficca rupees 3,48,973. 10. 7, being the amount balance of his Bhadun kist for the fuffilly year 1189, unless your Honourable Board shall disallow any part of the deductions which he demanded; an account of which I transmitted to you in my letter dated 16th February 1783. I have taken a Mochulka from him, expressed in the strongest terms, that whatever part of the deductions demanded by him shall be judged inequitable, and consequently disallowed, he shall, without delay, make good and pay into the Benares Treasury; and that whatever sum of money he shall be proved to have received from the collections of the fuffullee year 1190, shall be likewise paid without hesitation to the present Naib, Baboo Jugger Deo Sing. In consequence of the payment of the above sum, and the engagement entered into by him, I have taken off the two companies of sepoy's stationed as his guard, until the further pleasure of your Honourable Board shall be made known.

I have the honour to enclose you bills of exchange for the sum of Benares ficca ru. 3,48,973. 10. 7, or Calcutta ficca rupees 3,28,875. 13. 3.

Having the Honourable Governor General's permission to leave Benares, I have entrusted the care of all public papers, receipts, &c. to the assistant, Mr. Benn, who will deliver over charge to my successor, Mr. Fowke, on his arrival at this station.

It is needless to observe, I have left no charge in the Treasury, the whole amount balance having been transmitted, by bills of exchange, to Calcutta in favour of the Honourable Company.

Benares,
the 9th April 1783.

(Signed)

I have the honour to be, &c.
WM. MARKHAM,
Resident.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I enclose the copy of a letter I have received from the Resident at Owde. On this representation of the very urgent necessity there is in the Vizier's country for an immediate supply of grain, I have thought it proper to comply with Mr. Bristow's request, and have ordered the duty to be re-

remitted on grain dispatched thither. I have, however, directed the merchants, who wish to send grain with this indulgence into the Vizier's country, to apply to me for dushuhs; and I have limited the remission of duty to such only as are furnished with these dushuhs. By this restriction of the indulgence I mean to ascertain the exact amount of the duties so remitted, and to reserve to myself the power of immediately checking this exportation, should the Merchants be inclined to send so large a quantity, as to cause in this country the scarcity intended to be relieved in the Vizier's. This last precaution appears to me particularly necessary, as the failure of rain at the usual period, and the consequent thinness of the crop in this Zemindary, has raised the price of grain very high.

Benares,
May 14th 1783.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

F. FOWKE, Resident.

To the Resident at Benares.

Sir,
I HAVE this day submitted to the Board the expediency of remitting, during the present alarming scarcity of grain throughout the Vizier's dominions, the heavy duty levied on this article in the Zemindary of Benares. This measure will, I am in hopes, prove a great encouragement to its importation from the Company's provinces. As a great deal of time would be lost in waiting the Board's answer, and the emergency calls for immediate supplies, I have, in the confidence that you would assent to it till the pleasure of the Board may be known, caused it to be circulated among the Merchants of the Bahar Province, as well as those in the Vizier's dominions, as a measure actually determined on: I am likewise to request that you will notify the same throughout the Zemindary of Benares, and otherwise encourage, as much as may be in your power, the Merchants in importing grain into these Provinces.

Lucknow,
5th May 1783.

(Signed)

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the V. Court.

A true Copy,
by F. Fowke,
Rt.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
ENCLOSED I have the honour to forward the public accounts of this station, for the month of May, by which you will observe, that Baboo Jagger Deo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnarain's eighth kist for Byaack.

In the account of disbursements your Honourable Board will observe, that the actual expenditure falls short of the estimate which I transmitted to Mr. James Miller, by the sum of 23,229. 13; this difference was occasioned by the drafts of the paymaster of the Garrison of Chunar Ghur, and troops in this Zemindary, being less for this month than the estimate, which he furnished me with on forming a general estimate for Mr. Miller.

Benares,
9th June 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
I HAVE the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury from 13 July to 12 August 1783, by which you will perceive that the balance remaining in my hands is Benares sicca rupees 4,78,489. 7. 7. and that Babboo Jagger Deo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnarain's 10th kist for Affur.

Benares,
12th Aug. 1783.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed)

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Agreeably to your orders, contained in your letter bearing date the 28th ult. I have this day dispatched to the Presidency in five boats the sum of Benares sicca rupees 4,65,000, consigned to Mr. Charles Crofts, Sub-Treasurer, being the balance of my Treasury, after deducting Benares sicca rupees 13,489. 7. 7, which I have detained in my hands to answer the drafts which I am in daily
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expectation of receiving from the Paymaster of the Garrisons, whose bills you have ordered me to honour in your letter of the 12th June last.

Benares,
17th Augt. 1783.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed)

F. FOWKE.
Resident.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from 12 August to 24 Sept. 1783, by which you will perceive that the balance remaining in my hands is Benares ficca rupees 2,57,520. — 7, and that Baboo Jugger Deo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnarain's 11th kist for Haubon.

Benares,
24th Sept. 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

The Board's Resolutions on the preceding letters are as follow:

17th February.

Agreed that the claims made by Baboo Durbetzy Sing on the following accounts, be admitted at the rates given to them respectively by the late Resident.

Mint.
Awdawlet or Fouzdarry
Retwallee.
Nehaus.
Fellaushy.
Khumah Kama.
Dustoor Augustin.
Govind Jeet's Malkanna.
Idol Sing's do.
Boggul Sing's do.
Duties for saltpetre from the Nabob Vizier's dominions.

Agreed also, that the late Resident be applied to by the Secretary; and if it shall appear that the claims of deductions made on account of a village granted by the Governor General's Perwannah to Mufti Kurreim Ullah, and Inbrage Sing, in confirmation of grants from Aurengzebe, are founded on any acts done by the Governor General's authority, it is agreed to admit them.

The following are lifts of deductions claimed by Durbeetzy Sing.

Account

Account of Deductions from the Mulgazaree of Benares, claimed by Baboo Durbetzy Sing for the Fuffullee Year 1189.

ARTICLES.				Deductions claimed.		
Mint	—	—	—	16,465	0	5
Audawlet and Phouzedarry	—	—	—	25,000	—	—
Kutwallee	—	—	—	12,000	—	—
Nuckhafs	—	—	—	1,200	—	—
Delolly Perdaissee	—	—	—	1,740	—	—
Tellafhy	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Khemah Khama	—	—	—	880	—	—
Dustoor Angusterry	—	—	—	108	—	—
Govind Jeet's Malkannah	—	—	—	37,500	—	—
Idol Sing's do.	—	—	—	8,000	—	—
Boggul Sing's do.	—	—	—	11,000	—	—
A village granted by the Honourable Governor General's Perwannah to Mufti Kurrem Oulah, confirming a grant of Aurengzebe				1,822	13	1
Land do. to Jerbrage Sing, confirming a grant of do.				1,000	—	—
Land do. to the Chunar Fauhkier, confirming a grant of do.				500	—	—
Half the Mehal duties on stone from Chunar				11,028	8	—
Four thousand cubits round the fort of Chunar				4,347	—	—
Duties for saltpetre from the Nabob Vizier's dominions				16,512	3	3
Loss on the duties				91,778	5	3
Paymolly				10,477	8	3
Amount ficca rupees				2,57,359	6	3

Fort William,
27 Dec. 1783.

Account of Deductions from the Mulgazaree of Benares, allowed to Durbetzy Sing for the Fuffullee Year 1189.

ARTICLES.				Amount allowed.		
Mint	—	—	—	13,410	—	—
Awdawlet and Phouzedarry	—	—	—	10,000	—	—
Kutwallee	—	—	—	12,000	—	—
Nuckhafs 1200, 235 being collected, there remains				965	—	—
Tellafhy	—	—	—	2,000	—	—
Khemah Khama	—	—	—	880	—	—
Dustoor Angusterry	—	—	—	10	—	—
Govind Jeet's Malkanna	—	—	—	37,500	—	—
Idol Sing do.	—	—	—	8,000	—	—
Boggul Sing do.	—	—	—	11,000	—	—
Duties for saltpetre from the Nabob Vizier's dominions				16,512	3	3
Fort William,				1,12,277	3	3
27 Dec. 1783.						

9th April.

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that the bills mentioned in this letter were sent on receipt of them to the Sub-Treasurer.

12th August.

Ordered that the accounts enclosed in this letter be sent to the Accountant General.

24th September.

Ordered that the accounts enclosed in this letter be sent to the Accountant General.

The following minute having been delivered by the Governor General on the 23d instant, the proposition contained in it was agreed to by the other Members of the Board, as appears at its conclusion.

The

The Governor General.—Mr. Hay, who attended me in the year 1781 by the Board's orders to do the public duties that I might require of him in his line in the General Department, while I was absent from Calcutta, on a visit to the upper provinces, and who prepared and signed the sunnud, which I granted to Rajah Myhipnarain, having acquainted me that neither Mr. Colebrook, the Persian Translator, nor himself, have yet received any part of the fee due to them for that sunnud, notwithstanding a requisition which the late Resident made thereof by my orders from the then Naib, Baboo Durbeetzy Sing—I propose that Mr. Fowke be directed to demand it from the Rajah, and if the Rajah should hesitate to comply with the demand, that he be made accountable for the amount from his Jaghire, and that Mr. Fowke do receive it, and pay it to Mr. Colebrook and Mr. Hay, in the usual proportions to each. The fee given by Rajah Cheyte Sing for his sunnud, was one per cent. on the annual jumma, and the same is due from Rajah Mehipnarain.

(Signed) W. HASTINGS.

Agreed, That this request be made to the Rajah according to the Governor General's proposition.

(Signed)

EDW. WHEELER,
J. M'PHERSON,
J. STABLES.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter from Mr. Markham.

Sir,

The Honourable the Governor General confirmed the grants of Aurungzebe to Mufti Kherem-dulah, and Jubraad Sing, to the best of my recollection, by signing his name on the original sunnuds: I have not copies of them, but the present Resident can easily procure them.

December 26th 1783.]

I am, &c.

(Signed)

WM. MARKHAM.

Agreed that the following letter be written to the Resident at Benares.

Sir,

We have lately taken into consideration a letter from our late Resident at Benares, dated 17th February, enclosing an account of the deductions demanded by Baboo Durbeetzy Sing for the Fuffillar year 1189; and we have also had before us sundry other letters from Benares, bearing the following dates, 9th April, 14th May, 5th and 9th June, 28th July, 12th and 17th August, and 24th September.

We enclose an account of the deductions claimed by Durbeetzy Sing, and an account of those which we agree to; we will not allow of any addition to the latter, unless it be for the village and land given by the Governor General's Purwannah and grant to Mufti Khurreim Oulah and Jubrage Sing, in confirmation of a grant of the Emperor Aurungzebe, and amounting to the total sum of ficca rupees 2,822. 13. 1; this deduction we permit you to add to our account, if, as the late Resident informs us is the case, the Governor General's name appears on the original sunnuds, and in such case only.

You will observe, that the difference between the amount of Durbeetzy Sing's claims, and that which we agree to, even including the deductions for the village and land granted to Mufti Khurreim Oulah, and Jubrage Sing, is ficca rupees 1,42,259. 5. 8: we direct that you make an immediate claim of this sum on Durbeetzy Sing, who according to the muchulea which he gave to our late Resident on being released from confinement, is engaged to pay it into the Benares Treasury.

We understand, that in consequence of a request made by the widow of Rajah Bulwant Sing, and by the present Rajah Myhipnarain, the amount due from Rajah Durbeetzy, for the collections of that part of the Fuffullee year 1190, during which he held the office of Naib, was agreed to be left to the arbitration of Ally Ibrahim Cawn; and your letter of the 5th of June informs us, that his successor, Babboo Jugger Deo Sing, has paid the full amount of that year's kifts up to the date of it, independent of the collections made by Babboo Durbeetzy Sing at the beginning of the year: we have not yet learnt whether Ally Ibrahim Cawn has delivered in his award; but if he has, we direct that you claim and receive the amount adjudged by him to be due from Babboo Durbeetzy Sing, and transmit a copy of the award to us.

Being informed that Mr. Hay, who attended the Governor General in the year 1781 by the Board's orders, to do the public duties that might be required of him in his line in the general department, while the Governor General was absent from Calcutta, and Mr. Colebrook, the Persian Translator, have not yet received any part of the fee due to them for the sunnud which the Governor General granted to Rajah Mihipnarain, notwithstanding the requisition which the late Resident

fidest made thereof, by the Governor General's orders, from the then Naib Durbeetzy Sing, we direct that you demand it from the Rajah, and if the Rajah should hesitate to comply with the demand, that he be made accountable for the amount from his Jaghire.—That you receive it, and pay it to Mr. Hay and Mr. Colebrook, in the usual proportions to each. The fee given by Rajah Cheyte Sing for his sunnud was one per cent. on the annual Jumna, and the same is due from Rajah Mihipnarrain.

Fort William,
Secret Department,
27th Dec. 1783.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 31st December 1783.

THE Governor General having proposed that orders should be sent to Derbelzey Sing to repair immediately to Benares, as he was here without licence, and his accounts were unsettled, directions were accordingly sent to him yesterday by the Secretary, in the name of the Governor General, and the Secretary is ordered to communicate these orders to Mr. Fowke.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 20th January 1784.

READ a letter as follows from the Resident at Benares.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury from the 12th November to 27th December 1783, by which you will perceive that the balance remaining in my hands is Benares sicca rupees 105,285. 3. 3. and that Baboo Jagger Deo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myhipnarrain's first kist for Assin.

I have written to Mr. C. Wattel, the Deputy Paymaster at Chunar, informing him, that the balance of the above account will be delivered to his order, agreeably to your commands transmitted to me by Mr. Secretary Bruere, in his letter of the 20th November 1783.

Benares,
31st Dec. 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

The accounts enclosed in the above letters were sent to the Accountant General on the 9th instant.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 3d February 1784.

THE following letter was written to Mr. Fowke on the 29th of last month.

Sir,

Observing by your account of the 27th of last month, sent to the Accountant General, that you had then received payment only of the Rajah's kist for Assin, and those for Cautic, Angheen, and Poofs, being therefore due from him, in the total amount of sic. rupees 8,70,000, we desire that you will endeavour to obtain not only the immediate payment of this sum from the Naib, but of that for Many, which will be due in the beginning of the next month; and we conceive that you will have but little, if any, difficulty in so doing, as, excepting the kist for the month of Bhadoon, every other kist is very light in proportion to the revenue which the country is capable of yielding.

Fort William,
29th January 1784.

We are, &c.

The following Durkhauft having been received from Cashmeeree Mall on the 29th ult. it was circulated, and agreed, at the recommendation, of the Governor General, that the letter, which is entered after it, should be written to the Resident at Benares.

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Q

REQUIL

REQUISITION of CASHMEEREE MULL SAHOOCOR.

A lac and a half of Moorshedabad ficca rupees is now due from the Calcutta Treasury to your servant. As your servant has urgent occasion for a bill of two lacs of Moorshedabad ficca rupees on Benares, he will pay (in addition to the above lac and a half) half a lac of Calcutta ficas into the Treasury here, and hopes, from your goodness, that an order for a tuncau may be granted to him for two lacs of Moorshedabad ficca rupees on the Benares Treasury, at the same rate of exchange as has been granted to Gopaul Daus Sa, that he may take the same with him to Benares.

Sir,

We transmit to you enclosed the translation of a Durkhaut from Cashmeeree Mull Lahoocor; and having complied with the request contained in it, we direct that you advance him the amount of two lacs of Moorshedabad ficca rupees from your Treasury, in liquidation of his claims upon the Company, at the same rate of exchange as has been granted to Gopaul Dofs.

Fort William,
29th January 1784.

We are, &c.

The Secretary acquainting the Board, that Colonel Morgan has represented to him the occasion which he will have for four lacs of rupees, for the pay of his troops on their arrival at Etayak.

Ordered, That the Resident of Benares be directed to remit this amount to Colonel Morgan immediately, either from the balance of cash in his hands, or by loans re-payable from the first monies that he shall receive after complying with the order in favour of Cashmeeree Mull.

Agreed, That the following letters be written to Mr. Fowke and Colonel C. Morgan.

To Mr. FRANCIS FOWKE, &c.

Sir,

Colonel Morgan, commanding the Bengal detachment from the West of India, which is arrived, as we suppose, by this time at Etaya, having occasion for four lacs of rupees, for the pay of the troops, it is our order that you remit this sum immediately to him, or the Officer commanding them, either from the balance of cash in your hands, or by making loans re-payable from the first monies that you may receive from the Rajah's kist, after complying with the order sent to you on the 29th ult. for two lacs of rupees in favour of Cashmeeree Mull.

Fort William,
Secret Department,
3d Feby.

We are,
Sir,
Your, &c.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter, and its enclosures, from the Resident at Benares, which he received on the 27th ult. from the Secretary to the Public Department.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit the accounts of this station for the month of September.

On the credit side of the account, betwixt the Honourable Company and Rajah Myhipnarain, your Honourable Board will release him of two lacs, two hundred thirteen rupees, eleven annas, three pice, placed to the Rajah's credit.—The particulars of this sum are fully explained to your Honourable Board in a letter from the late Resident, bearing date the 16th of February 1783, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

There is also one article in the account placed to Baboo Dufkbidgey Sing, under the head of waffillauts or collections made by him (belonging to the present year's revenue) before he was put into confinement, by orders from your Honourable Board.

By a letter under date the 9th April 1783, from my predecessor, your Honourable Board were informed of the release of Babboo Dufkbidgey Sing, and also of the conditions of his enlargement, one of which was, that he should pay, without hesitation, to the present Naib, whatever sums he had collected belonging to the Fussellee year 1190.

By a letter under date the 5th June 1783, your Honourable Board was informed of the probable effect that these collections would have, when the rest for the month of Bhadoon, which is the close of

of the year, came to be adjusted on the engagement entered into by Babboo Duskbidgey Sing at the time of his release, the Chief Magistrate, Ally Ibrahim Khaun, is chosen by each party as an umpire, and Babboo Duskbidgey Sing binds himself to abide by his award in adjusting the amount of his wassellauts. The sum determined by Ally Ibrahim Khaun, as sent down in the account, amounts to 1,22,536. 7. 6. Benares sicca rupees.

That Babboo Duskbergey Sing did not make collections from the revenue of the present year, is not a matter of dispute, as he has himself acknowledged it by a written engagement, under his seal and signature; the amount of such collections was the only point that remained doubtful.—As both the late and present Naib chose Ally Ibrahim Khaun as an umpire, the business of investigating and determining the amount due from Babboo Duskbidgey Sing, devolved of course upon him: I must acknowledge myself much indebted to Ally Ibrahim Khaun, for the labour and trouble which attended the adjustment of accounts in themselves so intricate, and for the readiness with which he has at all times afforded his assistance, whenever the interest of the Honourable Company, or the business of Government required it.—The mode in which he adjusted these accounts was as follows.

Four Mutsuddies were appointed, two by the present Naib, and two by Babboo Duskbidgey Sing, to examine into the accounts: four Mutsuddies attended the Chief Magistrate daily, the Connangoes of such Purgunnahs attended, as the accounts of each were investigated. The different collections of each Purgunnah (after having undergone the examination of these four Mutsuddies in the presence of Ally Ibrahim Khaun, assisted by the Connangoes) was determined by them, and the Mutsuddies appointed by each affixed their signatures to the amount which appeared, upon this examination, to have been collected from the country by Babboo Duskbidgey Sing. In any instance where a dispute arose, which must unavoidably have been the case, in examining and adjusting accounts so complicated as Revenue accounts are, the Chief Magistrate accommodated the differences that arose, and refused to admit any sum as collected, which was not attested by the signatures of each party.

Benares,
12th Nov. 1783.

I have the Honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs
Your most obedient and
Humble servant,
(Signed) F. FOWKE.

COPY of a Letter from WILLIAM MARKHAM, Esq. dated Benares, 16th February 1783.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the deductions demanded by Babboo Duskbidgey Sing, for the Fuffelli year 1189. I should not have deferred sending it so long, but that I was prevented by Baboo Duskbidgey Sing's not being able to give me an exact account of the demand for the duties on the saltpetre from the Nabob Vizier's dominions.

For the first eight articles the Honourable Governor General, when at Benares, agreed to allow him the medium rate of the five preceding years, viz. The mint, Adaulut, and Phousdarry, Cutuallic, Nuckhafs, Dilloby Pardaisuc, Tellaffic, Khimar Khanna, and the Dustoorie Angustarry.

Your Honourable Board directed that the mint should be put under the direction of the Resident, his demand upon it is not exorbitant, though, according to the papers which I have been able to collect respecting it, the exact medium state is 13,410 rupees.

With respect to the Adaulut and Pharrsdarry, the amount of loss by not being continued in the Rajah's hands cannot be definitely ascertained, as both offices were conducted, during Chiet Sing's and even Bulwant Sing's time, in a manner no means conformable to justice. The Courts were sometimes held at Ramnagur, the place of Residence of the Rajah, and whatever presents were made on the decision of causes, were by no means regular, and cannot be ascertained but by his own treasury accounts; by the enquiries which I have made, I do not conceive that the clear income arising from these two articles would be more than 10,000 or 12,000 rupees.

The Cutuallic was in the hands of a man whom I believe to have been since dead, as I can get no accounts of him.—I believe the amount to be just.

The Nuckhafs is a duty taken on all horses, oxen, &c. sold in the Buzar, the amount set down is just, but Durbidgey Sing collected upon this article 235 rupees, so that he is only entitled to 965. The

The Dilloby Pardarslu was a tax collected on all travellers, people coming from the Deccan to Benares, on religious purposes, &c. &c. which the Governor General forbid to be collected, as great impositions were made on the people thus coming to Benares, and I believe fully just.

Tellaffore was a duty collected on every boat that passed Benares, independent of the regular duties. I believe its amount never exceeded more than 2,000 rupees yearly.

The Khimar Khanna was a duty collected on all gaming houses, and is, I believe, a just demand.

The Dustoorie Angustarry did not amount to above 10 or 12 rupees, was a duty collected on rings, small iron and pewter rings, which the people who washed at the Benares Gauts are obliged to wear.

The demands of deduction for Govind Jut Idull Sing, and Buckhut Sing's Malkanna, are undoubtedly just.

A village granted by the Honourable Governor General's Perwanna to Mustie Khurrim Aullah, is likewise just, as the Governor General confirmed the Sunnuds given to his family by Aurungzieb.

Lands granted to Jubraje Sing stands in the same predicament, and is likewise just.

The land granted by the Governor General to the Chunar Fackhur—the amount just.

The duty on the stones granted by the Governor General to the Commanding Officer at Chunar Ghur, was given for the following reasons; to prevent the disputes which often happen between the Rajah and the Commanding Officer; and as the stones were cut close to the fort, and within the limits of his command, the Governor General judged any perquisite arising from them to appertain more properly to him than to the Rajah; as the point was not settled before the signature of the Pettah and Caboliat, the Rajah demanded a deduction.

The 4,000 cubits, mentioned at 4,347 rupees, is the land which the Governor General directed to be measured out, and given out to the Commanding Officer, as being within gun shot of his fort.

Your Honourable Board directed me, in a letter of July 1781, to pass the saltpetre, which came from the Nabob's country, free of duties, his demand on this account is about 2,000 rupees less than it ought to be; the loss which accrued on the establishment of the permit through the Zemindary, he has rated very high, and is the most exceptionable part of his demand—A loss, a heavy loss was certainly occasioned, partly from goods being sent a different route by the merchants, partly from the deductions of the Khair, which he was obliged to allow to his Aumils, and from the collections of the permit not being equal to that deduction.

PARTICULARS of deductions claimed by Babboo Jagger Deo Sing, as granted to Babboo Durkbedgy Sing last year, as by a letter from the late Resident, dated 16th February 1783; a Copy of which is enclosed.

Mint	—	—	13,410	—	—
Adawlut and Phoufdarry	—	—	12,000	—	—
Cutually	—	—	12,000	—	—
Nuckhafs	—	—	1,200	—	—
Delly Paisduifley	—	—	1,740	—	—
Tellashry	—	—	2,000	—	—
Khimar Khanna	—	—	880	—	—
Dustoar Angoosterry	—	—	108	—	—
Govind Juts Mkhania	—	—	37,500	—	—
Cidal Sing's Malkhamia	—	—	8,000	—	—
Boggat Sing's do.	—	—	11,000	—	—
A village granted to Khurrim Ullah	—	—	1,822	—	—
Do. to Jubraje Sing	—	—	1,000	—	—
To the Chunnar Fakeirs	—	—	500	—	—
Four thousand cubits round the fort of Chunnar	—	—	4,347	—	—
Loss on the permit	—	—	91,000	—	—
Saltpetre passed this year on account the Hon. Company	—	—	1,706	11	3
			2,00,213	11	3

Francis Fowke in Account with the Honourable Company.

Dr.

Cr.

1783. Sept. 24.	To balance remaining in my hands as per account transmitted of this day date				
	To cash received from Babboo Jagger Dio Sing, in part payment on account of Rajah Myipnarain's 12 kifts, due for Bhadoon	2,57,520	—	7	
		4,87,249	13	3	
1783. Oct. 1.	By cash paid Nabob Saudant Ally Kawn, his allowance for the month of September 1783, and Sic. 25,000 — — Ded. Batta $\frac{1}{4}$ P. C. 1,247 — 6				23,752 15 6
	By do. paid Rhanas Sing his allowance for the month of September 1783, as per order of the Honble Governor General				200 — —
	2. By do. paid the allowance to the Adaulat, as settled by the Honble Governor General, for the month of Sept. 1783				8,136 — —
	By do. paid the family of the late Coffim Ally Kawn, as per order of the Honble Governor General, for the month of Sept. 1783				1,200 — —
	3. By do paid Doctor Francis Balfaur his allowance for the month of Sept. 1783, as settled by the Honble Governor General				2,080 — —
	6. By do. paid Mr. John Armstrong, the amount of a bill of Exchange drawn in his favour by Mr. T. Evans, Paymaster, dated Calcutta, 15 Sept. 1783, for c. ru. 21,362. 11. 7, which at the Exchange of 111 c. ru. per $\frac{8}{9}$ Benares ficas				19,245 11 3
	By do. paid rent of the house occupied by the Resident for the month of Sept. 1783, as per order of the Honble Governor General				300 — —
	9. By do. paid the rent of the house occupied by Ibrahim Ally Kawn, for the Month of Sept. 1783, as per order of the Hon. Governor General				100 — —
	12. By do. paid Capt. Thomas Hogan, as per his bill for the month of Sept. 1783, amount disbursements of the 7 companies of sepoy's stationed at Benares, according to the order of the Honble Governor General				8,220 11 — 6,70,274 13 3
Nov. 12.	By do. paid for 13 bills of Exchange, as per invoice enclosed				7,33,510 3 — 11,259 10 10
	By balance remaining in my hands				7,44,769 13 10
	Benares sicca rupees	7,44,769	13	10	
Benares, 12th November 1783.					F. FOWKE, Resident.
	Errors excepted. (Signed)				

Dr.

Cr.

Benares, 12th November 1783.

Errors excepted.
(Signed) F. FOWKE,
Resident.

The Board cannot agree to allow the present Naib any increase on the deductions which were allowed to the late Naib Durbeetzy Sing.

Ordered, That an account of these deductions, and an account between the Company and Durbeetzy Sing, be laid before the Board by the Secretary at the next meeting.

Durbeetzy Sing not having yet complied with the directions sent to him some time since by the Governor General, to repair immediately to Benares; Ordered that the same be repeated.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 18th February 1783.

THE Secretary, in conformity to the Board's orders of the 3d instant, now lays before them an account between the Company and Durbeebby Sing, late Naib of Benares, and an account of the deductions to be allowed to the present Naib Jaggerdeo Sing, grounded on those granted to Durbeebby Sing.

Baboo Durbeebby Sing in account with the Honourable Company, Dr.

To amount of Wuffilaut due from him, as settled by the Chief Magistrate, Ally Ibrahim Cawn, on account of 1190	1,22,536	7	6
To difference of account between the deductions claimed by and those allowed to him for 1189	1,45,082	3	—
	Ben. sic. rup.	2,67,618	10 6

Fort William,
17th Feb. 1784.

Cr.
By balance, Ben. sic. rup. 2,67,618 10 6

(Signed) E. HAY, Sec.

Deductions to be allowed to Jaggudeo Sing, founded on those allowed to the late Naib Doorbeebby Sing.

ARTICLES.

	Amount allowed.
Mint	13,410 — —
Adaulut and Phoudary	10,000 — —
Kutivalli	12,000 — —
Nuckhafs	1,200 — —
Tellafhy	2,000 — —
Khemah Khamah	880 — —
Duftoor Augusleny	10 — —
Govind Jeit's Malkama	37,500 — —
Idol Sing do.	8,000 — —
Beggul Sing do.	11,000 — —
Duties for saltpetre from the Nabob Vizier's dominions	16,512 — —
Rupees	1,12,512 — —

N.B. The Resident at Benares was directed, on the the 27th December, to allow a deduction of ru. 2,822. 13. 1. to Baboo Durbeebby Sing, on account of some villages granted to Muftu Khinnum Ullah and Jubrage Sing, provided the Governor General's name appeared on the original Sunnuds, and not otherwise. If this appears to be so, the amount deduction to be allowed will be ru. 1,15,334. 13. 1.

Agreed, That the foregoing accounts be transmitted to the Resident at Benares, with the following letter.

Mr. FRANCIS FOWKE, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

We have received your letter of the 12th November, and the papers enclosed in it.

We cannot allow the deductions claimed by Babboo Jaggerdeo Sing, but we agree to allow him the same as were granted to Babboo Durbeebby Sing; agreeably to the account herewith transmitted.

The

The account between the Company and Durbeerbyy Sing, appears to us to be as stated in the enclosed paper. We desire that you will make a peremptory claim of the balance due from him, as therein mentioned, or if that statement should not be perfectly accurate, of such sum as we are entitled to demand.

Fort William,
Secret Department,
18th Feb. 1784.

We, are, &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 24th Feb. 1784.

READ the following letter from the Resident at Benares:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have received the honour of your commands of the 27th of last December: on Durkbidzy Sing's arrival at Benares, I shall immediately make a claim upon him for the sum of sicca rupees 1,42,259. 5. 11, the Governor General's signature being actually affixed to the original Sunnuds of Mufti Kurrum Oulah and Joberaje Sing.—I have demanded of the Naib, and brought to the Honourable Company's credit in the accompanying account, the difference of the amount of deductions recommended in the late Resident's letter of the 17th of February, and those which your Honourable Board has been pleased to allow.—To these I have added the sum of 235 rupees, which was collected on account of Nuckhafs in the year 1189, no part of which was collected in the ensuing year. Having repeatedly demanded of the Rajah the amount of the fee for his Sunnuds, without receiving payment of any part of it from him, I shall immediately make him accountable for the amount of it from his Jaghire, and pay it to Mr. Hay and Mr. Colebrooke.

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this treasury, from the 27th December 1783 to the 31st January 1784, by which you will perceive that the balance remaining in my hands is Benares sicca rupees 2,06,488. 3. 7, and that Baboo Jagger Deo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnarain's 2d kist for Khautick.

I beg leave to observe, that I had written to Mr. Wattel, informing him that the balance of the above account would be delivered to his order; and that I have since paid to him the sum of Benares sicca rupees 1,95,127. — 11, I have further discharged the balance of your draft upon me in favour of Gopaul Dofs, for 2,00,000, with an advance of 10 per cent. Hoondian, both which sums will appear in my accounts of the month of February.

Benares,
3d June 1782.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) F. FOWKE.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit the award of Ally Ibrahim Kkan, Chief Magistrate of Benares, agreeably to your orders of the 27th of last December.

Benares,
12th Feby. 1784.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) F. FOWKE,
Resident.

An ACCOUNT of the Waffilauts of the districts of Sircar Benares, Chunar, Gauzipore, and Joncpore, collected by Baboo Durkbidzy Sing, the Naib for the Fusselly year 1190, from the beginning of the month Affin, or 4th Shawal, to various dates of the above year, agreeably to the request of Baboo Jagger Deo Sing, and the Ekraur Nanna of Baboo Durkbidzy Sing, to abide firmly by the decision of Ally Ibrahim Kkan Bahadur, Chief Magistrate of the City of Benares, for the amount of the above Waffilauts, on account of the above-mentioned Fusselly year 1190, and conformably to the direction of Mr. William Markham, and Mr. Francis Fowke, and Mr. John Benn; and in the adjustment of the above accounts the late Zemindars, Canongoes, Aumils, and those now employed, and the officers of the present Naib Baboo Jaggerdio Sing, and the officers of the late Naib Rajah Myipnarain Baboo Durkbidzy Sing, have been confronted, before Ally Ibrahim Khan Bahouder, Chief Justice of Benares, in his Adawlet; settled and decided the 4th Nov. 1783 or 8th tehidge 1198, with the exception of the farm of Dorfunny Sing, who has fled, the account of which is given separately. The seal has been affixed to his account with the consent of Summut Sing and Amraw Sing, the Mutteffuddies of Baboo Durkledzy Sing and Khob Chund, the Mutteffuddy of Baboo Jaggerdio Sing.

Taffil by Rajah Myipnarain.

By his agent Gurroobocofe, of Pergunnah Beallsey	--	—	4,401	5	6	
Do. Dollipfing, do. do. Khol Aslah	—	--	5,767	2	—	
Do. Diaram, of do. Khaunpore	—	--	1,297	4	—	
Do. Huslaul Sing, of do. Mungrah	—	--	16,223	13	9	
Do. Dollip Sing, of Taaluck Khoondey	—	--	233	4	—	
						27,922 13 3

Taffil by Surrupzet Sing.

Of Pergunnah Coppackit, Sircar Gauzipore	--	—	3,138	10	6	
Do. Khawred, of do. Joncpore	—	--	4,940	12	9	
Do. Seckunderpore, do. Gauzipore	—	--	2,223	6	—	
Do. Bulliah, do. do.	—	--	2,090	13	3	
Do. Luckneffur do. do.	—	--	19	12	—	
Do. Taaluck, of Pergunt Packhouter, do.	—	--	250	11	9	
						12,664 2 3

Taffil by Bullomdofs.

Of Pergunnah Johurabad, &c. Sircar Gauzepore	—	—	4,994	5	3	
Of Havelly Gauzipore	—	{ 600 — —				
		{ 2,840 8 3				
			3,440	8	3	
						8,434 13 6

Taffil by Tackooroy Rhano Sing.

Of Taaluck Sorhome, Havilly Gauzepore	—	—	—	—	—	691 7 3
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Taffil by Nimma Sing.

Of Taaluck Muzapore, Pergunnah Bhesley	—	—	125	—	—	
Do. do. Juckney, do. Khaufwar	—	—	3,645	15	6	
						3,770 15 6

Taffil by Rhanney Gollaub Koonwar.

Of Mouray Jomittah, of Havelley Joncpore	—	—	196	—	—	
Of Sayer Ramnagore	—	—	3,236	11	9	
						3,432 11 9

Observed, that 196 ru. of Mouray Jomittah, by Summut Sing and Omraw Sing, that it is not included in the Nizamut, as the same was purchased by Cheyt Sing, of Azdulla Khan, do of ru. 3,236. 11. 9. of Sayer Ramnagore, which is also not included in the Nizamut, the same having been inhabited by Cheyt Sing.

Taffil by Purvoonarine.

Of Purgunnah Mahaatch, Sircar Chunar	—	—	—	—	4,324	11	3
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Observed, by Summut Sing and Omraw Sing, that the above is the Jagheer of Baboo Durkbidzy Sing.

Tafil Nondun Sing.

Of Purgunnah Mungrhaur, of Circar Chunar	—	—	—	—	873	2	—
--	---	---	---	---	-----	---	---

Observed, by Sumnut Sing and Omraw Sing, that the above is not included in the Nizamut, being Alltugmah of Rajah Bulwant Sing.

Taffil by Simboo Rutton.

Of Taaluck Lotha	—	—	—	—	101	—	—
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Taffil by Bhaunfey Tackhoorain.

Of Purgunnah Bugevaut, of Sircar Chunar	—	—	—	—	1,220	11	9
Taffil by Agahmundy, of Sayer Gauzipore	—	—	—	—	10,040	11	6
					621	15	—
					10,663	10	6

Taffil by Lalla Champaut Roy.

Of Sayer Benares	—	—	—	—	9,592	10	6
Of Mohaul Amanaut	—	—	—	—	2,200	—	—
					11,792	10	6

Taffil by Durbar Sing.

Of Sayer Merzapore	—	—	—	—	12,359	12	6
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Taffil by Meer Rurmolhy.

Of Moufay Murhampore	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
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Taffil by Byroonaut.

Of Moufay Bamwar, of Pergunnah Cuthur	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
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Taffil by Lerpva Choudry.

Of Purgannah Rhaloopore, of Circar Chuna.	—	—	—	—	1,505	4	6
---	---	---	---	---	-------	---	---

Taffil by Omraw Sing.

Of Purgunnah Cawntitt, of Sircar Tarhaur	—	—	—	—	11,309	—	—
--	---	---	---	---	--------	---	---

Taffil by Gomaun Sing.

Of Purgunnah Ghurwarrat, of Sircar Joncpore	—	—	—	—	8,748	—	—
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Taffil by Cuttob Ally Beg.

Of Sayer Joncpore	—	—	—	—	466	9	9
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Taffil

Taffil by Omraw Sing,

Of Taaluuck Mahjowah, of Pug. Kuffwar	—	—	—	3,249	3	3
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Taffils by Ramdial Sing and Harriar Sing.

Of Taaluck Chetypore Haveellie, Sircar Benares	—	—	—	988	3	3
--	---	---	---	-----	---	---

Taffil by Behauder Sing.

Of Taaluck Jalloopore, Pergunnah Havelley Shcopore	—	—	—	1,308	5	6
--	---	---	---	-------	---	---

Taffil Dunfing and Jaundah Tackoor.

Of Pergunnah Murhay Ahoo, Sircar Joncpore	—	—	—	19,956	3	9
---	---	---	---	--------	---	---

Taffil by Joyjil Sing.

Of Taaluck Muzwhowah of Pergunnah Kufwar	—	—	—	1,109	15	9
--	---	---	---	-------	----	---

Taffil by Bahauder Sing.

Of Pergunnah Mahwechee and Mohowarry, of Sircar Chunar	—	—	—	2,058	3	6
--	---	---	---	-------	---	---

Taffil by Dyaram.

Of Pergunnah Sattfghur	—	—	—	475	13	6
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Taffil Munhur Sing.

Of Pergunnah Kundah, Sircar Gauzipore	—	—	—	1,138	12	—
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Taffil Mungull Sing.

Of Taaluck Bohinfah Diorahim	—	—	—	541	12	—
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Taffil by Tonraun Sing.

Of Taaluck Nodiah, of Pergunnah Murhay Ahoo, Sircar Joncpore	—	—	—	6,165	12	3
--	---	---	---	-------	----	---

Taffil by Tackooroy Hannoo Sing.

Of Pergunnah Ghurhay and Dimmay, of Sircar Gauzipore	—	—	—	238	—	—
--	---	---	---	-----	---	---

Taffil by Tackooroy Omraw Sing.

Of Pergunnah Nurween, Sircar Chunar	—	—	—	2,310	14	—
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Taffil by Pulevan Sing.

Of Pergunnah Muzwar, Sircar Chunar	—	—	—	842	8	9
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Taffil by Mungul Sing.

Of Moufay Moordey, &c. Pergunnah Kaunra Put	—	—	—	179	2	—
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Taffil

Taffil by Shake Mahomed Ekram.

Of Pergunnah Shadiabad, Sircar Joncpore	3,558 10 3
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Taffil by Permarund.

Of Maufay Khemrandy, Sircar Boohy	160 6 —
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Taffil by Zhit and Merwan.

Of Mohaul Chunabuny	1,873 — —
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Taffil by Sheobocofe Sing.

Of Maufay Bhurkey, &c. Pergunnah Kherra Rut, Sircar Joncpore	635 14 9
--	----------

Taffil by Nefarally Khan.

Of Ommudpore, Pergunnah Havilly Joncpore	180 — —
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Taffil by Futtaywullah Beg.

Of Ramroypore, Pergunnah Havelly Chunar	40 — —
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Taffil by Hufnut Sing and Refaut Sing,

Of Moufa Bella, &c. Pergunnah Cutaghur	75 1 3
--	--------

Taffil by Rammonoraut.

Of Dayaut, Pergunnah Kufwar	225 5 6
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Taffil by Dawlut Sing.

Of Maufa Suttampore, Pergunnah Havelly Joncpore	182 4 9
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Rupees	1,67,842 — 3
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Particulars of the above.

Sicca Rupees	1,41,051 7 3	
Terfulhy and Pergunnah	26,790 9 —	
		1,67,842 — 3

Taffil of Maul.

Sicca Rupees	1,03,154 15 3	
Terfulhy and Hurfannah	26,168 10 —	
		1,29,323 9 3

Taffil of Sayer.

Sicca Rupees	37,896 8 —	
Terfulhy	621 15 —	
		38,518 7 —
		1,67,842 — 3

Summut

Summut Sing and Omraw Sing, Muttuffedies of Baboo Durbidzy Sing and Koobehund, Muttuffeddy of Baboo Jaggerdio Sing, objected to put their signature on the following particulars—Taaluck Gopallapore, Taffil by Burwant Cawl, Aumil of Baboo Durkbidzy Sing, as per Waffilaut, stated by Bridjoo Baffey Cawl, an Aumeen by Mr. Markham - - - sic. ru.

4314 11 —

Taffil by Durriaw Sing, Aumil of Baboo Durkbidzy Sing claimed by Durriaw Sing, as an assignment in payment of his wages; the Muttiffuddeis of Durkibidzy Sing, call upon Durriaw Sing to produce the Sunnuds signed by Baboo Durkibidzy Sing, which he has not yet done, viz.

Deyhaut of Pergunnah Murhay a Hoo	-	-	-	344	5	9
Mufay Barhoyn, of Pergunnah Cuttagher	-	-	-	359	6	6

Sic. Rupees —

5,018 7 3

Total of the above two sums must be accounted for by Baboo Durbidzy Sing, as follows :

Rupees	1,67,842	—	3
Ditto	5,018	7	3
Rupees	1,72,860	7	6

Particulars of Waffilaut of Sacrupnoo Pissarah, &c. which were formerly sent to Mr. Francis Fowke in three different papers ; viz.

Sacrupnoo Pissarah	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,818	12	6
Pergunnah Bhogwat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,220	11	9
Ditto Aurora	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,052	8	9
Ditto Tattrah	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,463	—	—
Taahuk Gapaulpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	955	1	6

12,510 2 9

Deduct Waffilaut.

Of Pergunnah Brogwar, as per Waffilaut, brought to account in Durkbidzy Sing's Waffilaut, amounting to 1,220 11 9
Of Pergunnah Tolliah, Taffil by Oakun Sing, Aumil of Baboo Jagger Dio Sing, which Jagger Deo Sing is to account for - - - -1,463 — —

2,683 11 9

9,826 7 —

Paid into the hands of Sauker Pundit, as per account transmitted by him, in which this amount is stated as paid by Daifunny Sing, and carried to account of the Honourable Company, as follows ;

Of Pergunnah Sanymoo Pessarah	-	-	3,000	—	—
Of Ditto Aurora	-	-	1,999	8	—
Of Taaluck Gopaulpore	-	-	500	—	—

5,499 8 —

Balance

4,326 15 —

Particulars of the above balance.

Of Pergunnah Sainymoo Pessarah	-	-	1,818	12	9
Of ditto — Aurora	-	-	2,053	—	9
Of Taaluck Gopaulpore	-	-	455	1	6

4,326 15 —

The Mutfuddies of Baboo Durktidzy Sing observe, that Daifunny Sing was employed by Tagga Deo Sing as his own agent after the dismission of Baboo Durktidzy Sing, and that he sent Daifunny Sing to collect the Purgunnah of Sairymoo Passarah, and that after this Daifunny Sing, being the servant of Baboo Taggu Deo Sing, absconded; it also appears, from the accounts of Sunker Pundit, that Daifunny Sing paid the Collectors of the above Purgunnah down to the 24th of Mohunum, 1190 Fussully, and Baboo Durktidzy Sing continued in office no longer than 6 Zehidge of the same year. The Mutfuddies of Baboo Durktidzy Sing further say, that if Baboo Taggu Deo Sing will produce Daifunny Sing, and deliver him to them, they will agree to pay whatever Wafilaut may be proved against him. In this case it depends upon Baboo Taggu Deo Sing to produce Daifunny Sing, and deliver him to the officers of Baboo Durktidzy Sing, and it is incumbent on the officers of Baboo Durktidzy Sing to pay to Baboo Taggu Deo Sing whatever amount of Wafilauts is proved to have been collected by Daifunny Sing.

Particulars of the Wafilaut of Baboo Durktidzy Sing, of the year 1190				
Fussully, being rupees	—	—	—	1,72,860 7 6
Deduct, paid by Baboo Durktidzy Sing in the hands of Sunker Pundit, which was known by his Mutfuddies	—	—	—	50,324 — —
			Balance, Rupees	1,22,536 7 6

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 9th March 1784.

READ the following letters from the Resident at Benares.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In obedience to your orders, signified to me by a letter under date the 3d of this month, I have forwarded bills of exchange to the amount of four lacks of Ettiah rupees, to Colonel Charles Morgan, for the use of his detachment.

The receipts of my Treasury had been anticipated before the arrival of this order, I was therefore under the necessity of availing myself of the licence granted me of taking these bills as a loan: and have given a written engagement to Passaub Dofs Saw and Salah Cashmery Mull (the merchants who furnished them) to pay the amount, with such interest as might be due thereon, out of the first assets in my possession, as soon as all prior claims should be satisfied.

Benares,
23d February 1784.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) F. FOWKE,
Resident.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from 31st January to 20th February 1784, by which you will perceive that the balance remaining in my hands, is Benares ficca rupees, 4,346. 11. 1; and that Baboo Jagger Deo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myepnarain's 3d kist for Augun.

Benares,
24th February 1784.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) F. FOWKE,
Resident.

The Secretary informs the Board, that the account inclosed in the foregoing letter has been sent to the Accountant General.

READ the following letter from the Resident at Benares.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs.

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from 20th February to 21st March 1784, by which you will perceive, that the balance remaining in my hands is Benares ficca rupees 8,523. 15. 9. and that Baboo Jaggerdio Sing has liquidated Rajah Myepnarain's 4th kist for Poofe, and 5th kist for Maug.

I also have the honour to enclose a bill drawn by Major W. Sands on Mr. Charles Croftes, Sub-Treasurer, payable to your order, for ficca rupees 50,000, dated Benares, 14th March 1784.

Benares,
21st March 1784.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) F. FOWKE,
Resident. The

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that the accounts mentioned in Mr. Fowke's letter have been sent to the Accomptant General, and that the bill therein mentioned was transmitted to the Sub-Treasurer.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 11th May 1784.

READ the following letter from the Resident at Benares:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from 21st March to 21st April 1784; by which you will perceive, that the balance remaining in my hands is Benares sicca rupees 4,096. 10. 2; and that Baboo Jaggerdio Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnaraim's 6th kist for Faugun.

Benares,
22d April 1784.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) F. FOWKE,
Resident.

The Secretary begs leave to acquaint the Board, that the account enclosed in the foregoing letter was transmitted on the 3d instant to the Accomptant General.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 20th May 1784.

THE following minute having been delivered by Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Wheeler not being yet sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to attend the Board in the Council Chamber, the Members are met in his house, to consider the minute which he has laid before them,

Mr. Wheeler.

May 19th 1784.

As the letters received by the Board from the Governor General, since I have been prevented by illness from attending the meetings of it, comprehend several subjects of great importance, and, in my opinion, such as require our immediate decision and reply, I have desired the Secretary to attend me with them, to receive my sentiments on such points as appeared to me most particularly deserving of my attention, that business of such consequence may not be delayed till I am sufficiently recovered to assist you personally in your deliberations.

His letter of the 2d April, giving a description of the present state of the Zemindary of Benares, contains matter of a very important as well as disagreeable nature. Those districts are represented by the Governor General not only to have suffered in an extreme degree from the drought of the last season, but he adds, that this natural calamity has been rendered more grievous and more dreadful in its effects, by the mismanagement and oppressions of the present Naib. The Governor General points out also, in this letter, many defects in the plan of government established for the regulation of that country, and recommends a new system of official controul; adding, that, if "we think it proper to entrust him with powers for this purpose, he will cheerfully undertake the reformation of the country, and will be answerable for its effects."

I regret that the Governor General has not communicated to us the plan by which he intended to accomplish the reformation of the Zemindary of Benares, because the subject would have been then completely before us, and our resolutions on it might have been as instant as he wished; and I now propose that the Governor General should be requested to lay before us the whole of his intended plan in respect to Benares, on receiving which, we shall determine finally on his letter; and if he shall conceive that bad consequences to the Company, or a failure of revenue, might ensue from this delay in our resolution, that we give our sanction to the Governor General for the dismissal of the present Naib, and for the appointment of any person who is at present an inhabitant of the country of Benares, whose qualifications are suited to the charge, who is known and respected by the people, and whose trust shall be exclusively confined to the management of the Zemindary, to succeed to the office now held by Jagger Deo Sing.

Read again the Governor General's letter, dated the 2d April, and entered in Consultation the 20th April, in respect to the Zemindary of Benares.

Read again Mr. Wheeler's proposition on the foregoing subject, viz. "That the Governor General be requested to lay before us the whole of his intended plan, in respect to Benares, on receiving which

“ which we shall determine finally on his letter ; and if he shall conceive that bad consequences to
 “ the Company, or a failure of revenue might ensue from this delay in our resolution, that we give
 “ our sanction to the Governor General for the dismissal of the present Naib, and for the appoint-
 “ ment of any person who is at present an inhabitant of the country of Benares, whose qualifications
 “ are suited to the charge, who is known and respected by the people, and whose trust shall be ex-
 “ clusively confined to the management of the Zemindary, to succeed to the office now held by Jug-
 “ ger Deo Sing.”

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 8th June 1784.

READ the following letter from the Honourable the Governor General.

Gentlemen,

In a very long letter, dated the 2d April, I represented to you the distressed state of the province of Benares, and the misconduct of the Naib, and the necessity of applying some early measures to prevent what I apprehended would be the consequence of his continuance, and the want of a due system of controul. I have not yet been favoured with your answer, and suspect that my disappointment in this instance, may have arisen from your disapproval of the offer which I made of my services for the establishment of a system for the administration of that province, and perhaps an unwillingness to give my proposal a direct and unpleasant refusal.

To me personally, provided an adequate system is established, it is of little consequence through whom it is effected : but to our employers, and the inhabitants of an extensive territory under our government, it is of great consequence that some better system should be established, and in this the credit of our administration in general is deeply concerned, independent of the motives which we must possess in common.—For my own part, I have had the sensible mortification of being an eye-witness of evils which I could not redress ; and I have seen the hopes of a suffering people raised by the approach of the superior member of your administration, whilst I felt that, instead of being able to afford them relief, I could only send them away with disappointment.

It is my duty to represent to you again, that some changes ought to be made, and speedily ; that the present Naib must be removed, and a system of some controul placed over whomever it may be determined to substitute in his stead, or some intire new mode of superintendence established ; or that the loss of the revenue, and disaffection of the people, will be the infallible consequence of the present administration being suffered to remain.

If you shall think it improper, for whatever reason, to confide this temporary charge to me, I must still recommend and intreat, that you will take the subject into your consideration, and apply such measures as your judgment may suggest for the security of the dominion and revenue of the province.

I am sorry that the temper and current of the times compel me to obviate a conclusion which might be made one ground of objection, by declaring that I have not the most distant idea of removing Mr. Fowke, of diminishing his influence, or of rendering his situation less eligible, by any plan which I may have in contemplation. If I have furnished an argument against my own proposal, by not describing the minute detail of it, I must beg leave to observe that much of this must be formed on the instant of execution, and will depend on circumstances arising out of it ; and that until I have some encouragement to expect that the general plan, so far as I have determined it in my own breast, will be adopted, I do not know that I have a right to commit deserving men, who may be either named, or too plainly indicated by it, to the effects of private vengeance from those whose interests would be affected by the projected change, in case it should not take place.

Lucknow,
23d May 1784.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Agreed, That the subject of the foregoing letter do lie for consideration until the Board shall receive the Governor General's reply to the letter addressed to him on the 20th of last month.

Read a letter, as follows, from the Resident of Benares.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from 11th to 27th May 1784, by which you will perceive that the balance remaining in my hands is Be-
 nares

nares sicca rupees 28,795. 9. 3, and that Baboo Jagger Deo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnarain's 8th kist for Byfack.

I also have the honour to enclose three bills of exchange drawn in your favour, for Calcutta sicca rupees 1,95,000, as per invoice enclosed, dated 26th May 1784.

Benares,
27th May 1784.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that the account enclosed in the foregoing letter was sent to the Accountant General on the 4th instant, and that the invoice and bills of exchange were transmitted on the same day to the Sub-Treasurer.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 30th June, 1784.

READ letter, as follows, from the Honourable the Governor General.

Gentlemen,

Lucknow, 13th June 1784.

In one of the letters which I had the honour to receive from you, both dated 20th ultimo, you are pleased to write, in reply to mine of the 2d, concerning the Zemindarry of Benares, that "you shall be happy to be made acquainted with my intended plan for the reformation of the country," and that "you shall readily adopt any checks which I may think likely to be effectual for securing the happiness of the people, and the equal collection and regular payment of the Revenue, without encroaching upon the rights which have been established to the Rajah by the agreement which I made with him in 1781."

I have already observed to you, that it was impossible for me to form a plan so complete and absolute, but that it would necessarily require some alteration at the time of its execution; and I also assigned such reasons as, I doubt not, will have satisfied you of the propriety of my reserving the communication of the plan which I might have to recommend, till I had the encouragement of some assurance from you that it would be favourably received.—I conceived that the last-recited paragraph of your letter conveys to me such assurance; and upon the strength of it I now write, as I should have written upon the instant receipt of it, if I could have found leisure for it, to offer you the plan which you require: and I request that you will not ascribe it to impatience, that I urge your speedy answer to it, for the reasons which I have already stated, and my own special use in the allotment of the time of my return.

I believe you will find the plan strictly conformable to the engagements under which the Zemindarry is held by the present Rajah. If more is meant by the relative situation of your government to Benares, perhaps you may allude to the distance at which the management of the province in detail has been hitherto kept from the knowledge of the Board, which satisfied with receiving the amount of its stipulated rent, has seldom thought proper to interfere in its internal administration. In this construction also I have endeavoured to conform to your instructions; the checks which I have proposed being not so much intended for the security of the Company's rent, as the faithful administration of the charge held by the representative of the Rajah, to whom we owe that attention, while we preclude him from the direct management, and authorize an intermediate agency for his behalf. Whenever he shall be qualified to execute that charge for himself, and fulfil his engagements with the Company, I presume that the Board will leave him in the entire and uncontrolled management; but this privilege cannot extend of right to those appointed under him by any other authority than his own.

I beg leave to remind you, Gentlemen, that one of the evils which I enumerated as resulting from the present administration of the province was, that the rights of the Rajah of Benares, and of course, the faith of our Government, which was pledged for their observance, had been utterly disregarded. You will, therefore, readily be assured, that I shall not "encroach," or propose any thing which will have such a tendency on the "rights which have been established to him by the agreement made with him in 1781."

I now submit the plan to your consideration—It is this,

1st. That the Rajah be appointed and declared the principal in all official acts of the Zemindarry; that he shall sit as often as he shall chuse it in the Cutcherry; that on such occasions all accounts and reports, and other official business, shall receive his inspection, and his name, seal, and signature shall

shall be used for the authentication of all orders and instruments to which, by the custom of his predecessors, they were used to be affixed : but he is neither to conduct the business himself, nor interfere in it, further than may be necessary for his instruction, nor refuse or delay his authentication of such papers as shall be presented to him.

2dly. That Baboo Ajaib Sing, the brother of Ranny Galaub Coor, the widow of Rajah Bulwant Sing, be appointed the Naib or Deputy of the Rajah, with the entire management and administration of the Zemindarry ; and his approbation in the official forms, Munzoor, shall be added to all instruments to which the Rajah's signature is affixed.

3dly. That Ally Ibrahim Cawn be appointed Aumeen or Inspector, to assist the Naib with his advice respecting the formation of the settlement, the new appointment of aumils or officers of the collections, and other important measures relative to the Zemindarry, which the Naib shall duly report to him for that purpose, and shall transmit to the Naib the complaints which shall be referred to him by the Canongoes in the manner specified in the following article.—In all the instances premised, the Aumeen is only to advise, not to command. The decision is to rest solely with the Naib, who, in the cases of complaints, shall cause an enquiry to be made into them by one person appointed by himself on the part of the Rajah, and another by the Aumeen, the judgment to rest, as has been before provided, with the Naib only.

4thly, That the Canongoes of every Pergunnah, and other division where, by old custom, they have been stationed, shall have full charge of their offices ; that they shall have access to all Mofussil papers, and take and keep copies of them ; that they shall receive and represent complaints from the ryots, and if they shall be ill-founded, they shall endeavour to pacify the ryots, and dissuade them from assembling and complaining on frivolous occasions ; but if they shall appear well-founded, they shall refer them to the Aumil, and in case of the Aumil's neglect or inattention, they shall transmit the same to the Aumeen, who shall refer them for enquiry, as above, to the Naib. The Canongoes shall send abstract accounts to the Aumeen, who shall cause them to be registered, and keep them as accounts of perpetual record.

5thly, That Mr. Fowke shall receive from the Rajah and his Naib the monthly payments of the Company's revenue in mutchildar rupees, and give receipts for each. The Rajah and his Naib shall report to him the names of such aumils as they shall have chosen for the management of the districts ; the plan formed for the settlement of the revenue, and all other business of consequence relative to the Zemindarry, but the Aumils shall receive their appointments and investiture only from the Rajah and the Naib. If any complaints shall be made to Mr. Fowke, he shall refer them to the Naib, and they shall be enquired into, and decided in the manner mentioned in the third article. When parties of sepoys shall be wanting for any occasion, the Rajah and his deputy shall make application to Mr. Fowke in writing, with the forms above prescribed in the first and second articles, and Mr. Fowke, if he approves of the same, shall accordingly apply to the officer commanding either at Chunar or Buxar, specifying the services required ; and in like manner applications shall be made by the Rajah and his Naib to Mr. Fowke, for the recall of such parties : and for these purposes the commanding officers of Chunar and Buxar shall be ordered to conform literally to his requisitions in the first instance, and in emergent cases, the officers commanding detached parties shall receive their instructions from Mr. Fowke, and Mr. Fowke shall enter into a book, in the order of their dates, all such applications made to him, and all official acts done by him, in consequence, and shall transmit the same every three months to the Board.

6th, That the Rajah and his Naib shall establish a cutcherry, or office of treasury, for the amdanry, or current receipts of revenue ; and Mr. Fowke and the aumeen shall appoint a muttasuddee jointly, or one on the part of each, who shall sit in the said cutcherry, and keep a separate copy or copies of the accounts of the daily receipts and disbursements.

7th, That after payment of the stipulated kists or monthly sums due to the Company, according to the fixed agreement with the Rajah, and necessary provision made for the allowances of officers, and current expences of the collections, the surplus shall be appropriated to the private expences of the Rajah, and as a fund for the extraordinary expences of the Zemindarry, such as Tucarry, the repairs of forts, and pools or dikes, and bridges, and other emergent occasions.

I beg leave to obviate an objection which may occur on the first view of this plan, namely, that the power given to the Aumeen, is in effect none, since he can only inspect and advise without decision, or even an authority to suspend the execution of any measures which he may disapprove. And his office may appear to approach too near to that assigned to the Resident, so as to be at best useless, and liable to many of the ill consequences, which attend a diversity of opinion : In truth, I do not propose this as a permanent arrangement—the time will not admit of it. The constitution of the Superior State is yet undetermined ; I will be answerable for the effect of it as a temporary expedient ; for such is the opinion entertained of the wisdom and integrity of Ally Ibrahim Cawn, that the Naib will respect his opinions, and will at least fear to commit any gross neglect or misconduct,

our, with such an eye constantly regarding him. The present Naib has no check, and dares to presume upon it, even with expressions of defiance. The authority given to the Resident will add to the influence of the Aumeen, while they are on terms of mutual confidence. It is dangerous to commend Mr. Fowke, for his friends (I am sure not with his consent) have most ungenerously taken the advantage of former testimonies, which I have given in his favour, to reproach me with them. This shall not induce me to withhold the acknowledgement of his real merits in an occasion connected with them. — I believe him to possess much gentleness of manners, and a well cultivated understanding; and therefore well suited to bear his part in a charge assigned him, with such an assistant as Ally Ibrahim Cawn.

I hope that neither the present nor any future administration will think of committing the inferior detail to the controul of a British subject. We have already too many English Collectors in our Dewany districts. To establish them in this, would be to subvert the rights of the family, to injure the revenues, and loosen the attachment of the ryots, which it will be ever good policy to consolidate.

With respect to the character of Ajah Sing, the intended Naib, he is generally respected, and reputed to be well qualified for the office. He is the choice of the Rajah and the old Ranny; and in a charge of such a kind I presume, that you will allow them a right of choice, if the object of it is in other respects unexceptionable; for if the Rajah himself was capable of the management, we could not, with any show of justice, transfer it to any other from him.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, and
Most humble servant,

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL dated 5th, July 1784.

Par. 22. ON the proceedings of this day (20th April) is recorded a letter from the Governor General, under date the 2d of April, in which he represented to us, in strong colours, the distressed situation of the province of Benares, owing to the misconduct and oppression of the Naib Babboo Jagger Deo Sing, whose instant removal he recommended; and the Governor General offered his services to effect a reformation of the district. As one of our members was disabled at this time by sickness, from assisting at our Councils, we deferred the consideration of this letter till there should be a full meeting of the Board.

43. Mr. Wheeler continued still so much indisposed as to be unable to attend our councils, we agreed to meet this day (20th May) at his house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the several letters which we had lately received from the Governor General, and on which no resolutions had as yet been formed. Having accordingly taken into consideration the Governor General's letter of the 2d April, relative to the Zemindarry of Benares, it was proposed by Mr. Wheeler, that the Governor General should be desired to communicate to the Board his plan for the reformation of that district, and authorised, if he deemed it absolutely necessary, to dismiss the present Naib, and appoint any other inhabitant of the province to his station. On this proposition it was resolved, by the majority of the Board, to request the Governor General to communicate to us his plans, and to inform him, that we wished to avoid frequent changes in the administration of the revenues, but would adopt any checks which he might think effectual, without encroaching on the Rajah's rights.

78. On this day (30th June) we took into consideration a letter which had been addressed to us by the Governor, under date the 13th, in which he submitted to us his plan of reform in the management of the Zemindarry of Benares. We have the honour to refer you, for the perusal of it, to the enclosed copy of it, and for our several opinions of it, to the enclosed extract of our proceedings on the subject. You will observe by the latter, that we resolved to authorise the Governor General to carry the plan into execution, the Governor being responsible, as he had declared himself willing, for its effect as a temporary expedient; and an exception being made to the first part of that article of it which proposed that the Rajah should not refuse or delay his authentication of such papers as should be presented to him; for we conceived that the influence of such a regulation might be understood, but that the regulation itself should not be particularly declared or enforced by Government.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 13th July 1784.

READ another letter, as follows, from the Honourable the Governor General:

Gentlemen, Lucknow, 27th June 1784.
I have received a letter from Mr. Fowke, which so strongly points out the necessity of taking some immediate measures regarding the district of Benares, that I think it incumbent on me to submit an extract of it to your perusal. The circumstances mentioned by Mr. Fowke are strongly confirmed by all the accounts that I have lately received from that quarter. They are such as I have constantly apprehended; and they were particularly predicted in my letter of the 23d ultimo.

In my letter to Mr. Fowke, I have approved of the measures he has taken, and recommended to him to continue his endeavours for promoting the cultivation of the country. A short time will, I hope, bring me your determination, and put an end to the present uncertainty, either by carrying into execution the plan I have had the honour to submit to you, or by confirming the present Naib in his appointment.

Lucknow,
27th June 1784.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Dear Sir,
I Am favoured with your letter of the 22d. I hope you will be assured that my silence of the subject of my future intentions regarding the district of Benares, has not proceeded in the smallest degree from a want of confidence in you—I will write to you when I can do it with certainty. In the mean time I have only to desire that you will continue to use your endeavours to encourage the aumils to attend to the cultivation of their respective districts.

I am, &c.

Lucknow, 27th June 1784.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 13th of July 1783.

READ the following letter from the Resident of Benares.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from 27th May to 25th June 1784; by which you will perceive, that the balance remaining in my hands is Benares sicca rupees 1,64,073. 8. 11, and that Baboo Jagger Deo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnarain's 9th kist for Jayet.

Benares,
the 25th, June 1784.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that the account accompanying the foregoing letter was transmitted to the Accountant General on the 24th instant.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 27th July 1784.

READ the following letter from the Resident at Benares;

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements from this Treasury, from 25th June to 10th July 1784; by which you will perceive, that the balance remaining in my hands is Benares sicca rupees 59,996. 1. 4, and that Babber Jagger Deo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnarain's 10th kist for Affar.

I also

I have also the honour to enclose six bills of exchange drawn in your favour for current sicca rupees 300,000, as per invoice inclosed, dated this day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Benares,
July 10th 1784.

(Signed)

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that the bills accompanying the foregoing letter were sent to the Sub Treasurer, with the invoice of them, on the 20th instant, and that the account was sent to the Accountant General.

EXTRACT of a SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated 20th August 1784.

Par. 12. **T**HE only remaining letter from the Governor General on our proceedings of this day, (13th July) is dated the 27th June, and conveyed to us an extract of a letter, which he had received from your Resident at Benares; which strongly pointed out the necessity of taking some immediate measures in regard to that country.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 2d Oct. 1784.

THE following letter from the Resident at Benares having been received on the 10th of September, the accounts inclosed in it were immediately transmitted to the Accountant General.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from 10th July to the 16th August 1784, by which you will perceive that the balance remaining in my hands is Benares sicca rupees 61,037. 12. 6, and that Baboo Jagger Deo Sing has liquidated Rajah Myipnarain's 10th kist for Sawon.

Benares,
19th Aug. 1784.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 23d Nov. 1784.

READ the following letter, and enclosures, from the Governor General.

Gentlemen,

Some weeks before my departure from Lucknow, I issued orders to Mr. Fowke, Ally Abraham Cawn, and Rajah Myipnarain, and Baboo Agaib Sing, to carry into execution the plan which I had formed with your approbation for the administration of the Government and revenues of this province; on my arrival therefore at this place, on the 12th September, I found that the new arrangements had already taken effect; that a considerable progress had been made in forming the Mofussil settlement, and consequently that there remained little for me to do, except to receive the Rajah's kistbundee, to confirm, by the sanction of my authority, the measures already adopted, and to give solidity to the system of administration newly established, by habituating the members of it under my own inspection to the exercise of the duties of their respective stations. But as political negotiations impending at Agra, and the recent arrangements in the province of Oude, seemed to require my presence in this part of the country for some time longer, I was desirous of employing the intermediate period in examining more minutely the state of this province, and enquiring into the causes which, independent of the oppression of its late ruler, had tended to promote either its prosperity or declension; and in proportion as I should discern circumstances having one or other of these tendencies, it was my intention to have taken measures for improving or obviating them.

In the midst of these pursuits the melancholy intelligence which I yesterday received from Calcutta, imposes upon me a necessity superior to every other consideration, of immediately returning.

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to

to my place at the Board, and I am obliged to bring my proceedings here to an abrupt conclusion.

I have the honour to lay before you a translation of the Kistbundee, which was this day executed by Rajah Meyhipnarrain, for the amount of his annual tribute to the Company for the present Fushullee year 1192. It corresponds with those of former years in respect to the sum total, but differs in the proportions or kists stipulated for each month. In the Kistbundee, which was settled with me by the Rajah in 1781, a very heavy payment was reserved for the latter months. This was an indulgence which the Rajah pressingy solicited for that year; and it was necessary at that particular time, when the country was just emerged from a state of universal rebellion, and when the credit and authority of the new government were still imperfectly established, although the season for collecting the revenue was far advanced; but it was not understood, either by the Rajah or myself, that it should be extended, as it has been, to subsequent years. Every one conversant in the collection of the revenues knows, that the monthly kists of the reiat or cultivations must be regulated by the resources of the produce of the harvests, and the aggregate of their kists must be the rule for proportionating the demand in the different stages of collection, from the reiat up to the Government. If the demand anticipates in any great degree the resources, the renter must either fail in his payments, or have recourse to methods of raising money that will terminate in the ruin of himself and the country. In the same manner, if the demand follows at too great a distance, the resources will probably be dissipated, or the difficulty of collecting them encreased. On these principles I was induced to propose an alteration to the Rajah, which I have the pleasure to inform you he readily agreed to, and the present Kistbundee is accordingly drawn out on an inspection of his own settlement with the Mofussal Aumils and Farmers.

The Rajah has presented to me a paper of requests, a translation of which, and of my answers, is inclosed with this address; you will observe that these answers are drawn out in terms, which, without conveying any new rights to the Rajah, will confirm to him the more secure enjoyment of those he already possessed.

The Rannee has requested that her grandson, the Rajah, may be secured in the possession of the districts of Khura and Mangrora, alledging that they have long been separated from the Jumna of government, and reserved as a Jagheer for the maintenance of her family, of which he is the representative. The claim, I believe, is just, and I have accordingly granted a sunnud confirming the Rajah in the possession of these districts: but, as I am desirous that this transaction should be ratified on more authentick and official information than my time would admit of procuring at present, I have thought it necessary to insert a provisional clause, specifying that it is to be continued in force only on condition that the Ranny's right shall be fully ascertained and proved, and I have directed Mr. Fowke to enter into an investigation of the tenure, and to report thereon to you. In the same manner the Rajah has on his part executed a paper, which is deposited with Mr. Fowke, declaring that the Sunnud is to be valued only on the condition above mentioned. This Sunnud is in fact of no great consequence, for whilst the province is left under the management of the Rajah, these districts, as well as the rest of the country, must be in his possession, and, as he has himself expressly acknowledged, they will be equally answerable for the payment of his stipulated revenue.

The great advantage which the province of Benares possesses over almost every other part of India, arises from the supposed sanctity of its capital, which renders it the resort of the pious, the aged, and the wealthy Hindoos from the most distant quarters, and occasions a constant influx of money. These pilgrimages cannot be too much encouraged: when I was here in 1781, I abolished the duties formally authorised upon them, which being in a great measure arbitrary, had afforded a pretext for extortion, without yielding much immediate benefit to the government; and I established some other regulations, to secure the Pilgrims more effectually against every means of oppression. As these regulations have been carefully attended to under the inspection of Ally Ibrahim Cawn, their effects have fully answered my most sanguine wishes, and I have had the pleasure to find my pains fully requited in the grateful acknowledgments of all ranks of people.

The central situation of this province betwixt the different trading countries of India, is also another circumstance, which, if properly attended to, will greatly conduce to its prosperity. The town of Mirzapore was once considered as the common mart to which the Merchants of the Decan and of the Western provinces resorted for the sale of their own commodities, and the purchase of the manufactures of Bengal, and the productions of the Northern countries of Nepaul and Thibet. Their imports chiefly consisted of cotton, curwahs, and other cheap and bulky commodities. Their exports were usually silks, spices, broad cloth, and other articles, comprizing a great value in a small space: And as the same cattle and carriage, which brought their imports, were also used in conveying their exports, the difference betwixt the value of the one and the other formed a balance of trade in favour of this country, which the Merchants were necessarily obliged to supply, by bringing along with them gold and silver. Nor were the benefits of this trade confined merely to the place where it was carried on: Bengal, which furnished the greatest part of the articles exported, enjoyed

enjoyed its full share of the returns of wealth, and its manufacturers found in it ample employment for their industry. The late Bulwant Sing fully understood the importance of this trade, and it flourished under his protection. His successor, more attentive to the gratification of his dependants than the interests of his country, connived at oppressions which deterred the Merchants from following their usual pursuits; and when I arrived here in 1781, I found that the trade of Merzapore was greatly decayed. The rates of duties to which I myself had given a sanction in 1773 were originally too high, but they had been raised still higher by arbitrary constructions; and the Merchants had been exposed to insufferable vexations, from the multiplication of Chokeys or Custom-houses, separately collecting duties in every part of the province. To remedy these defects I formed some regulations in 1781, and if they had been strictly enforced, I should scarcely have had occasion to resume the subject now. But the fact is, that they have been so little attended to by the executive officers of Government, that they have become almost obsolete. I have therefore compiled them together, and have issued them a-new, with some additional provisions, either occasioned by circumstances of a later date, or formed to prevent the infringement of those which were before established. A copy of these regulations, as they now stand, is submitted to your perusal. They are short and simple, and I flatter myself that they will meet with your approbation. The only alteration of consequence which I have made, is in the rate of duty to be exacted on silk piece goods manufactured in Bengal. From the information of the most intelligent Merchants it appeared to me, that the exportation of their goods had considerably decreased of late, the former rate of 5 per cent. duty having so much enhanced the cost of them, that the Merchants, who found themselves underfold by the Manufacturers of Bourhanpore, and other places in the Deckan, were discouraged from dealing in them. Some time ago the Board, at the recommendation of the late Resident, reduced the rate of duties on raw silk at Benares from 5 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I do not know how it happened that we omitted to make a similar reduction at the same time in the duties on silk piece goods, since, independent of other considerations, it is an incontrovertible principle of policy in every populous and commercial state, to encourage the exportation of its manufactures, even in a greater degree than of its raw or unwrought commodities. I have corrected this omission in the present regulations, and I think I may venture to affirm, that it will be attended with no loss of revenue to the Rajah, as the encrease of commerce, and consequently of customs, which it will occasion, must amply compensate for the reduction of the rate.

By some mistake, either in translating or transcribing the table of rates which accompanied my orders to the Resident, of the 22d November 1781, the valuation of chower, or cow tails, was set down at 12 rupees per seer, though the real price of this article has seldom ever exceeded 3 or 4 rupees. It was represented to me, in consequence of this mistake, the duties had been charged at so high a rate, that the Merchants of Nepaul had been deterred from bringing this article, for some years past, to Benares; and as it is one of the principal commodities which their country affords, the commerce with them had been greatly affected. In the present regulations I have corrected this mistake, and have valued the white chowers at 4 rupees, and the black at 3 rupees per seer.

To obviate effectually the apprehensions of the Merchants of Merzapoor, who, from their sufferings, have contracted a diffidence very unfavourable to the growth of commerce, I have, in compliance with a petition which they presented to me, directed the Resident to depute one of his assistants to reside at that place, for the purpose of receiving their complaints, which he is to transmit to the Resident, or the officers of Government, with a representation of the circumstances, as far as they may come to his knowledge, but he is not to exercise of himself any act of coercive authority. And as the Merchants had offered in their petition to support the expence of this appointment by a voluntary payment of 4 annas per hundred rupees on the value of their goods exported or imported by them at Mirzapoor, I have for the present authorised the receiving of this fee, but I have given particular directions to the Resident, in case it should ever occasion any complaints, to transmit immediate intimations to you, and suspend the further collection of it until your pleasure shall be known.

Juggerdeo Sing, the late Manager, has delivered to me an account Jumma Wasseel Baky, from the beginning of the Fussellee year 1191, until the time when he was removed from office. This account states his collections from the Zemindars, Aumils, and Farmers of the land revenue, at rupees of forts 30,82,164. 8. 9, or Benares rupees 30,44,392. 12. 3, and from the customs, of Benares rupees 2,81,906. 11. 6: and an account which I have received from Mr. Fowke states the subsequent collections of Baboo Ajaib Sing, the new Naib, from the land revenue, at rupees of forts 3,24,996. 15. 9, and the Huzzoor collections at rupees 85,729. 10. 0.—The whole of these collections falling so far short of the revenue of the province, it was my intention to have caused a minute investigation of Juggerdeo Sing's account to have been made under my own immediate inspection, but the necessity which has occurred for my sudden departure has obliged me to content myself with directing Mr. Fowke to refer them to the proper officers for examination. I have strongly

strongly enjoined Baboo Ajaib Sing to pay attention to the balances that are still due from the farmers, aumils, &c. on account of last year, and to take such measures as may be most effectual for recovering them.

The drought, which has prevailed in so extraordinary a degree for some years past in the western parts of Indostan, has also been felt with great severity in this province; but though the fatal effects of it may be of some duration, it is with pleasure I can inform you that the cause itself is at an end. The present season has been extremely favourable, the lands have been cultivated with uncommon care and industry, and the whole face of the country promises a plentiful harvest.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

KISTBUNDY of the Rent due from Majah Myipnarrain, to the Honourable Company, for the Full Year 1192.

1 Koonwar	_____	_____	2,20,000
2 Cawtick	_____	_____	2,20,000
3 Aughun	_____	_____	3,40,000
4 Poofs	_____	_____	3,40,000
5 Maug	_____	_____	4,12,000
6 Phagoon	_____	_____	4,12,000
7 Cheite	_____	_____	4,12,000
8 Byfack	_____	_____	4,12,000
9 Jait	_____	_____	4,12,000
10 Affar	_____	_____	2,60,000
11 Sawun	_____	_____	2,60,000
12 Bhadoon	_____	_____	3,00,000
			40,00,000

Requests of Rajah Mehip Narrain, 21 October 1784.

Governor General's Answer.

1st. That he shall receive credit for the mehals of the mint, foudarry, and other articles, which, according to the paper of request formerly signed, were admitted to be brought to credit in his settlement.

Whatever was formerly ordered on this subject still continues in force.

2d. That he shall receive credit in his malguzarry for whatever allowances shall be given in future to Zemindars and others.

Whatever not having been allowed before shall be allowed in future, all be credited.

3d. That he is hopeful, that the Gov. General will confirm, under his signature, what he has been pleased to declare, that whatever surplus there may be of the revenues, after discharging the Company's dues of 40 lacks, shall belong to him.

Certainly, this is the right of the Zemindar.

4th. That wherever he shall believe that there may be a capacity of yielding a larger revenue, he may, with the knowledge of the Nabob (Ibrahim Alli Cawn) and the approbation of the Naib, make such a settlement as may be easy and moderate to the kists.

Of such mehals as have not already been completely and firmly settled under mutual obligations the Rajah may make the settlement, with the approbation of the Naib, and the advice of the Nabob (Ibrahim Alli Cawn) and Mr. Fowke.

Regulations for the Management and Collections of the Customs on the Import and Export Trade of the Province of Benares.

1st. That whereas, in the orders which were issued by the Governor General to Rajah Myipnarrain, under date the 22d November 1781, it was enjoined, that there should be Chokies for the collection

lection of the customs at only three places, namely, Ghauzepore, Benares, and Mirzapore; and whereas it appears that, notwithstanding this injunction, a number of petty chokies have been established for the collection of customs in different parts of the country; it is hereby positively ordered, that no customs, duties, or exactions of any kind, shall be collected on goods passing at any place, except the three chokies above-mentioned of Ghauzepore, Benares, and Mirzapore.

2d. That whereas it was expressly and positively ordered, in the said Perwannah of 22d November 1781, that the customs should not be let to farm, but collected by Aumils or agents; this order is hereby repeated, and must be strictly obeyed, and that the Rajah and his Naib shall accordingly appoint Aumils at the three above mentioned stations of Ghauzepore, Benares, and Mirzapore, who shall collect the customs on behalf of the Rajah.

3d. That the Rajah and his Naib shall authorise and direct the aumils of the Custom-houses of Ghauzepore, Benares, and Mirzapore, agreeably to the regulations of 22d November 1781, severally to grant Rowannahs to traders or other persons passing goods, on receiving from them the stipulated duties, and that these Rowannahs shall be issued under the seals of their respective custom-houses.

4th. That the aumils of the three above-mentioned Custom-houses of Ghauzepore, Benares, and Mirzapore, may station Chokies in the neighbouring districts, for the purpose of preventing goods from passing, which have not been regularly entered at one of the said three Custom-houses, and they shall accordingly be authorised to detain them until the owners shall procure regular rowannahs; that agreeable to the regulations of the 22d November 1781, the rowannahs granted at either of the said three Custom-houses shall serve to pass goods from one extremity of the province to the other, either by land or by water, and that the officers of the other Custom-houses, and at the out stations must indorse the rowannahs, and dispatch the goods, without demanding any other duty or fee whatsoever.

5th. That the aumils at the three principal Custom houses, and the officers at the out stations, shall be particularly careful to create no unnecessary delay in returning or passing the goods.

6th. That the rate of Customs to be exacted on all goods shall be 5 per cent. on their fixed valuation, agreeable to the regulation formerly established by the Governor General on the 22d November 1781, except the following articles, viz. saffron, cinnamon, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cochineal, raw silk, broad cloth, Europe iron, steel, and copper, the duties on which were reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by the orders of the Honourable the Governor General and Council of the 8th of April 1782; and except also the silk piece goods manufactured in Bengal, and imported from thence, the rate of which is hereby reduced likewise to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

7th. That the valuation established on the list and table annexed to the Governor General's orders of the 22d November 1781, shall be continued for all articles therein mentioned, except only chowers or cow tails, the valuation of which is hereby fixed as follows:—white chowers, of every sort and quality, at 4 rupees per seer, and black of every sort and quality at 3 rupees, instead of 12 rupees, at which both sorts of this article erroneously stand rated in the list above mentioned.

8th. That the value of all articles, not specified in the said list or table shall be determined by their quality, and the market price of the place at which they are entered, conformably to the former regulation of the 22d November 1781.

9th. That goods shall pay duties only once: if they shall remain in the province longer than one year after the date of the rowannah, it will be necessary that a new rowannah be taken out: and accordingly, on the old rowannah being restored, and oath being made by the owner, or proof obtained, or sworn and good evidence to the identity of the goods, a new one shall be granted, without any further demand of duties.

10th. That whereas it appears that other duties and exactions have been collected at Mirzapore, besides the established rate of 5 per cent. on cotton imported from Nagpore and other parts of the Deckan, this practice is strictly prohibited for the future.

11th. That no duties or exactions of any kind be demanded or collected in future on empty boats.

12th. That the Resident and the Aumeen shall appoint a Muttesuddee each on his separate behalf, or one jointly for both, at each of the three custom-houses above-mentioned, who shall keep a maccabella, or check account of all the receipts of Customs, and a regular register of all rowannahs issued, or indorsements made on the rowannahs of the other Custom-houses, and shall

transmit copies of the same to the Resident and Aumeen monthly, or as often as they may be required.

13th. That these regulations, and the corrected table of valuation, be published and affixed at the cutcherries of the three Custom-houses of Ghauzipore, Benares, and Mirzapore, and a penalty denounced for every breach of them, namely, forfeiture to the injured persons of double the excess collected; and the Rajah and his Naib should be careful to remove from their offices all persons who may be guilty of flagrant offences, or, by their carelessness and inattention, create unnecessary trouble to the Merchants.

By order of the Honourable the Governor General.

Benares,
21st Oct. 1784.

(Signed)

D. ANDERSON.

111

List of Articles, with their fixed Values, on which Customs are to be levied at one of the Stations of Ghauzipore, Benares, and Mirzapore, at the Rate of 5 per Cent. on their fixed Valuation.

Keranch Drugs, Spices, &c.				B. S. R.
Soouparee poorbee beetle nut of the east.				
1st sort	—	—	per maund	12 —
2d do.	—	—	do.	11 —
Do. Duckennee do. of the south			do.	42 8
Gole murrick, or } Black pepper, 2 forts.				
Fibfillie khurd, }				
1st poorbee	—	—	do.	22 —
2d duckennee	—	—	do.	40 —
Peepul, on } long do.			do.	10 —
Fibfillie deraz, }				
Peipla mull long pepper roots.				
1st sort	—	—	do.	18 —
2d do.	—	—	do.	12 —
3d do.	—	—	do.	8 —
Mukhanna, a kind of water nut	—	—	do.	9 —
Kennegee, an earth used in washing clothes.				
1st poorbee	—	—	do.	7 —
2d duckennie	—	—	do.	12 —
Huldee, } Turmerick.				
Jurdee chob, }				
1st sort	—	—	do.	3 —
2d do.	—	—	do.	2 12
Narjal cocoa nuts	—	—	per cent.	6 —
Soonth } ginger				
Teryabeel }				
1st Beterah	—	—	per maund	7 8
2d dhonferee	—	—	do.	2 8
Chobee buckan redwood.				
1st sort	—	—	do.	8 —
2d do.	—	—	do.	6 —
Sandel.				
1st poorbee	—	—	do.	23 —
2d duckannie	—	—	do.	40 —
Shingriff cinnabar	—	—	per seer	4 8
Seemaub quicksilver	—	—	do.	3 —
Hurtaul apiment	—	—	per maund	34 —
Phiteauree allum	—	—	do.	8 —
Shindoor vermillion.				
1st sort	—	—	do.	20 —
2d do.	—	—	do.	16 —
Turgaur verdigrease	—	—	do.	120 —
Kniba Amber	—	—	do.	35 —
Peejivar	—	—	do.	50 —
Nulbunee indigo	—	—	do.	35 —
Gunduck sulphur	—	—	do.	
1st Chongeah	—	—		20 —
2d	—	—	do.	10 —
Hachee cardamon seeds.			do.	
1st poorbee	—	—	do.	13 —
2d guzzerat	—	—	do.	200 —
Teerah cumin seeds.			do.	
1st white	—	—		3 12
2d black	—	—	do.	40 —
Gushniez, or dhaneah coriander seeds	—	—	do.	2 12
Sounp, } anefs seeds			do.	
Bhadean, }			do.	2 8
Terpaul caffea leades	—	—	do.	6 —

Kut.				
1st white	—	per maund	8	—
2d red	—	do.	6	—
3d black	—	do.	4	—
Lauk chuprah, shell lack.				
1st	—	do.	16	—
2d	—	do.	14	—
3d	—	do.	12	—
4th	—	do.	10	—
Affayonn, opium.				
1st	—	per feer	5	—
2d	—	do.	4	—
Moosubber, aloes	—	per maund	40	—
Dhoona, } dammer	—	do.	2	8
Raub, }	—	do.	16	—
Lemaun Benjamin	—	do.	5	8
Loadwood, used in dying	—	per feer	4	—
Lucky	—	per maund	5	—
Sandel soorh, logwood	—	do.	5	8
Mugheet, wood used in dying	—	do.	11	—
Sohaga borax	—	do.	40	—
Abruk talk.				
1st	—	do.	30	—
2d	—	do.	20	—
3d	—	do.	10	—
4th	—	do.	2	—
Jetamacey	—	do.	5	—
Alcurcunea	—	per Tolah *	5	8
Muskh noseh, musk	—	per feer	12	—
Selaris.				
Chourah gours dushty, cow tails	—	do.	32	—
Zafrann, saffron.				
1st fort	—	do.	12	—
2d tayleah, i. e. mixed with oil	—	do.	16	—
Daulchumey, cinnamon.				
1st fort	—	do.	5	—
2d do.	—	do.	4	—
Kasorr, camphire	—	do.	16	—
Jowtrej, mace	—	do.		
Bungflochun, or tebafer, camphire of the bamboo				
1st fort	—	do.	12	—
2d	—	do.	8	—
Saboon soap	—	per maund	5	—
Suffedah, white lead	—	do.	30	—
Kurien-ful, cloves	—	do.	460	—
Zyfull, nutmegs	—	do.	260	—
Moom, bees wax	—	do.	32	—
King, asafetida	—	per feer	25	—
Kurru dana	—	do.	2	4
Mazoo phul	—	per maund	2	—
Meyteeh	—		—	8
Orenlah	—		4	—
Zungiehur	—		1	8
Barrahir	—		—	8
Behina	—		16	—
Koothee	—	per feer	1	8
Maltumgrie	—	do.	2	8
Augur agata wood	—	per maund	1	8
Bhela }	—			
Bladil }	—			
Googul	—			
Singhara	—	do.	2	—
Nour shadul sal armoniac	—			

* A tolal is the weight of one rupee.

Articles used in the Celebration of the Hooley.

Golaul, or Aubar,	the vermillion powder with which the Hindoos cover their bodies at the feast of the Hooley.			
1st fort	—	— per maund	20	—
2d	—	— do.	15	—
3d	—	— do.	13	—
Otter.				
1st fort, rawree agra	—	— per tolah	5	—
2d moolky	—	— do.	1	4
Gool Aub.				
1st fort	—	— per maund	20	—
2d	—	— do.	10	—
Tale phoolayl, oil scented with flowers		— per seer	2	—
Tall looghunara, oil high scented		— do.	4	—
Choat raul, do. extracted from dammer		— do.	12	—
Arguijah, a perfume composed of sandel, and of many other ingredients	--	— do.	3	—
Tobacco, &c.				
Dyseh tobacco	—	— per maund	4	8
Bhang	—	— do.	3	—
Gongah	—	— do.	40	—
Chowrous	—	— do.	50	—
Fruits.				
Bandaum coyzie almonds	--	— do.	35	8
Khoorma dates	--	— do.	16	—
Keshmish raisins.				
1st fort	—	— do.	50	—
2d	—	— do.	40	—
Moonurka, a species of raisins		— do.	32	—
Movays do.	do.			
1st	—	— per seer	1	4
2d	—	— do.	1	—
Anaur Jelalabady, pomegranates of Jelalabad		— do.	4	8
Nimuck salt.				
1st Nimuck sindah poorbee		— per maund	6	8
2d do. sabory	—	— do.	13	—
3d do. sanber	—	— do.	4	—
Shor saltpetre do.	—	— do.	2	12
Rooy, or } cotton				
Poombay				
1st Rooya, or Poomba Pokta cotton, separate from the seed	—	— do.	50	—
2d Huppos, or Benulladar do. with the seeds	—	— do.	3	8
Fulligaut metals.				
Raungor, or } tin				
Kullie, &c.	—	— do.	30	—
Justuh toothenaque	—	— do.	50	—
Mefs Copper.				
1st golua holandazee	—	— do.	65	—
2d messay chandusey	—	— do.	60	—
3d do. kathee engrazy	—	— do.	59	—
4th do. kodoliah	—	— do.	55	—
Syfa lead	—	— do.	23	—
Aken iron.				
1st fort	—	— do.	4	—
2d	—	— do.	2	3
Fooland demasked iron	—	— do.	25	—
Zumafaut Akenny, vessels, pots, pans, &c. of iron	—	— do.	12	—
Berungu, of brads	—	— do.	70	—
Roin	—	— do.	60	—
Messie, of copper	—	— do.	80	—
Bhureet, of bell metal	—	— do.	50	—
China, &c. sugars				
Oolax			10	—
Cheny suffud white powdered sugar		— do.	7	—
Shukker brown sugar	—	— do.	3	8
Shukker doyum, 2d fort	—	— do.	2	12

Kundy Dhutna	—	—	per maund	2 4
Kundy Raub	—	—	do.	2 —
Ghee, &c.	—	—		
Ghee	—	—	do.	9 —
Tale Oil	—	—	do.	3 4
Banaut woollen cloths	—	—		
Sultahey furkh.	—	—		
1st fort	—	—	per yard	10 —
2d	—	—	do.	9 —
Neem Sultanee furkh. per piece, from 100 to 120				
Do. subz do. — do.	—	—		
Pultoo, red and white	—	—	per piece	35 —
Banalty Londena	—	—	do.	75 —
Parcha, &c. cloths, &c.	—	—		
Aurugzeby, or randannagurrie, 1st fort	—	—	per score	120 —
2d fort	—	—	do.	100 —
3d do.	—	—	do.	80 —
Maldahee Paenrehungee	—	—		
1st	—	—	do.	200 —
2d	—	—	do.	80 —
Chaylee Baloochery Engrezy	—	—		
1st fort	—	—	per piece	13 —
2d	—	—	do.	10 —
3d	—	—	do.	8 —
4th	—	—	do.	5 —
Mushrooh maldahy, 1st fort	—	—	per score	160 —
2d	—	—	do.	100 —
Gurrah, 1st fort	—	—	do.	40 —
2d	—	—	do.	35 —
3d	—	—	do.	30 —
4th	—	—	do.	27 8
Kharwah, 1st fort	—	—	do.	25 —
2d	—	—	do.	20 —
3d	—	—	do.	17 8
Guzzee fultahatty, 1st fort	—	—	per 100 yds.	7 —
2d	—	—	do.	6 4
3d	—	—	do.	5 8
Gafasy Cheet, 1st fort	—	—	per score	22 —
2d	—	—	do.	20 —
3d	—	—	do.	17 8
4th	—	—	do.	16 —
Rezoyee, 1st fort	—	—	do.	30 —
2d	—	—	do.	25 —
3d	—	—	do.	20 —
4th	—	—	do.	15 —
5th	—	—	do.	13 —
Gool Buddun Poshaky				
The price of this kind of Gool Buddun cannot be fixed with any kind of propriety, as it varies greatly according to the difference of the patterns, and the state of the market.				
Gool Buddun Turbooty.				
Rauzee flowered Goolbuddun, of the fort in common use	—	—	per piece	9 —
2d fort, or plain	—	—	do.	8 —
3d do.	—	—	do.	6 —
4th do.	—	—	do.	5 —
5th do.	—	—	do.	4 —
Peelaum	—	—	per score	200 —
Sauree Aubree Shum Ouseet	—	—	do.	150 —
Dooreah Tindah, 1st fort	—	—	do.	80 —
2d	—	—	do.	60 —
Do. Benares	—	—	do.	50 —
Jaum Dawnee Tenda, 1st fort	—	—	do.	75 —
2d	—	—	do.	70 —
Doorea Purbay Rawfee	—	—	do.	200 —
Mulmul Rawfee Nuddea	—	—	do.	200 —
Khafaw Jehanguirnagoree Oufet	—	—	do.	250 —
Dooraa do. Rawfee	—	—	do.	200 —
Terundam	—	—	per piece	50 —

Tunzeb Jehanguirdagoree	—	— per score	225 —
Shubnum	—	— per piece	50 —
Cheet Sharaudperey, 1st fort	—	— per score	30 —
2d	—	— do.	25 —
3d	—	— do.	20 —
4th	—	— do.	15 —
5th	—	— do.	12 —
Pufhmenah			
Shaul Roomaul, Jamawar, Kummurband, &c.—The pieces of these articles must depend upon their quality, and state of the markets.			
Kim Caub Benarully.			
The price of these articles varies from 15 to 100 ru. according to its quality, and the state of the market.			
Looce, 1st fort	—	— do.	40 —
2d	—	— do.	35 —
3d	—	— do.	30 —
4th	—	— do.	25 —
Gaulecha, per yard, from 1 to 12. 8			
Shuhungee Soote, per yard			
Do. Pufhnuma			
Kumbul blankets	—	— do.	30 —
2d fort	—	— do.	25 —
Zurbasty Benares—Price to be determined according to the quality of the article, and the state of the markets.			
Dooputtah and Woorney Benares—Price to be determined by the quality of the goods, and the state of the Bazar.			
Dhotey Benares Reyftum, Kenary, price variable			
Duftar, price from 1 to 7 rupees.			
Tauk b Baudelah Nookeyer silver tiffue, silver thread, tinsel, &c.			
1st Reystrougee, Rootedar. Silver flowered filk.			
1st fort	—	— per tolah	1 8
2d	—	— do.	1 4
2d Saudeh plain.			
1st fort	—	— do.	1 4
2d	—	— do.	— 14
Toufhy Telanyee, gold tiffues			
1st Kisma Booreda, flowered fort			
1st	—	— do.	2 —
2d	—	— do.	1 12
2d Kismey Sandeh.			
1st	—	— do.	1 8
2d	—	— do.	1 2
Kenavree Telanyee, gold fringe	—	— do.	2 —
Kenavree Nuckrie, silver do.	—	— do.	1 10
Gotch Telanyee, gold lace	—	— do.	2 3
Gotch Nuckrie, silver do.	—	— do.	1 12
Goolau Cattoon Telanyee, golden thread.			
1st fort	—	— do.	1 14
2d	—	— do.	1 4
3d	—	— do.	1 2
Newar, &c. webs, threads, &c.			
1st fort	—	— per maund	40 —
2d	—	— do.	32 8
Sothee Bareeck fine thread			
According to its quality, and state of the market.			
Soothee Gundeh, coarse thread	—	— do.	20 —
Abreshum filk.			
See Nuckee	—	— per seer	7 —
Purige	—	— do.	9 —
Huft	—	— do.	11 —
Kushlee and Tooreh	—	— do.	3 8
Durie	—	— do.	5 8
Shufta	—	— do.	5 —
Coochaal Bareck	—	— do.	5 —
Do. — Gundah	—	— do.	4 —
Muktool, 1st and 2d forts	—	— do.	11 —
Punch Rung Kauree	—	— do.	16 —

Chillah	—	—	per seer	— 12
Kutcher Buggra	—	—	do.	— 10
Muckmul of all sorts.	—	—		
1st	—	—	per yard	10 —
2d	—	—	do.	8 —
3d	—	—	do.	6 —
4th	—	—	do.	4 —
5th	—	—	do.	2 —
Gullut, grain	—	—		
Beraunje Baumbaraby Rice, of Baumbaraby	—	—	per maund	4 —
Do. — Baureck fine rice	—	—	do.	2 8
Do. — Gundeh coarse do.	—	—		1 4
Maush Horle Grain	—	—		1 —
Moong	—	—		1 —
Mutter — pease	—	—		— 10
Gundum — wheat	—	—		— 14
Jow — barley	—	—		— 11
Surfoon — rape	—	—		1 —
Rye — mustard seed	—	—		— 14
Hoonjed	—	—		1 —

The value of all articles not specified in the above table, is to be determined by their quality, and the market price, and the duty of 5 per cent. upon the value so ascertained to be paid accordingly.

A true copy.

(Signed)

E. HAY,
Sub-Secy. to the Honble. Board.

Ordered, That copies of the foregoing papers be transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors. Numbers in the packet by the Surprise.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 14th January 1785.

THE following letter from the Resident at Benares having been received on the 5th instant, the accounts of disbursements therein mentioned were sent to the Accomptant General, and the bills and their invoice to the Sub Treasurer.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from 16th August to 7th December 1784, by which you will perceive that the balance remaining in my hands is Benares sicca rupees 2,400. 7. 9, and the balance due from Baboo Affaib Sing, on account of Rajah Myhipnairain's 12th kist for Bhadoon, is Benares sicca rupees 4,30,000, liquidating the 1st and 2d kist for Assen and Catuk; the Naib assures me, that the Wasselaut, on which the payment of the balance of Bhadoon depends, will be shortly settled.

I also have the honour to enclose the following bills of exchange, drawn in your favour, as follows:

1 Bill dated 22d September 1784, drawn by Major W. Sands, on Charles Croftes, Esq. Sub Treasurer, for Calcutta, sicca rupees	50,000
1 Bill dated 3d October 1784, drawn by Major W. Sands, on Claud Alexander, Esq. Military Paymaster General, in my favour, at 10 days sight, current rupees	55,500
1 Bill dated 12th October drawn by ditto, on Charles Croftes, Esq. Sub Treasurer, at sight, for current rupees	33,300
1 Bill dated 16th October, drawn by the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor General, on Mr. W. Larkins, at 10 days sight, current rupees	70,000
1 Bill dated 18th October, drawn by Major W. Sands, on Claud Alexander, Esq. Military Paymaster General, in my favour, at 10 days sight, current rupees	11,100
1 Bill dated 21st October, drawn by Major W. Sands, on Charles Croftes, Esq. Sub Treasurer, at sight, current rupees	40,000
6 Bills drawn in your favour, as per invoice enclosed, dated 7th Dec. 1784, cur. sic. ru.	2,20,000

I have the honour to be, &c.

Benares,
10th Dec. 1784.

(Signed)

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 12th April 1785.

READ the following letter from the Resident at Benares.

To the Honourable JOHN MACPHERSON, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury, from 16th January to 28th February 1785; by which you will perceive, that the balance remaining in my hands is Benares sicca rupees 72,210. 8. 3, and the balance due from Baboo Ajaib Sing, on account of Rajah Myipnairain's 12th kist for Bhadoon, is Benares sicca rupees 4,30,000, liquidating the 4th and 5th kists for Poofe and Maug.

I have also the honour to enclose four bills of exchange drawn in your favour, for Calcutta sicca rupees 1,35,326. 10. 6, as per invoice enclosed, dated the 28th ultimo.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Hay's letter of the 19th ultimo: with regard to the balance of 4,30,000, I beg leave to observe, that it is entirely of the last year 1191, and that it is the gross balance only, and includes the usual deduction of 1,15,335. — 4, and the extraordinary one for the remission of the duty on grain. It depends greatly on the adjustment of the account of Wasselauts, to know from which of the farmers the remainder is due. This account has been referred to the Ameen Ally Ibrahim Cawn, who is now returned, and to whose department it particularly belongs. I have every confidence in his knowledge and activity, that it will be settled with all the expedition which the intricacy of the subject admits of; and I shall urge to the Naib the necessity of enforcing immediate payment from the persons from whom these sums shall appear due.

The balance of 72,210. 8. 3, which appeared in my hands by the enclosed account, I have retained for the payment of the arrears of Captain Hogan's and Major Eaton's corps, for which I have your commands, by Mr. Secretary Hay's letter of the 15th ultimo.

After the payment of these arrears I shall immediately remit the balance which may remain.

Benares,
4th March 1785.

I have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient and
Humble servant,

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

The Secretary informs the Board, that the accounts transmitted with the foregoing letter were sent to the Accomptant General, on the 13th ultimo, and the bills of exchange to the Sub Treasurer.

The Resident at Benares mentions in his letter "the usual deductions of 1,15,335. — 4" to the Naib of the Zemindary: the Board know not of any usual deduction.—Deductions have been twice allowed upon special representations; but as they arise from different and uncertain causes, they cannot be fixed at any given sum for every year.

Read another letter, as follows, from the Resident at Benares.

To the Honourable JOHN MACPHERSON, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the the honour to enclose you an open account of the disbursements at this Treasury, of the balance of my last account current, sent you under date of the 28th ultimo, which is liquidated by the payments of the arrears of Captain Hogan's and Major Eton's corps, and by the two bills of exchange, which I herewith have the honour to enclose you, drawn in your favour, for Calcutta, sicca rupees 32,112. 2. 5, as per invoice inclosed.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble servant,

Benares,
17th March 1785.

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

Ordered, That the account enclosed in this letter be sent to the Accomptant General.

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that the two bills of exchange transmitted with it were sent to the Sub Treasurer on the 30th instant.

Read the following letter from the Assistant to the Resident at Benares.

To the Honourable JOHN MACPHERSON, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to inform you, that Babboo Durkbidzy Sing, the father of Rajah Myhipnaraia, died in Benares on the 25th instant.

Benares,
March 26th, 1785.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN BENN,
Assistant to the Resident of Benares.

Babboo Durkbidzy Sing, being at the time of his decease, considerably indebted to the Company, the Board must suppose that the Resident at Benares has taken the most proper and effectual measures for recovering the amount thereof; but, to meet the possibility of the contrary,

Ordered, That the Secretary do require that such measures may be taken immediately.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 12th May 1785.

READ the following letter from the Resident at Benares:

To the Honourable JOHN MACPHERSON, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements from the 1st to the 31st March 1785, liquidating the 6th kist for Faugun, by which you will perceive that the balance remaining in my hands on that day was Benares sicca rupees 2,74,351. 5. 4, since disbursed, as will appear at the foot of my account.

The two bills of exchange, and the invoice inserted in my account, under the date of 16th March 1785, have been transmitted to your Honourable Board, in my letter of the 17th ultimo.

I have also the honour to enclose you a bill of exchange drawn in your favour, for Calcutta sicca rupees 2,00,000 as per invoice enclosed, dated this day.

Benares
25th April 1785.

I have the honour to be

With the greatest respect,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed)

F. FOWKE,

Resident.

The Secretary informs the Board, that the bill of exchange of the account transmitted with the foregoing letter, were sent to the Sub Treasurer, and to the Accomptant General on the 5th instant.

Read another letter as follows, from the Resident at Benares.

To the Honourable JOHN MACPHERSON, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to enclose you an account of the receipts and disbursements at this Treasury from 1st to 30th April 1785, by which you will perceive that the balance remaining in my hands is Benares sicca rupees 1,61,603. 12. 11, liquidating the 7th kist for Chiete.

A bill of exchange, and the invoice inserted in my account under the date of 23d April 1785, have been transmitted to your Honourable Board in my letter of the 25th ultimo.

Benares,
3d May 1785.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed)

F. FOWKE,

Resident.

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that the accounts enclosed in the foregoing letter, were sent yesterday to the Accomptant General.

READ the following letter, and its enclosures, from the Accomptant General.

To the Honourable JOHN MACPHERSON, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Fort William, in their Secret Department.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I am to request to know whether the allowance specified in the accompanying list of persons appointed, in conformity to the accompanying extract of the Honourable the late Governor General's regulations

regulations for Benares, of 14th July 1784, may be included with the other established allowances that have expressly received the Honourable Board's Authority, as, upon a reference to the Resident's accounts, I do not find that they have yet been expressly authorised by you, the first month for which they are charged in the Benares accounts is that for Assin, on the commencement of the present fiscal year 1192, in September 1784.

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
13th May 1785.

I have the honour to be, &c.

With the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

WM. LARKINS,
Accompt. General.

EXTRACT of the Honourable the late Governor General's REGULATIONS for Benares,
dated the 14th of July 1784.

Sixthly, That the Rajah and his Naib shall establish a Cutcherry, or Office of Treasury, for the amdanny, or current receipts of Revenue; and Mr. Fowke and the Aumil shall appoint a Muttefud-die jointly, or one on the part of each, who shall sit in the said Cutcherry, and keep a separate copy or copies of the accounts of the daily receipts and disbursements.

A true copy,

A true Copy,
(Signed)

P. BORDERS.

(Signed) F.F.
Resident.

A true Copy,
(Signed)

J. CHEAP,
Sub-Accompt. Gen.

LIST of Persons, and the Allowances assigned to each of them, appointed in consequence of the late Governor General's sixth Regulation for Benares, of the 14th of July 1784, as extracted from the Account current of the Resident at Benares of March 1785.

Coffinaut Cazanche	—	—	300	—	per month.
Sunker Pundit Mudfuddie at the Naib's Cutcherry	—	—	200	—	—
Biffonaut do. do. do.	—	—	100	—	—
Mudfuddies of Ally Ibrahim Cawn, as Aumeen]	—	—	200	—	—

13th May 1785.

Total Benares sicca rupees 800 — — per month.

A true extract.
(Signed)

J. CHEAP,
Sub-Accompt. Gen.

Agreed, That the allowances specified in the foregoing list be permitted; and that the Resident at Benares do transmit to the Board copies of all the orders which he received from the late Governor General during his continuance at that place.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated 31st July 1785.

Par. 85. **B**ABOO Durbetzy Sing, formerly Naib of the Zemindarry of Benares, having died in March last, we sent orders to the Resident to take proper measures for securing the payment of his debt to the Company, if such measures had not been adopted before the receipt of our instructions; we are persuaded that Mr. Fowke will make every exertion for this purpose, but we fear without much effect, as the estate is supposed to be insolvent, or nearly so—the debt amounted to current rupees 293,923. 11. 8, besides interest.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 14th October, 1783.

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following letter from the Resident at Benares.

Sir,

Benares, 6th Oct. 1783.

I have received an official letter from the Chief Magistrate, representing the great distress to which the town of Benares is subject, from the want of grain in the present great scarcity and drought, and requesting that I would direct the Naib to take off the duty on that article; the Naib, on the contrary, has represented this as a probable loss to a very large amount. I beg to receive the honour of your instructions with respect to the extent of the Chief Magistrate's authority in this point, and how far I may consider his request as authorising the remission of the duty. In the mean time, however, to mitigate the immediate distress of the town, I have directed a partial remission of the duty, which I have confined to the Chokies in and near Benares. In this I had also in view the support of the Chief Magistrate's authority and dignity in the eyes of the public, who looked up to him for relief, and having heard of his application, were persuaded it would not be in vain. I have ordered the Custom Master to give me an exact and daily account of the loss arising from this remission, which I shall do myself the honour of laying before you.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

F. FOWKE.

ARZIE from the Widow of Rajah Bulwant Sing; received 14th April.

A Teep for the money of the balances has been settled from the House of Gopaul Doss Sahoo; accordingly, before this, I addressed an Arzie on this subject to your presence; it will have been perused by your Highness. I am hopeful, from your favour, that orders may be issued from your presence, that the teep being delivered, the guard may be removed; and of the present collections, whatever part may be in the hands of Baboo Durbeetzy Sing, he has paid into the Khezannah of the Sircar. Besides this, whatever may appear to be due on the inspection of the receipts, he is ready to pay; but in what manner Baboo Jugger Deo Sing has made out the accounts of the receipts, your Highness will learn from the arzie of my son, Rajah Myipnarain Behader. As the Almighty has made your Highness the distributor of justice to the world, I am hopeful, from your justice and equity, that an order on this subject may be issued from the presence to the audalet, that Ally Ibrahim Khunt Behader may settle the present receipt of the collections of Baboo Durbeetzy Sing, having ascertained it from real proofs, agreeable to the daily entries and vouchers, and by confronting the Chowdries and Canongoes; and that he enquire into and ascertain the balances which, to the amount of large sums, are due from the Maulguzars.

ARZIE from Rajah Myipnarain.

A teep for the money of the balances has been settled from the House of Gopaul Doss Sahoo; accordingly, before this, I addressed an arzie on this subject to your presence; it will have been perused by your Highness. I am hopeful, from your favour, that orders may be issued from your presence, that the teep being delivered, the guard may be removed. The collections of the present year 1190, full, were not current before this, without the order of Mr. Markham; when that gentleman gave his order, then the collections commenced. Whatever money has been received by Baboo Durbeetzy Sing, he has paid into the Khezanna of the Sircar. Besides this, whatever may appear to be due on the inspection of the receipts, he is ready to pay. At this time Baboo Jugger Deo Sing has drawn the account of the receipts in this manner; he has stationed an aumeen in every place from among his own dependants; whatever money of the balances the aumils and afaumees, having carried to the balance account, have taken receipts for, those he now wishes from his majesty to include in the present receipt, and thus settle the receipts. My Master, this is not the custom of the metropolis lands; and the money which the Maulguzars have in the present year given as part of the balances, should be included by any person, from enmity, in the receipts of the present year. The doing justice in this matter depends upon your Highness. Balances to the amount of large sums remain in the country. As the Almighty has made your Highness the distributor of justice to the world, I am hopeful, from your justice and equity, that an order on this subject may be issued from the presence to the audalet, that Ally Ibrahim Cawn Behader may settle the present receipt of the collections of Baboo Durbeetzy Sing, having ascertained it from real proofs agreeable to the daily entries and vouchers, and by confronting my Muttefidies, and the Choudries and Canongoes, and

and that he enquire into and ascertain the balances which, to the amount of large sums, are due from the Mulguzars.

True Translations.

(Signed)

EDW. COLEBROOKE,
Persian Translator.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

MR. JAMES MILLER, Acting Accountant General, has applied to me for an estimate of receipts and disbursements of this department for six months, agreeably to the orders of your Honourable Board. In forming this estimate, I find it necessary to address your Honourable Board on the subject of balances due from Babboo Durbetzy Sing, which (from his conduct in the office he lately filled) I have set down in my estimate as doubtful.

Babboo Durbetzy Sing was put into confinement, by orders from your Honourable Board, on the 13th Day of November 1782—he was in possession of his office till that time. The new year commenced the 21st September 1782. From the 21st September to the 13th November nearly two kists were due from him to Government of the present year; these kists were that of Assen due the 20th of October, and that of Cattick, due on the 19th of November. On the 13th day of November, the day on which Durbetzy Sing was put into confinement, only six days remained of the period at which the second kist of the present year would have been due from him to government.

The payments made by Durbetzy Sing, on his being released from confinement, as stated in a public letter from the late Resident to your Honourable Board, dated the 9th April 1783, were solely on account of the last year; and a written engagement was taken by the late Resident, from Durbetzy Sing, under his seal and signature, to this effect: that he would pay the amount of the different sums he had collected for the present year, whatever they might be determined to be.

The present Naib, Babboo Jugger Deo Sing, has paid the full Amount of this year's kists up to this time, independent of the collections made by Baboo Durbetzy Sing in the beginning of the year; and will, I believe, discharge all that will be fairly due from him, notwithstanding the failure which the scarcity of rain at the usual period has occasioned, and which has been almost as severely felt in this country as in the dominions of his Excellency the Vizier. But it appears just and reasonable that Babboo Durbetzy Sing should be made answerable for the kists of Assen, which was due from him nearly one month before his imprisonment: I must request to be favoured with the orders of your Honourable Board on this subject.

It may perhaps appear extraordinary to your Honourable Board, or at least doubtful, how the present Naib has been enabled to discharge the whole amount due from this country to Government, independent of collections made at the beginning of the year by his predecessor Durbetzy Sing, and not brought to public account.

The kistbundee, or general statement of payments to be made from this Zemindary to Government in the course of the year, will explain the seeming inconsistency. The amount of each kist or monthly payment to be made through the year is 2,90,000 rupees for each, except the last kist in the year, that of Bhudoon, which is 8,10,000. The sums actually collected from the country for the month of Badoon are less than those of every other month, and the sum of 8,10,000 rupees is made up by the surplus collected from the country in the course of eleven preceding months. Eight months of the present year are now elapsed; I have therefore set down the sum of 2,90,000 rupees opposite to the month of Bhudoon, as doubtful in the estimate transmitted to Mr. James Miller, it will occasion a balance in that kist, when due, if not previously adjusted.

I cannot conclude without taking the liberty of observing, that the most speedy orders will probably be the most effectual in recovering this amount from Durbetzy Sing; his conduct at the close of the last year, I think, fully justifies the suspicion on which this observation is grounded.

Benares,
June 5th 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) F. FOWKE, Resident.

Honourable

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

IN the public accounts of this station, which I had the honour to transmit for your inspection last month, there would appear an unappropriated balance then remaining in the Honourable Company's Treasury here, to the amount of 4,05,457. 6. In a few days I shall receive a further sum of 2,90,000 rupees from the Naib Babboo Jagger Deo Sing, being the amount of the next kist for Affur.

After defraying the civil and military charges of this station for the month of July, there will remain an unappropriated balance in the Treasury of more than five lacks of rupees.

The with-holding this sum from circulation in the city of Benares, the residence of many capital shroffs, and particularly of Gopauls Doss Saw, whose concerns with the Honourable Company's military expences is well known to your Honourable Board, is attended with many and great inconveniencies, both immediately to them, and will also be felt in the payments of the public revenue to be made in the two succeeding months.

For these reasons I have been induced to submit to your consideration, whether the remitting this sum to the Presidency by bills of Exchange, or to any other station where the calls of Government may require a supply of cash, may not be necessary. The monthly receipts exceeds the monthly disbursements of this station, it cannot therefore be immediately necessary at Benares.

Benares,
28th July 1783.

(Signed)

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I Received the honour of your letter of the 29th Ultimo, directing me to endeavour to obtain from the Rajah Naib the kists of Cautick, Augun, and Poofe, and also that of Maug.

By my accounts transmitted to your Honourable Board, under date the 31st January 1784, you would be informed, that the kists of Cautic had been received; the kists of Aughun has since been paid, and I hope shortly to receive that of Bose.

The cause of the present difficulty that the Naib finds in liquidating the Rajah's kists proceeds principally from the heavy loss which this country sustained in the Kurreef harvest for want of rain. This is the harvest on which the kists at the beginning of the year solely depend; great part of this was lost by the drought, and the Aumils, consequently, rendered less capable of making good their engagements with punctuality than in a plentiful year. To this may be added the loss which the collections of this country suffered in striking off all duties upon grain; which, though absolutely necessary to lessen the high price of grain which the drought occasioned, was nevertheless attended with a heavy loss to the collections.

There is also one fund which, in former years, was often applied in this country to remedy temporary inconveniencies in the revenue, and which, in the present year, does not exist: This was the private fortunes of merchants and shroffs resident in Benares, from whom Aumils of credit could obtain temporary loans to satisfy the immediate calls of the Rajah. The sums, which used to circulate betwixt the aumil and the merchant, have been turned into a different channel by bills of Exchange, to defray the expences of Government, both on the west coast of India, and also at Madras.

I have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient, and
Humble servant,

Benares,
the 14th Feb. 1784.

(Signed)

F. FOWKE,
Resident.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 20th April 1784.

READ the following letter from the Honourable the Governor General.

Lucknow, the 2d April 1784.

EDWARD WHEELER, Esq. Council, &c. &c. Fort William.

Gentlemen,

Having contrived, by making forced stages, while the troops of my escort marched at the ordinary rate, to make a stay of five days at Benares, I was thereby furnished with the means of acquiring some knowledge of the state of the province, which I am anxious to communicate to you. Indeed the inquiry, which was in a great degree obtruded upon me, affected me with very mortifying reflections on my own inability to apply it to any useful purpose. From the confines of Buzar to Benares I was followed and fatigued by the clamours of the discontented inhabitants; it was what I expected in a degree, because it is rare that the exercise of authority should prove satisfactory to all who are the objects of it. The distresses which were produced by the long continued drought unavoidably tended to heighten the general discontent; yet I have reason to fear that the cause existed principally in a defective, if not a corrupt and oppressive administration. Of a multitude of petitions which were presented to me, and of which I took minutes, every one that did not relate to a personal grievance contained the representation of one and the same species of oppression, which is in its nature of an influence most fatal to the future cultivation. The practice to which I allude is this:—It is affirmed that the aumils and renters exact from the proprietors of the actual harvest a large increase in kind on their stipulated rent, that is, from those who hold their pottahs by the tenure of paying one half of the produce of their crops, either the whole without a subterfuge, or a large proportion of it by false measurement, or other pretexts; and from those whose engagements are for a fixed rent in money, the half or a greater proportion is taken in kind. This is, in effect, a tax upon the industry of the inhabitants, since there is scarce a field of grain in the province, I might say not one, which has not been preserved by the incessant labour of the cultivator, by digging wells for their supply, or watering them from the wells of Masonry (De Orig.) with which this country abounds, or from the neighbouring tanks, rivers, and nullahs.

The people who imposed on themselves this voluntary and extraordinary labour, and not unintended with expence, did it in the expectation of reaping the profits of it; and it is as certain, that they would not have done it, if they had known that the rulers, from whom they were entitled to an indemnification, would take from them what they had so hardly earned. If the same administration continues, and the country shall again labour under a want of the natural rains, every field will be abandoned, the revenue fail, and thousands perish through the want of subsistence; for who will labour for the sole benefit of others, and to make himself the subject of vexation?

These practices are not to be imputed to the Aumils employed in the districts, but to the Naib himself. The avowed principle on which he acts, and which he acknowledged to myself, is, that the whole sum fixed for the revenue of the province must be collected: and that for this purpose, the deficiency arising in places where the crops have failed, or which have been left uncultivated, must be supplied from the resources of others, where the soil has been better suited to the season, or the industry of the cultivators more successfully exerted; a principle which, however specious and plausible it may at first appear, certainly tends to the most pernicious and destructive consequences.

If this declaration of the Naib had been made only to myself, I might have doubted my construction of it; but it was repeated by him to Mr. Anderson, who understood it exactly in the same sense. In the management of the Customs, the conduct of the Naib, or of the officers under him, was forced also upon my attention. The exorbitant rates exacted by an arbitrary valuation of the goods, the practice of exacting duties twice on the same goods, first from the seller, and afterwards from the buyer, and the vexatious disputes and delays drawn on the merchants by these oppressions, were loudly complained of; and some instances of this kind were said to exist at the very time when I was in Benares. Under such circumstances we are not to wonder if the merchants of foreign countries are discouraged from resorting to Benares, and if the commerce of that province should annually decay. Other evils, or imputed evils, have accidentally come to my knowledge, which I will not now particularize, as I hope that, with the assistance of the Resident, they may be in part corrected. One, however, I must mention, because it has been verified by my own observation, and is of that kind which reflects an unmerited reproach on our general and national character.

When

When I was at Buxar, the Resident, at my desire, enjoined the Naib to appoint creditable people to every town through which our route lay, to persuade and encourage the inhabitants to remain in their houses, promising to give them guards as I approached, and they required it for their protection; and that he might perceive how earnest I was for his observation of this precaution (which I am certain was faithfully delivered) I repeated it to him in person, and dismissed him that he might precede me for that purpose; but, to my great disappointment, I found every place through which I passed, abandoned, nor had there been a man left in any of them for their protection. I am sorry to add, that from Buxar to the opposite boundary, I have seen nothing but the traces of complete devastation in every village; whether caused by the followers of the troops which have lately passed for their natural relief (and I know not whether my own may not have had their share) or from the apprehensions of the inhabitants, left to themselves, and of themselves deserted their houses.

I wish to acquit my own countrymen of the blame of these unfavourable appearances, and in my own heart I do acquit them; for at one encampment near a large village called Derrera, in the Pergunnah of Zemaneca, a croud of people came to me, complaining that their former Aumil, who was a native of the place, and had long been established in authority over them, and whose custom it had been, whenever any troops passed, to remain in person, on the spot, for their protection; having been removed, the new Aumil, on the approach of any military detachment, himself first fled from the place, and the inhabitants, having no one to whom they could apply for redress, or for the representation of their grievances, and being thus remediless, fled also; so that their houses and effects became a prey to any person who chose to plunder them. The general conclusion appeared to me an inevitable consequence from such a state of facts, and my own senses bore testimony to it in this specific instance; nor do I know how it is possible for any officer, commanding a military party, how attentive soever he may be to the discipline and forbearance of his people, to prevent disorders, when there is neither opposition to hinder, nor evidence to deter them.

These, and many other irregularities, I impute solely to the Naib, and I think it my duty to recommend his instant removal. I would myself have dismissed him, had the controul of this province come within the line of my powers, and have established such regulations and checks as would have been most likely to prevent the like irregularities. I have said checks, because unless there is some influence, and a powerful and able one, impending over the head of the manager, no system can avail. The next appointed may prove, from some defect, as unfit for the office as the present; for the choice is limited to few without experience to guide it. The first was of my own nomination: His merits and qualifications stood in equal balance with my knowledge of those who might have been the candidates for the office; but he was the father of the Rajah, and the affinity sunk the scale wholly in his favour; for who could be so fit to be entrusted with the charge of his son's interests, and the new credit of the rising family? He deceived my expectations. Another was recommended by the Resident, and at my instance the Board appointed him. This was Jugger Deo Sing, the present Naib; I knew him not, and the other Members of the Board as little. While Mr. Markham remained in office, of whom, as his immediate patron he may have stood in awe, I am told that he restrained his natural disposition, which has been described to me as rapacious, unfeeling, haughty, and to an extreme vindictive.

I cannot avoid remarking, that excepting the city of Benares itself, the province depending upon it is in effect without a government, the Naib exercising only a dependant jurisdiction, without a principal. The Rajah is without authority, and even his name disused in the official instruments issued or taken by the manager. The representation of his situation shall be the subject of another letter; I have made this already too long, and shall confine it to the single subject, for the communication of which it was begun: This permit me to recapitulate—The administration of the province is mis-conducted, and the people oppressed; trade discouraged, and the revenue, though said to be exceeded in the actual collections by many lacks (for I have a minute account of it, which states the nett amount, including Jaghires, at something more than 51 lacks) in danger of a rapid decline from the violent appropriation of its means. The Naib or manager is unfit for his office; a new manager is required, and a system of official controul—in a word, a constitution; for neither can the Board extend its superintending powers to a district so remote from its observation, nor has it delegated that authority to the Resident, who is merely the representative of Government, and the receiver of its revenue in the last process of it; nor indeed would it be possible to render him wholly so, for reasons which I may hereafter detail.

If, Gentlemen, you should think proper to entrust me with powers for this purpose, I will cheerfully undertake the reformation of the country, and will be answerable for its effects; but I entreat that your resolves may be instant; for from the hour that it is known that such a design is in contemplation (and it will be known in ten days after your receipt of it) the authority of the manager will sink with his influence; unless it is preserved by some immediate pledge of confirmation; and such I would advise, if you should deem it improper to yield to my recommendation. I have the happiness to find all men satisfied and happy in the excellent administration of the city of Benares; and have experienced what few men of the first station have known in the intercourse with

the natives of India, if of any other country, the voice of adulation diverted even in my own presence from myself, in the eagerness of bestowing a better merited praise on another. Such is the tribute which the wisdom and integrity of Ally Ibrahim Cawn have extorted from the hearts of those who have been subjected to his jurisdiction; and I dare trust to the result of your own enquiries, let who will make the report of him, for a confirmation of mine.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

P.S. The above letter was written immediately after my leaving Benares; but the interruptions of travelling occasioned a delay in transcribing it until the present day. This delay has, however, given me an opportunity of ascertaining more fully the informations I received at Benares, and of confirming the opinion I before entertained.

(Signed)

W. H.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 20th May 1784.

RESOLVED, by the majority of the Board, That the following letter be written to the Honourable the Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

We have been honoured with your letter of the 2d of last month, in respect to the Zemindarry of Benares, and have taken it into our most serious consideration. We have already had the honour to advise you, that this was protracted until there should be a full meeting of the Board; and we hope that no ill consequence can have arisen from the delay.

We shall be happy to be made acquainted with your intended plan for the reformation of the country, and make no doubt that you will keep in view the particular circumstances in which this government is situated with respect to Benares. We wish as much as possible to avoid frequent changes in the administration of the collections, from the consequences which such changes must inevitably produce. We shall readily adopt any checks which you may think likely to be effectual for securing the happiness of the people, and equal collection and regular payment of the revenue, without encroaching upon the rights which have been established to the Rajah, by the agreement which you made with him in 1781.

We are much concerned at those appearances of oppression which you observed in your progress through the Zemindary, and wish it may be in the power of this Government to apply a sufficient and permanent remedy.

Fort William,
Secret Department,
20th May 1784.

We have the honour, &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 30th June 1784.

MR. Wheler begs leave to put the following question to the Members of the Board.

Shall the plan submitted to us by the Governor General, for the collection of the revenues of the Zemindary of Benares, receive the sanction of this Government?

Mr. Stables.—I do not wish to make any alteration for the present in the management of the Zemindary of Benares, the kists having been regularly paid up by the present Naib, as we are informed by the Resident's letter of the 27th ultimo, and no complaint having been made by the Resident against the conduct of that Naib.

Mr. Macpherson.—The present Rajah of Benares possesses, I imagine, a power from his Sunnud to appoint or dismiss his own Naib; but the Rajah is acknowledged, or supposed, to be incapable of ex-

exercising a proper judgment in such cases. The present Naib was confirmed by this Government in December 1782; and, except in the appearances of oppression which the Governor General saw in his route through Benares, and the complaints then made to him by the natives, the Members of the Board are uninformed in regard to the mal-administration of that Naib. He appears to have paid up the Rajah's kists regularly, nor has the Resident made any complaints against him.

The regulations proposed by the Governor General are stated to be an expedient; and he pledges his own responsibility for the success of the arrangement. In consideration of these assurances on the part of the Governor General, and as it appears from his letter that Ajiab Sing is the choice of the Rajah and the Rannee, I shall agree to his appointment, with the checks which the Governor General proposes.—I mean those of the Canongoes and Aumeen, which promise a security to the Ryots. There appears to be an objection to that part of the Governor General's first proposition which declares, "That the Rajah shall not refuse or delay his authentication of such papers, &c. or orders, as shall be presented to him by the Naib." The influence of such a regulation might be understood; but the regulation itself should not be publicly declared or enforced by our Government. I imagine the Naib will always have sufficient influence to obtain those sanctions from the Rajah; and the consideration that this power rests ultimately in the Rajah, though he may have little capacity, may be necessary for his protection and consequence.

(Signed)

M'PHERSON.

Mr. Wheeler.—In my minute of the 19th of last month, recorded on our proceedings of the 20th, I delivered my opinion on the reply which I thought proper to be given to the Governor General's letter of the 2d April, in respect to the condition of the Zemindary of Benares, "I regretted that the Governor General had not communicated to us the plan by which he intended to accomplish the reformation of the country, because the subject would have been then completely before us, and our resolutions on it might have been as instant as he wished; and I proposed that the Governor General should be requested to lay before us the whole of his intended plan, on receiving which we should determine finally on his letter; and if he should conceive that bad consequences to the Company, or a failure of revenue, might ensue from this delay in our resolution, that we should give our sanction to the Governor General for the dismissal of the present Naib, and for the appointment of any person who is at present an inhabitant of the country of Benares, whose qualifications are suited to the charge, who is known and respected by the people, and whose trust shall be exclusively confined to the management of the Zemindary, to succeed to the office now held by Jagger Deo Sing."

In the letter addressed by the Board to the Governor General on the 20th of last month, they expressed themselves as follows:

"We shall be happy to be made acquainted with your intended plan for the reformation of the country: and make no doubt that you will keep in view the particular circumstances in which this government is situated with respect to Benares. We wish as much as possible to avoid frequent changes in the administration of the collections. From the consequences which such changes must inevitably produce, we shall readily adopt any checks which you may think likely to be effectual for securing the happiness of the people, and the equal collection and regular payment of the revenue, without encroaching upon the rights which have been established to the Rajah, by the agreement which you made with him in 1781.

"We are much concerned at those appearances of oppression which you observed in your progress through the Zemindary, and wish it may be in the power of this government to apply a sufficient and permanent remedy."

The Governor General has now submitted his plan to our consideration, and desires our early decision on it. The Rajah is represented as incapable of the management of the Zemindary; and the Governor justly observes, that if he were otherwise, we could not with any shew of justice transfer the management of it from him to any other person. His incapacity has been long a subject of our belief; and it was also known to us, that the Rauze was bestowed on Bauboo Mahipnarain, in the year 1781, merely because he was the next lineal heir to it. I consider him in the light of a minor Zemindar, who has the nominal charge of a country by right of inheritance; but as he is not able to manage it, a Dewan or Naib is appointed to manage it for him. The office of Naib of Benares was given by the Governor General, in the year 1781, to Doorbejy Sing, the father of Rajah Mahipnarain. Doorbejy Sing behaved ill, and was guilty of oppression, and was therefore removed from the Naibut at the end of 1782. He was succeeded by Jagger Deo Sing; but this man is also represented to us by the Governor General as oppressive; and the Governor General proposes his removal from office. It is true, that he has discharged the Rajah's kists with regularity; but if the people grieve under his management, and if the country is desolated, no time should be lost in removing him, and with him, if possible, the evils that are complained of; and this opinion I deliver, at the same

same time I coincide entirely in that of the Board, that we ought to avoid as much as possible frequent changes in the administration of revenue collections—yet I would not on this principle persist in allowing the continuance of an evil reported to us by the first authority, where it is thought that such evil may be stopped, because such allowance must ultimately turn to the ruin of the country, and, in the present instance of a country, which has, until lately, been esteemed above every other in India for its fertility.

The Governor General's plan proposes checks, which he informs us are "not not so much intended for the security of the Company's rent, as the faithful administration of the charge held by the representative of the Rajah, to whom we owe that attention, while we preclude him from the direct management, and authorise an intermediate agency for his behalf." But I suppose that the Company's rent cannot be prejudiced by the plan, since the Governor does not propose a diminution of it; and there is nothing in the spirit of the plan which I conceive will have that tendency. It is proposed as a temporary expedient; and the Governor declares he will be answerable for the effect of it as such. He has the greatest reliance on the wisdom and integrity of Ally Ibrahim Cawn.—He acquaints us, that the same opinion is universally entertained of him.—Ajaib Sing the person recommended to be the Naib in the room of Jagger Deo Sing, is represented to us by the Governor General to be generally respected, and reputed to be well qualified for the office; we are informed that he is the Ranny's brother, and that he is her choice, and the choice of the Rajah; the allotment to the Canongoes of the full charge of their offices seems to be very proper, and well calculated for the happiness of the people.

I acquiesce therefore in the plan, leaving the responsibility of its effect, as a temporary expedient, with the Governor General: but I agree with Mr. Macpherson to an exception of that part of the plan, which proposes that the Rajah "shall not refuse or delay his authentication of such papers as shall be presented to him." It may be supposed that this will never, but we ought not to prescribe what may, bear even the construction of an injury to the Rajah's rights.

(Signed)

E. WHEELER.

Resolved, That the Governor General be authorized to carry into execution the plan submitted to us in his letter of the 13th instant, the Governor being responsible for its effect as a temporary expedient; and an exception being made to that part of the first article of it, which proposes that the Rajah shall not refuse or delay his authentication of such papers as shall be presented to him.

Copy of a Letter from F. FOWKE, Esquire.

Dear Sir,

Benares, 22d June 1784.

A Very strong report has prevailed at Benares, of your intention of appointing a new Naib for the approaching year. I mention this on account of the effect which the prevalence of such an idea amongst the Aumils will probably have on the cultivation at this particular time. The heavy Muffussil kists have now been collected by the Aumils; the season of tillage is arrived; the Ryots must be indulged, and even assisted by advances; and the Aumil must look for his returns in the abundance of the crop, the consequence of this early attention to the cultivation. The effect is evident which the report of a change in the first officer of the Revenue must have on the minds of the Aumils, by leaving them at an uncertainty of what they have in future to expect; and in proportion to the degree of this uncertainty, their efforts and expences in promoting the cultivation will be languid and sparing.

In compliance with the Naib's request, I have written to all the Aumils, encouraging and ordering them to attend to the cultivation of their respective districts.

But I conceive I should be able to promote this very desirable intention much more effectually, if you would honour me with the communication of your intentions on this subject; at the same time I cannot help just remarking, that if a change is intended, the sooner it takes place the more the bad effects I have described will be obviated.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

F. FOWKE.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 26th May, 1785.

READ the following letter from the Resident of Benares.

To Mr. Secretary HAY.

Sir,

I have received the honour of your letter of the (do.orig.) respecting the death of Durk Bidjay Sing.

I beg you will inform the Honourable Board, that every endeavour was made, both by myself and my predecessor, to recover his debts to the Company, but without success; and in consequence, when the late Governor General was last here, he ordered him into strict confinement; I shall continue those endeavours to secure his property to the Honourable Company's care, should I be able to discover where any of it exists; but the event of his death has, for obvious reasons, rendered this debt more desperate than before.

Benares,
18th May 1785.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) F. FOWKE,
Resident.

Copy of Correspondence, &c. relative to the Wife and Mother of
CHEYT SING, and the taking of the Fort of Bejygur.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 29th October 1781.

READ the following letter and enclosures from the Sub Secretary.

Honourable Sir,

I have the honour to obey the Governor General's directions, in forwarding to you the enclosed letter from Major William Popham to the Honourable Board.

Benares,
13th October 1781.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, &c.
(Signed) E. HAY.

Sub Sec. to the Honble Board.

Extract of a Letter from Major POPHAM to the Governor General and Council, dated Camp near Bijieghur, 9th October 1781.

On the 24th the detachment moved to Lateespore, and the 29th arrived before this place, where such dispositions have been made as will, I hope, make it a speedy acquisition. The fort is in good repair, with a wall and tower verging close to the steep of the highest hill I have ever seen fortified in the country.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 5th November 1781.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letters and enclosure, from Mr. Hay.

Sir,

I transmit to you, by order of the Governor General, the enclosed letter from Major William Popham to the Honourable Board, that the same may be laid before them.

Benares,
22d Oct. 1781.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) E. HAY.

Gentlemen,

I did myself the honour of giving you a detail of the operations of this detachment since its being formed, as far down as the 8th instant. The 16th two batteries were opened on the fort,
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at the distance of about five hundred yards; one of four six pounders, and two five and half-inch howitzers; the other of an eight-inch mortar, and two eight-inch howitzers fixed as mortars. For some time the fire of the besieged was superior to ours, but in an hour or two it became slack, and at length totally ceased on the face next the batteries. We continue to fire and throw shells, yet the damage they have done I cannot learn, as spies are not able to obtain admission into the fort. Two eighteen pounders are on their way from Chunar, and a battery for them will shortly be ready within four hundred yards of the wall; so that on the arrival I shall immediately begin to effect a breach, which will, I hope, alarm the besieged to surrender.

The Rajah's mother, wife, and all his women, with those of many of his principal dependants, are in the fort; on their account I hope we shall not be obliged to storm, and also for that of the troops, as the rock is so exceedingly steep, that it must be very difficult to ascend, and if the assailed should act resolutely, next to impossible.

Some proposals have already been made by the Rajah's mother, but they are too unreasonable to deserve attention, being nearly demands of a continuance in the Raje; yet it is probable her fears, and those of the other besieged, will encrease with the danger, and lead them to capitulate on assurances of protection for their honour, and a decent provision agreeable to their ranks.

Cheit Sing, by every intelligence, arrived at Rewa some days past, and is probable by this time in Bundelkhund, where he will receive protection from the Bundelas, or Marattahs, who will, perhaps, while he has money, flatter him with hopes of invading the country in his favour, but never perform the promises they make. The fall of Bijeeghur will entirely ruin his interest, and awe our neighbours into neutrality.

The late heavy rains have occasioned much sickness among the troops, but the fine weather, which has just commenced, will, I hope, create a favourable change. Report says, that the besieged suffer much from fevers, which rage among them with great violence.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,
Gentlemen,

Camp, Bijeeghur,
19th October 1781.

Your most obedient,
Very humble, &c. &c.
(Signed) W. POPHAM.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 19th Nov. 1781.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter, and enclosures, from Mr. Hay.

Sir,

I have the honour to send you, by the Governor General's order, the enclosed letter from Major Popham to the Honourable Board.

Benares,
5th Nov. 1781.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) E. HAY.
Sub Sec. to the Honble Board.

Gentlemen,

I did myself the honour of informing you, in my letter of the 19th ultimo, of the operations of the detachment to that date. Since that two eighteen pounders have been opened on the fort from the former batteries, but not with the effect-hoped for, as the wall has proved to be very strong, and resist the shot with but little damage. A few days ago one of the large guns was rendered totally useless by splitting, which has obliged me to send to Chunar for more, and I am now waiting their arrival from thence; but that no unnecessary delay might occur, a mine has been opened under the contiguous work to the intended breach; the first gallery is finished, and near four feet carried on towards the breached work, so that if no accident happens, I hope by the 6th to blow up as much of the wall as will make an accessible breach for the storm.

Three Hill Manges, with their followers, attacked the batteries, but were repulsed immediately. We had only four people wounded. Five of the enemy were found dead in the morning, which leads me to suppose they must have had many wounded.

A detachment marched this morning to scour the woods, and seize the families of these offenders. This must put a stop to such insolence in future.

Cheit

Cheit Sing has effected his escape into Bundelchund; but I do not hear that he is likely to receive more than personal protection from the Bundelas, or any other country powers.

Camp. Bijeeghur
4th November 1781.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) W. POPHAM.

Sir,
I have the pleasure to send you, by the Governor General's order, a letter from Major Popham to the Honourable Board, conveying to them the agreeable information of the Honourable Company's troops being in possession of the Fort of Bidjeeghur.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) E. HAY.
Sub Sec. to the Honble Board.

Gentlemen,
I have the honour to inform you of the surrender of this place last night, on terms of granting the Rannee 15 per cent. on the property in the fort, and a residence agreeable to the Governor General's wishes in this province, unless she prefers going to her son, in which case she is to be escorted to our frontiers, and to be delivered over to such persons as Cheit Sing shall send to receive her.

The fall of Bidjeeghur must effectually restore tranquillity to the Zemindary, and ensure the peaceable possession to the Honourable Company.

The alacrity and gallant behaviour of the officers and troops during the whole service, will, I flatter myself, meet with your approbation, and be in some measure rewarded by the prize money accruing from the capture.

The dread of a mine, which was ready for springing, had, I believe, a great weight with the besieged in their determination of the surrender. I shall do myself the honour to acquaint you with further particulars in a day or two.

Camp, near Bidjeeghur,
10th November 1781.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) W. POPHAM.

EXTRACT of the Governor General's Narrative of his Proceedings at Benares in 1781.

After having gained possession of Luttespore, Major Popham lost no time in prosecuting his march to Bidjeegur.—Cheit Sing did not wait his approach, but fled, taking with him as much treasure as his elephants and camels could carry, which has been reported to me to have consisted of one lack of mohrs, and fifteen or sixteen of silver, besides jewels to an unknown amount. His wife, a woman of an amiable character, his mother Paund, and all the other women of his family, and the survivors of the family of his father Bulwant Sing, who were connected with his, were left in the fort of Bidjeegur. He took the route of Rewa, and from thence proceeded to Panna, the capital of Bundelcund, paying as plundered as he passed. He was, by the last advices, in that country. The Rajah professing in his letters to me a resolution to withdraw his protection from him, and secretly favouring him.

The fortrefs of Bidjeegur surrendered by capitulation on the 10th of November, yielding to Major Popham the peculiar credit of having surmounted all the obstacles which nature and art had opposed to the conquest of two of the fortresses of Hindostan, which had been before universally deemed impregnable.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 23d May 1782.

LETTER from the Governor General to Major POPHAM; dated Benares * 22d October 1781, P. M.

I am this instant favoured with yours of yesterday; mine to you of the same date has before this time acquainted you with my resolutions and sentiments respecting the Rannee. I think every demand she has made to you, except that of safety and respect for her person, is unreasonable. If the reports brought to me are true, your rejecting her offers, or any negotiations with her, would soon obtain you possession of the fort upon your own terms. I apprehend that she will contrive to defraud the captors of a considerable part of the booty, by being suffered to retire without examination; but this is your consideration, and not mine. I should be sorry that your officers and soldiers lost any part of the reward to which they are so well entitled, but I cannot make any objection, as you must be the best judge of the expediency of the promised indulgence to the Rannee. What you have engaged for, I will certainly ratify; but as to permitting the Rannee to hold the Purgunnah of Kurleek, or any other in the Zemindary, without being subject to the authority of the Zemindar, or any lands whatever, or indeed making any conditions with her for a provision, I will never consent to it.

Benares, 22d Oct. 1781,
10 o'Clock, P. M.

(Signed)

I am, &c.
WARREN HASTINGS.

Dear Major,

My Dewan Cantoo Baboo has shewn me a letter addressed to him from Panna, the mother of Cheyt Sing, entreating his intercession, that she may be relieved from the hardships and dangers of her present situation, and offering to surrender the fort of Bidjgur, and the treasure and valuable effects contained in it, provided she can be assured of safety and protection to her person and honour, and to that of her family and attendants, and that Cantoo himself will undertake to conduct her out of the fort to such place of security as she shall choose. As this offer affords a prospect of your obtaining possession of the fort, and the wealth which it contains, without further loss or delay, I have judged it proper to accept it, and directed Cantoo to repair to your camp immediately, with as many doolies and as can be collected for the conveyance of Ranna, her family, and such necessities as are indispensable to women of their condition.

You will be pleased, when Cantoo arrives with you, to send a messenger of your own, accompanied with one from him, to acquaint Panna that I have sent him, conformably to her request, to receive and conduct her with safety and honour to whatever place she may choose as her residence, and that I am willing to grant her now the same conditions to which I at first consented, provided that she delivers into your possession, within twenty-four hours from the time of receiving your message, the fort of Bidjgur, with the treasure and effects lodged therein by Cheyt Sing, or any of his adherents; with the reserve only, as above-mentioned, of such articles as you shall think necessary to her sex and condition, or as you shall be disposed of yourself to indulge her with: If she complies, as I expect she will, it will be your part to secure the fort and the property it contains for the benefit of yourself and detachment. I have only further to request that you will grant an escort, if Panna should require it, to conduct her here, or wherever she may choose to retire to. But should she refuse to execute the promise she has made, or delay it beyond the term of 24 hours, it is my positive injunction that you immediately put a stop to any further intercourse or negotiation with her, and on no pretext renew it. If she disappoints or trifles with me, after I have subjected my Duan to the disgrace of returning ineffectually, and of course myself to discredit, I shall consider it as a wanton affront and indignity, which I can never forgive; nor will I grant her any conditions whatever, but leave her exposed to those dangers which she has chosen to risk, rather than trust to the clemency and generosity of our government. I think she cannot be ignorant of these consequences, and will not venture to incur them; and it is for these reasons I place a dependance on her offers, and have consented to send my Duan to her.

Benares,
3d Nov. 1781.

(Signed)

Yours, &c.
WARREN HASTINGS.

EXTRACT of Letter from Major POPHAM to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated at Camp Bejee Ghur, 10th November 1781.

Dear Sir,

I Have the honour to inform you, that last night about twelve o'clock, the grenadiers took possession of the western gate of Bejee Ghur, after the Rhannee had played with and deceived us from ten o'clock in the morning, when she had agreed that it should have been given up to us.

* The initial and concluding addresses of this letter are omitted in the only copy of it preserved by the Governor; but he knows that the letter was familiar, and not official.

I did

Dear Sir,

I did myself the honour the day before yesterday, to inform you of the surrender of this place, and the situation of affairs at that time.

The Rhannee came out of the fort with her family and dependents the 10th at night, owing to which such attention was not paid to her as I wished; and I am exceedingly sorry to inform you, that the licentiousness of our followers was beyond the bounds of controul, for, notwithstanding all I could do, her people were plundered on the road of most of the things which they brought out of the fort; by which means one of the articles of surrender has been much infringed. The distress I have felt upon this occasion cannot be expressed, and can only be allayed by a firm performance of the other articles of the treaty, which I shall make it my business to enforce.

The suspicions which the officers had of treachery, and the delay made to our getting possession, had enraged them, as well as the troops, so much, that the treaty was at first regarded as void; but this determination was soon succeeded by pity and compassion for the unfortunate besieged.

The women are now in tents at a little distance from the camp, with a proper safeguard, and I have sent into the fort for those conveniences which are necessary to their situation, and the Rhannee will have her share of fifteen per cent. exactly paid her. She will remain here until such time as bearers and carriages can be procured to convey her to Benaris, where she wishes to reside; but she earnestly begs that she may not be dependent upon the old Rhannee, the new Rajah, or Oussaun Sing. She tells me that she has a house at Benares (that I believe in which the Nabob Saadut Alli now lives) also another at Gungapore, about four coss from the city: both these she hopes for from your indulgence, and, for future support, she most humbly submits to your generosity. Cantoo Baboo is with the Rhannee; and as he has particularly requested that Captain Scott may pitch his tent near hers, and accompany her on her way to Benares, I have consented, and he will move accordingly.

I have to request that you will give orders for such a number of bearers and coolies as can be collected to be sent here immediately, to conduct the Rhannee and her family, &c. who are in all about 300 women, besides children. Thirty or forty choupalas will also be necessary, and if some Bazar is likewise sent, it will make the journey perfectly convenient: I shall furnish a sufficient escort—every means is taking to procure bearers here, but I fear this country will afford but very few; on which account, I hope many will come from Benaris.

Dhouda Buggutt may justly be said to have occasioned the Rhannee's sufferings, as he caused the delay in the surrender of the fort Bogweisdial: the Buxey, on the contrary, acted with the greatest honour, and should he survive the fever he is now ill of, I think he will merit the attention of Government. Ghumput Roy also demands praise, for the sufferings which his attachment to our Government has drawn on him. He is likewise with the Rhanna.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Camp, Bijee Ghurr,
12th November 1781.

(Signed)

WM. POPHAM.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General to Major POPHAM; dated Chunar,
14th November 1781.

I Have received your letter of the 12th, and sincerely congratulate you on the easy conquest which you have made of Bidjygar.

It gives me great concern, that the licentiousness of any persons under your command should have given cause to complain of the infringement of the smallest article of the capitulation in favour of the mother of Cheyt Sing and her dependents. I hope you will discover the offenders, and oblige them to make restitution, and also punish them in the most exemplary manner. I rely on your humanity and justice to make her all the recompence in your power, by a scrupulous attention to enforce the performance of the remaining stipulations in her favour.

Bearers, coolies, and other conveyances, have been ordered for the women and their effects.

The mother of Cheyt Sing, her family and attendants, may reside wherever she pleases, and she shall be put in possession of such houses as are her own immediate property.

EXTRACT of Letter from Major POPHAM to the Governor General; dated Camp, near Bijee Gur, 16th November 1781.

Yesterday evening I was honoured by your letter, without date, too late to reply to it by the return of the Dawk.

My most earnest endeavours have been used in performing every article of the treaty of capitulation in favour of the mother of Cheyt Sing; and she will have the whole of, if not more than those effects, &c. which were agreed to be given up. I have provided as many bearers, doolies, and other conveyances, as will suffice for her journey to Benares, which she began this day, accompanied, at her own particular request, by Captain Scott and Cantoo Baboo. I could have wished her to remain a day or two longer, till more conveniencies could have been provided; but as she was exceedingly anxious to move, I did not think it advisable to prevent her.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 4th Dec. 1782.

THE Secretary having received the following minute, with the letter inclosed in it, from the Governor General, they were circulated agreeable to his instructions.

Governor General,

27th Nov. 1782.

I desire the Secretary to lay the accompanying letters from Mr. Markham before the Board, and request that orders may be immediately sent to him concerning the subjects contained in them.

It may be necessary to inform the Board, that on repeated information from Mr. Markham, which indeed was confirmed to me beyond a doubt by other channels, and by private assurances which I could trust, that the affairs of that province were likely to fall into the greatest confusion, from the misconduct of Baboo Doorkbejey Sing, whom I had appointed the Naib; fearing the dangerous consequences of a delay, and being at too great a distance to consult the members of the Board, who I knew could repose that confidence in my local knowledge, as to admit of this occasional exercise of my own separate authority, I wrote to Mr. Markham the letter to which he alludes, dated 29th September last, of which I now lay before the Board a copy.

The first of the accompanying letters from Mr. Markham arrived at a time when a severe return of my late illness obliged me, by the advice of my physicians, to leave Calcutta for the benefit of the country air, and prevented me from bringing it earlier before the notice of the Board. It had indeed been my intention, but for the same cause, to have requested the instructions of the Board for the conduct of Mr. Markham in the difficulties which he had to encounter immediately after the date of my letter to him, and to have recommended the substance of it for an order of the Board, of which indeed I had given him expectation; and this will account for his letter of the 24th October, stating the subject, without any reference to the orders which I had given him: and for his subsequent letters referring to my orders, for what he had done in obedience to them, and in default of orders from the Board.

I do now most earnestly recommend that the Board will be pleased to confirm the appointment which Mr. Markham has made, and to direct him to exact from Baboo Doorkbejey Sing with the utmost rigour every rupee of the collections which it shall appear that he has made, and not brought to account; and either to confine him at Benares, or to send him a prisoner to Chunar, and to keep him in confinement until he shall have discharged the whole of the amount due from him.

I feel myself, and may be allowed on such an occasion to acknowledge it, personally hurt at the ingratitude of this man, and the discredit which his ill conduct has thrown on my appointment of him. In my own justification it will be sufficient to recur to the remembrance of my assigned motive for his appointment.

The Rajah himself, scarcely arrived at the verge of manhood, was in understanding but little advanced beyond the term of childhood, and it had been the policy of Cheyt Sing to keep him equally secluded from the world and from business. It was therefore indispensably necessary to depute some person for the management of his affairs, and no one certainly could appear so fit for this trust as his own father, whose external appearance and behaviour, and the mode of his education (which qualities were all that could be yet known of his character) seemed besides to qualify him for that charge. He had deceived me; he has offended against the Government which I then represented, and merits at least the punishment of a rigid exaction of its dues, and, in my opinion, a forfeiture of its bounties.

bounties. As he was allowed a Jagheer of a very liberal amount, to enable him to maintain a state and consequence suitable both to the relation in which he stood to the Rajah, and the high office which had been assigned to him, and sufficient also to free him from the temptation of little and mean peculations; it is therefore my opinion, and I recommend that Mr. Markham be ordered to divest him of his jagheer, and re-unite it to the Maulguzary, or the land paying its revenue through the Rajah to the Company.

The opposition made by the Rajah, and the old Rannee, both equally incapable of judging for themselves, do certainly originate from some secret influence, which ought to be checked by a decided and peremptory declaration of the authority of the Board, and a denunciation of their displeasure at their presumption. If they can be induced to yield the appearance of a cheerful acquiescence in the new arrangement, and to adopt it as a measure formed with their participation, it would be better than that it should be done by a declared act of compulsion; but at all events it ought to be done.

In the management of this business I would recommend that the Board trust to Mr. Markham's discretion for the execution of their orders.

I must beg leave farther to recommend, that Mr. Markham be authorised to grant the Khelaut for the Niabut to Baboo Jagger Deo Sing, and to carry into execution the other points of my letter of the 29th September. The institution of the new offices therein recommended will effectually guard against the embezzlements and concealed practices which the example of Doorkbijey Sing may suggest to others entrusted with that charge.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Nia Serai, September 29th, 1782.

I Have received your letter of the 8th instant, and am no less pleased with your conduct, than I am dissatisfied with that of Doorbijee Sing. I am thoroughly convinced of his incapacity, and of the necessity of removing him. Your recommendation of Ally Ibrahim Khawn gives me pleasure; I consider it as a confirmation of his worth, and as an additional proof of yours, that you have conceived a friendship for the man, who, from the nature of his office, might possibly have been to many others in your situation an object of jealousy.

For the reasons you have assigned I think he cannot with propriety accept the Neabut, and for the same reasons I should be willing to make him a Sizawal; it is an invidious office, inferior in point of dignity even to that of Naib, and invariably exposes the person who possesses it to the ill-will, not only of his immediate superior in his district, but of all over whom his authority extends: the post he already fills is as laborious as it is useful and important; not only perfect leisure, but popular esteem, is in some measure necessary to the perfect discharge of its duties, and I should be very sorry to give him an employment that might contribute to rob him of either. Avail yourself, however, of his experience and abilities upon all occasions where they can be of service to you in your public business, and particularly upon the arrangements which this letter will authorise you to make*.

I need not tell you, my dear Sir, that I possess a very high opinion of your abilities, and that I repose the utmost confidence in your integrity: the whole of your conduct since our acquaintance has served to impress me with these sentiments, and mine I hope has proved that I entertain them. From your long residence at Benares, and from the part you have had in the business of that Zemindary, you must certainly best know the men who are most capable and deserving of public employment. From among these I authorise you to nominate a Naib to the Rajah in the room of Doorbijey Sing, whom on account of his ill conduct I think it necessary to dismiss from that office. It will hardly be necessary to except Oossan Sing from the description of men to whom I have limited your choice, yet it may not be improper to apprise you that I will on no terms consent to his being Naib.

In forming the arrangements consequent upon this new appointment I request you will, as far as you can with propriety, adopt those which were in use during the life of Bulwant Sing, so far at

* Left it should be suspected that Mr. Markham's recommendation of Ally Ibrahim Cawn was produced by his knowledge of Ally Ibrahim Cawn's wishes to be employed in the charge of the collections, I think it proper to mention that I received a letter from him a very short time after mine was written, containing his objections to the charge which Mr. Markham wished to assign to him, in substance exactly similar to my own.

least as to have distinct offices for distinct purposes, independent of each other, and with proper men at the head of each, so that one office may detect or prevent any abuses or irregularities in the others, and together form a system of reciprocal checks. Upon that principle I desire you will in particular establish, under whatever names, one office of receipts, and another of Treasury; the officers of both must be responsible for the trust and regularity of their respective accounts, but not subject in the statement of them to the controul or interference of the Rajah or Naib, nor should they be removeable at pleasure, but for manifest misconduct only.

At the head of one or other of these offices I could wish to see the late Buxey Rogosher Dyall. His conduct in his former office, his behaviour on the revolt of Cheit Sing, and particularly at the fall of Bidjeygur, together with his general character, prove him worthy of employment, and of the notice of our government. It is possible that he may have objections to holding an office under the present Rajah—offer him one however, and let him know that you do so by my directions.

In forming these arrangements do not wholly neglect the Rajah; consult with him in appearance, but in appearance only: His situation requires that you should do that much, but his youth and inexperience forbid that you should do more.

With respect to Doorbijey Sing, he has dishonoured my choice of him. It now only remains for me to guard against the ill effects of his misconduct, to detect and punish it.

To this end, I desire that the officers to be appointed, in consequence of these instructions, do, with as much accuracy and expedition as possible, make out an account of the receipts, disbursements and transactions of Doorbijey Sing, during the time he has acted as Naib of the Zemindar of Benares; and I desire you will in my name assure him, that unless he pays at the limited time every rupee of the revenue due to the Company, his life shall answer for the default. I need not caution you to provide against his flight, and the removal of his effects.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

The letters which follow were also circulated with the above minute.

Benares, 24th October 1782.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I Have delayed sending to you the accounts Treasury for the month of September, as I have yet only received from Rajah Myipnarain the sum of 155,000 rupees, in part payment of the kist of Bahdown, due the 21st ultimo.

The month of Affin is now elapsed, and I see no probability of his speedily completing the balance due on account Malguzarry of the last year. I have in the strongest terms represented to the Naib Durbeetzy Sing the impropriety of his conduct, and the ruin which must attend him, if thus acting contrary to my advice, he wilfully abuses the trust reposed in him by your Honourable Board. He cannot plead inability, for I am confident that he has ready cash now by him more than sufficient to answer every demand.

I am sorry that my duty obliges me to mention to your honourable Board my apprehensions of a severe loss accruing to the Honourable Company, if Baboo Durbeetzy Sing is continued in the nabur during the present year. I ground my fear on the knowledge I have had of his mismanagement, the bad choice he has made of his aumils, the mistrust which they have of him, and the several complaints which have been preferred to me by the ryotts of almost every Purgunnah in the Zemindary. I did not chuse to waste the time of your Honourable Board, in listening to my representations of his inattention to the complaints of oppression, which were made to him by his ryotts, as I hoped that a letter he received from the Honourable Governor General would have had weight sufficient to have made him more regular in his business, and more careful of his son's interest. I am sorry to observe that it was but a temporary remedy to the evil.

During a course of two months illness he was incapable of transacting any business whatsoever. In the most pressing letters I repeatedly enjoined him to appoint either one of his brothers, or some confidential servant, for the settling the accounts of his aumils, and for receiving the kists due from them. I imagine he will find himself a very considerable loser by neglecting this advice.

An

An innate sloth in his disposition, &c. studied procrastination in every business where application and dispatch are necessary, mark him as unfit for the present station to which he has been elevated by his alliance with the old family of Bulwant Sing, and the regard which the Honourable Governor General paid to the obvious idea of the father's being the most proper person for the management of the son's affairs.

I intended to have represented these circumstances to your Honourable Board some weeks ago, but was prevented by a severe intermittent fever, which confined me to my bed.

I acquainted Mr. Day, the Paymaster to Sir John Cumming's detachment, that I had your directions for advancing three months pay; but he required only two lacks of rupees, for which I have taken his drafts on the military Paymaster General.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, Resident.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

THE loss which would accrue upon the year's collections, if some immediate step had not been taken, has obliged me to put in force the orders which I received from the Honourable Governor General, in a letter dated 29th September; and which I at that time delayed to do, hoping that the difference of a few days would occasion no detriment in the collections, and that I should be able to persuade the Naib Deerbeetzy Sing to pay up the balances of his last year's Mulguzary. I have been deceived in the latter of my expectations, and find Deerbeetzy Sing more obstinate than ever in withholding the balance of his Bahdoor kist, two lacks of which only have as yet been received.

It is necessary that I should make one observation to you, that I am confirmed in my opinion which I formerly had, but which I could not with propriety mention to your Honourable Board, that it never was Durbeetzy Sing's intention to hold the country longer than throughout the fullullee year onethousand one hundred and eighty-nine. My reason is as follows:—he has often expressed a disgust that the country should be given to him on harder terms than those on which the late Rajah Chyte Sing held it; and you will observe that he has this year only paid twenty seven lacks, twenty-seven thousand rupees, which is nearly the amount of what Rajah Cheyt Sing's tribute was after the five lacks on his contribution towards the expences of the war was levied upon him. I am confident, and hope I shall be able to prove, that he has collected at least forty lacks from the Raje. I have, therefore, in consequence of the Honourable the Governor General's orders, sent him a letter, informing that he is dismissed from his former employment; a translation of which I have the honour to enclose.

I thought it proper that Durbeetzy Sing should be put under a gentle confinement, until I shall receive your Honourable Board's orders for any future measures.

As the Honble the Governor General has given me an authority to select a proper person for Naib; and as Baboo Nachul Sing, and Baboo Jagger Deco Sing, are the only two of the family of Rajah Bulwant Sing who are fit for such a trust, I recommend the latter to the Honourable the Governor General; and as his illness has prevented me from receiving further instructions, I have appointed him Naib.

The Honourable the Governor General also ordered me to establish offices, which might not only be a reciprocal check upon each other, but might also prevent any collusion on the part of the Naib, I shall therefore appoint a Dewan; one office for receipts of Revenue into the Treasury, a Treasury, and a fourth office, in which are to be kept all disbursements from the Treasury. If I had waited for further directions from the Honourable the Governor General, or your Honourable Board, the collections on the Khareef Fuffil would have been entirely lost, and a deficiency perhaps happened in the forty lacks, which is the Malguzary from Rajah Myipnarain this year, as a most unusual drought has been universally felt over the country, no rain having fallen since the latter end of August, which may prove very detrimental to the Rhabbee Fuffil.

Babbao Durbeetzy Sing has certainly money by him sufficient to pay up the arrears of the month Bhadoon; and it would be proper that some stricter confinement should oblige him to part with it for that purpose: yet let me assure your Honourable Board, that I will exert myself as much as possible to recover any balances which may be due to him from the country, and that it shall be my

most earnest endeavour to avert any loss to the Honourable Company, which his obstinate conduct and impolitic dishonesty might otherwise occasion.

I hope that your Honourable Board will approve of my conduct in this business, and that you will believe I am,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs, &c.

Benares,
12 Nov. 1782.

WM. MARKHAM, Resident.

Information, in Obedience to the 2d, 3d, and 4th Orders of the Honourable House, dated 24th die Martii, 1786.

Veneris, 24th Die Martii, 1786.

Ordered,

THAT the Directors of the East India Company do lay before this House, a copy of any proceedings they may have held at the India House in the year 1779, in consequence of a resolution taken by the Government General of Bengal on the 9th July 1778, to demand from Cheyt Sing five lacks of rupees, as his proportion of the expence incurred by the war with France; that they do also specify at what time they received the account of this demand, and at what time they received the secret consultations of the Bengal government of the 28th September 1778: and also a copy of any orders sent to Bengal, or proceedings, observations, or protests of the Court of Directors, or of any of the Directors that may appear upon the minutes of the Court, either upon the receipt of the secret letter from Bengal of the 17th of August 1778, or in consequence of Mr. Hastings having recorded it as his opinion, in the secret consultations of the 28th of September 1778, That "Mr. Fowke's instructions related only to the fixed and annual revenue, but could never be understood to preclude that right which every Government inherently possesses, to compel all its dependencies to contribute, by extraordinary supplies, to the relief of extraordinary emergencies."

Ordered,

THAT the Directors of the East India Company do lay before this House a copy of any proceedings they may have held at the India House in consequence of a resolution taken by the Government General of Bengal, on the 19th of July 1779, to require from Cheyt Sing 5 lacks of rupees as his proportion of the expence incurred by the war with France for that year; that they do also specify at what period they received the secret Bengal consultations upon the subject of the above demand, and when they received the secret letter from Bengal of the 13th of March 1780, which informed them that the demand had been enforced by the March of two battalions of sepoys to Benares, and that the Rajah had been compelled to defray the expence of this detachment: That the Directors be further required to lay before this House a copy of any orders that were sent to Bengal on this subject in 1780 or 1781, or of the observations or protests of the Court of Directors, or of any of the Directors in consequence of those proceedings in Bengal.

Ordered,

THAT the Directors of the East India Company do lay before this House, a copy of any proceedings they may have held at the India House, in consequence of a demand made by the Government General of Bengal upon Cheyt Sing, on the 22d of June 1780, for five lacks of rupees as his share of the expence of the war for that year; that they be directed to inform the House at what period the advices relative to this subject were received by them, and what orders were sent to Bengal in the year 1781, in consequence of the information contained in the secret letter from Bengal, of the steps taken in that year to enforce Cheyt Sing to pay the five lacks of rupees; also copies of the observations and protests of the Court of Directors, or of any of the Directors, made in consequence of the information transmitted from Bengal, relative to Cheit Sing in 1780.

J. HATSELL,
Clk. Dom. Com.

THE

THE Secret Letter from Bengal, dated the 17th August 1778, was received by the Eagle the 11th April 1779.

The Secret Consultations of 9th July 1778, were received per Eagle, the 12th April 1779.

The Secret Consultations of 28th September 1778, received per Godfrey, the 26th December 1779; And the

Secret Consultations of the 19th July 1779, received per Swallow, 28th July 1780.

There is no Secret Letter of 13th March 1780, but a Public Letter of that date, received per Ceres, the 21st of January 1781. The Secret Letter by that dispatch is dated the 15th of March.

It is the Secret Letter of the 25th Nov. 1780, received by the Fox the 19th October 1781, which mentions that compulsive measures had been used to oblige Cheyt Sing to acquiesce in the demand for five lacks made on him the 22d of June 1780. But there was no proceedings had in consequence of the receipts of these advices, or any orders sent to Bengal.

BEJYGUR PRIZE MONEY.

Letter from Mr. HASTINGS to MAJOR POPHAM.

Dear Major,

MY Devan, Cantoo Baboo, has shewn me a letter addressed to him from the Ranna, the mother of Cheyt Sing, entreating his intercession that she may be relieved from the hardships and dangers of her present situation, and offering to surrender the fort of Bidzyghur, and the treasure and valuable effects contained in it, provided she can be assured of safety and protection to her person and honour, and to that of her family and attendants, and that Cantoo himself will undertake to conduct her out of the fort to such place of security as she shall chuse. As the offer affords a prospect of your obtaining possession of the fort, and the wealth which it contains, without further loss or delay, I have judged it proper to accept it, and directed Cantoo to repair to your camp immediately, with as many Doolies and as can be collected for the conveyance of the Ranna, her family, and such necessaries as are indispensable to women of their condition.

You will be pleased, when Cantoo arrives with you, to send a messenger of your own, accompanied with one from him, to acquaint the Ranna that I have sent him, conformably to her request, to receive and conduct her with safety and honour to whatever place she may choose as her residence, and that I am willing to grant her now the same conditions to which I at first consented, provided that she delivers into your possession, within twenty-four hours from the time of receiving your message, the fort of Bidjygar, with the treasure and effects lodged therein by Cheyt Sing, or any of his adherents; with the reserve only, as above-mentioned, of such articles as you shall think necessary to her sex and condition, or as you shall be disposed of yourself to indulge her with: If she complies, as I expect she will, it will be your part to secure the fort and the property it contains for the benefit of yourself and detachment. I have only further to request that you will grant an escort, if the Ranna should require it, to conduct her here, or wherever she may choose to retire to. But should she refuse to execute the promise she has made, or delay it beyond the term of 24 hours, it is my positive injunction that you immediately put a stop to any further intercourse or negotiation with her, and on no pretext renew it. If she disappoints or trifles with me, after I have subjected my Duan to the disgrace of returning ineffectually, and of course myself to discredit, I shall consider it as a wanton affront and indignity, which I can never forgive; nor will I grant her any conditions whatever, but leave her exposed to those dangers which she has chosen to risk, rather than trust to the clemency and generosity of our government. I think she cannot be ignorant of these consequences, and will not venture to incur them; and it is for this reason I place a dependance on her offers, and have consented to send my Duan to her.

Benares,
3d Nov. 1781.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Letter

Letter from Mr. HASTINGS to Major POPHAM.

Sir.

I HAVE received your letter of the 12th, and sincerely congratulate you on the easy conquest which you have made of Bidjygur.

It gives me great concern that the licentiousness of any persons under your command should have given cause to complain of the infringement of the smallest article of the capitulation in favour of the mother of Cheyt Sing, and her dependents. I hope you will discover the offenders, and oblige them to make restitution, and also punish them in the most exemplary manner. I rely on your humanity and justice to make her all the recompense in your power, by a scrupulous attention to enforce the performance of the remaining stipulations in her favour.

Bearers, coolies, and other conveyances have been ordered for the women and their effects. The mother of Cheyt Sing, her family, and attendants, may reside wherever she pleases, and she shall be put in possession of such houses as are her own immediate property.

The subject on which I am now to write is a very disagreeable and painful one to me, but indispensable. I have received information, which, though private, is certainly authentic, that you have already distributed one dividend of the treasure found in Bidjygur among the officers and troops on the spot. If this be true, I am very sorry for it; as on many considerations it appears to me that such distribution is premature. I apprehend that it is a proposition not to be disputed, that every thing acquired by the arms of a state belongs to the state which employed those arms: by charters and acts of parliament, the sole right to all conquests and captures made by the Company's arms is vested in the Company.—It was however my intention to have used my utmost authority and influence, to have obtained, for the troops engaged in the service against Cheyt Sing, the whole booty which might be found in Bidjygur, or other places: I regarded it as the due reward of their services, and recompense of their sufferings, but I never meant that they should seize it and scramble for it. Besides, if the actual right was in the army at a time like this, when the exigencies of the Company are so great, surely they might have expected to have benefited by the immediate use of it as a loan. I had, I must own, such confidence in your discretion, that I did expect, if the treasure found in the fort should prove very considerable, you would not have proceeded to any distribution of it, until you had reported the amount to the Board, and obtained their sanction for appropriating it to the troops, or at least that you would have represented it to me, as I am so near you.

It gives me still greater concern to learn, that you have excluded from any benefit in this valuable capture all the troops not immediately acting in the siege of Bidjygur. I have received a strong representation from the officers of Major White's regiment, of their claim to an equal share with the troops composing your detachment. And when I consider the services and sufferings of that regiment, I cannot help being of opinion that their title is good: you will recollect that it was the first employed, and was exposed in two actions where only danger and honour were to be expected; that it marched to our relief at Benares, and has ever since been furnishing detachments and escorts to facilitate the success of your operations: surely neither justice nor generosity will admit that a partial distribution of benefits should take place amongst corps engaged in the same service, and co-operating to the same effect, because a part of them happen to be employed at a distance from the place where such benefits are immediately obtained. It will hardly be supposed by those claimants that you could have overlooked their pretensions, or not have expected that they would have urged them; and they will interpret so precipitate a division of the booty into a design of precluding them from any share in it. Whatever may be the decision of the Board respecting the treasure in question, the claim of the 6th regiment is unquestionably as just as that of the actual captors. I must therefore require of you to suspend any further dividend or distribution, until the orders of the Board respecting it are received; and I desire you will order and require the officers who have already shared, to refund the sums which they have respectively received; and acquaint them, if they do not, they will be responsible to government, and that such sums, as well as what shall remain, are and must be subject to the final decision of the Board.

Let me add, as a suggestion worth your attention, that if you do persist to decide by your own authority on the claims of the captures, you may, and I foretell that this will assuredly prove so, withdraw the question from our immediate government to make it a national concern. You might have expected every partial regard from the Board (for myself especially, who have been a personal object of your operations) which we could legally bestow; and whatever we had decreed on so meritorious an occasion would have received the undoubted approval of the Company, with whom it would have finally rested; or have fallen, with their displeasure, if they had not approved it, on us alone.

Chunar,
14th Nov. 1781.

I am, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 22d March 1784.

READ the following letter and report from the Company's Attorney;

To WILLIAM BRUERE, Esquire, Secretary, &c.

Sir,

I request you will please to submit the enclosed report of the opinions of the Judges, in the cause of the Company against Major Balfour, to the Honourable Board, and acquaint me if it is their pleasure that I shall proceed to obtain payment of the amount of the decree and costs from Major Balfour.

Calcutta,
23d Dec. 1783.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed)

GEO. WROUGHTON,
Attorney for the Honble Company.

In the cause of the Company

Major Arthur Balfour.

The REPORT of the COMPANY's ATTORNEY.

This cause was heard on Saturday the twenty-second day of November, and the Court decreed in favour of the Company. Of the opinions delivered upon that occasion by the Judges, the Company's Attorney thinks it his duty at this time to make the following report.

The Chief Justice, as soon as the evidence was closed on both sides, expressed great concern that a case of this kind should have come before the Court, after the great and glorious services that the army had performed in quelling the rebellion of Cheyt Sing, that he considered the proposition in one of the Governor's letters produced in the cause, "that acquisitions in war belonged to the state who employed the force," as clear and decisive; and that the Company ought to be considered as the trustees of the nation for the plunder taken by the forces, who are subject to the State of Great Britain; that as to the assertion made by the Counsel for the Defendant, "that the action should have been brought against the Governor General," he was clearly of opinion that they could not support such a claim against him, unless he had given the money to the army by public order, not under private opinion or intimations; and that he was of opinion the Company could support their claim against Major Balfour (although he acted under Major Popham) as well as all the other officers who received the plunder, as it came wrongfully to their possession. Upon the case itself, he said, he doubted as to the legality of a delegation of power by the Council to a single Member; but that he thought it unnecessary to determine that point in the present case; that he thought, nevertheless, the public order announcing that delegation a very material ingredient in the cause; and that he understood it to go no further than to give the command of the army beyond the provinces to the Governor General, but not to extend so far as to vest a power in him to give away the property of the Company, or even a reward to the troops: but that supposing the Governor General to have had full power under that order, the question still remains whether he had actually given the property in question, or not. To establish this point, two letters of the Governor General's had been read, which appeared to be very strong, if standing by themselves, and without the Governor General's own construction upon them. The Governor in his evidence says, he intended the whole booty should have been for the benefit of the troops engaged in the war with Cheyt Sing, not as a right, but as a reward; and that he meant to interest himself as far as his influence with the Council would go, for that effect: that it was very extraordinary that those letters should be constructed into an order; that though Major Popham might have been justified in thinking that it was the Governor's private intention to give the plunder to the army, yet, that his letters upon the subject were certainly not meant to be made public, nor were they intended to convey an order; for that if they were, they ought to have been published to the army in general; that the stile of them was private, and meant to be confidential. — They begin, he believes, with the words, "Dear Popham," and in one of them he has requested Major Popham to send Major Craufurd's troops to Ramgurr, if not wanted, not ordered him so to do. The Chief Justice observed also, that in another of his letters he desires Major Popham to receive the fort, as well as the treasure, for the benefit of himself and his detachment; and here the Chief Justice asked, "was this giving up the right of the Company to the fort as well as to the treasure?" — He proceeded to observe, that he thought a proposition advanced by Mr. Davies, "That he, the Governor, could not give up the legal rights of the Company," strictly just; and that he might have gone further, for that if even the East India Company had directed the money to be distributed, not knowing that they were the persons legally entitled to it, they could afterwards have a right to reclaim it, upon being better advised, and upon discovering that the right was in themselves: That with respect to the haste in distribution, it appeared that there had been no intimation given of it to the Governor General till after it had been made, it appearing upon the evidence that Major Popham issued the orders for that purpose on the same day

on which the fort was taken; and that in the course of the two following days, the proportions were adjusted even before the amount had been ascertained: that he understood the cause was intended to be appealed, and was therefore glad that the sum was sufficient to enable the parties to appeal; that he had no doubt the Company were entitled to the plunder, independently of the charter, under the regulating act of parliament. That if there had been no such act, the right would have been in the Crown; and that he wished the army had waited to take the treasure as a reward, as no right existed in them to take it.

That he thought the action properly brought against Major Balfour, because Major Popham had acquiesced in the proportion made by the Council, but that Major Balfour was at the head of those who had opposed it.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 28th August 1783.

MR. Wheler having left the following minute with the Secretary, in consequence of reading the General Letter of the 14th February, at the last meeting in the Public Department, it is now considered.

Mr. Wheler.—It always has been, and always will be, my wish to conform implicitly to the orders of the Court of Directors; and I trust that the opinion which I shall give upon that part of the Court's letter, which is now before us, will not be taken up against its meaning, as going to a breach of them. The orders at present under the Board's consideration are entirely provincial.

Nothing has passed since the conclusion of the agreement made by the Governor General with the Vizier at Chunar, which induces me to alter the opinion which I before held, as well from the Governor General's reports to this Board, as the opinions which I have heard of many individuals totally unconcerned in the subject, that the Begums at Fyzabad did take a hostile part against the Company during the disturbances at Benares; and I am impressed with a conviction, that the conduct of the Begums did not proceed entirely from motives of self-defence. But as the Court of Directors appear to be of a different opinion, and conceive that there ought to be stronger proofs of the defection of the Begums than have been laid before them, I think that before we decide on their orders, the late and present Resident at the Vizier's court, and the Commanding Officers in the Vizier's country, ought to be required to collect and lay before the Board all the information they can obtain with respect to the defection of the Begums, during the troubles in Benares, and their present disposition to the Company.

The Governor General desires to record the following minute.

The Governor General.—I think that Mr. Wheler has misconceived the intention of the Court of Directors. I have attentively read the fourth and subsequent paragraphs of the letter of the 14th February, but find no order expressed or implied in them, which can warrant the enquiry proposed by Mr. Wheler. The Court of Directors is already in possession of complete and legal evidence of the hostile part taken by the Begums of Fyzabad against the Company. I cannot directly object to the proposal for collecting fresh evidence on the same charges, but I must be informed of the object of it before I can assent to it; I do therefore object to the question, in the present terms and state of it.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 22d September 1783.

THE following minute having been received from Mr. Stables the 18th instant, is now recorded.

Sept. 9th 1783.

The Court of Directors, by their letter of the 14th February 1783, seem not to be satisfied that the disaffection of the Begums to this government is sufficiently proved by the evidence before them.

I therefore think that the late and present Resident, and Commanding Officers, in the Vizier's country at the time, should be called upon to collect what further information they can on this subject, in which the honour and dignity of this government is so materially concerned, that such information may be immediately transmitted to the Court of Directors.

In the enquiry proposed to be made, I wish it particularly to be attended to, whether any hostile intention, or mark of disaffection to this government, in the conduct of the Begums, appeared before the troubles at Benares.

I think the Resident at the Vizier's court should be called upon to give information to the Board, whether the amount of the Begum's Jaghire has been paid to them, and by what channel the payment has been made.

The

The Governor General desires that the paragraph of the letter from the Court of Directors of the 14th February 1783, which Mr. Stables alludes to in his minute, may be entered in this place, because it does not appear to him that the Court of Directors had directed any enquiry to be made such as is now proposed; that it appears to him both too late and unnecessary at this time to renew it, as every strong and authenticated evidence of the disaffection of the Begums has been collected, and transmitted to the Court of Directors, and as the reasons assigned by the Court of Directors, if these shall be transmitted with the orders for the enquiry, will prove, in their effect, an order for collecting evidence to the justification and acquittal of the Begums, not for the investigation of the truth of the charges which have been preferred against them.

The Governor General thinks it unnecessary to make any other comment upon the motion, or to give either his assent or dissent to it, but as the latter may be applied in the preceding observations.

If evidence is to be collected, it should be collected from all persons capable of giving it, and not confined to official characters.

EXTRACT of a General Letter from the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS, dated the 14th February 1783.

Par. 6. **W**ITH respect to the resumption of the Jaghires possessed by the Begums in particular, and the subsequent seizures of the treasure deposited with the Vizier's mother, which the Governor General in his letter to your Board 23d January 1782, has declared he strenuously encouraged and supported, we hope and trust, for the honour of the British nation, that the measure appeared to be fully justified in the eyes of all Hindostan. The Governor General has informed us, "that it can be well attested that the Begums principally excited and supported the late commotions, and that they carry their inveteracy to the English so far as to aim at our utter extirpation."

Par. 9. If therefore the disaffection of the Begums was not a matter of public notoriety, we cannot but be alarmed for the effects which these subsequent transactions must have had on the minds of the natives of India. The only consolation we feel upon this occasion is, that the amount of those Jaghires, for which the Company is to be paid through our Resident at the Court of the Vizier; and it very materially concerns the credit of your Government on no account to suffer such payments to be evaded.

10. If it shall hereafter be found, that the Begums did not take that hostile part against the Company which has been represented (as well in the Governor General's Narrative, as in several documents therein referred to; and as it no where appears from the papers at present in our possession, that they excited any commotion previous to the imprisonment of Rajah Cheyt Sing, but only armed themselves in consequence of that transaction; and as it is not probable that such a conduct proceeded entirely from motives of self-defence, under an apprehension that they themselves might likewise be laid under unwarrantable contributions) we direct that you use your influence with the Vizier, that their Jaghires may be restored to them; but if they should be under apprehensions respecting the future conduct of the Vizier, and wish our further protection, it is our pleasure that you afford those ladies an asylum within the Company's territories, and there be paid the amount of the net collection of their Jaghire, agreeably to the 2d article of the late treaty, through the medium of our Resident, as may be ascertained upon an average estimate of some years back.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 13th Oct. 1783.

MR Macpherson having delivered the following opinion upon the Company's orders of the 14th of February, respecting the Begums at Fyzabad, it was sent in circulation, and is now entered.

Received 3d October.

25th Sept.

I have read the general letter from the Court of Directors of the 14th of February with attention. When it was first read in council, I understood the paragraph about the Begums as directing an investigation of the grounds on which they were deprived of their Jaghires, and that we should use our influence with the Vizier to put them in possession of the Jaghires, if there was not sufficient evidence of their rebellious conduct during the troubles of Benares.

On a close attention to the words and spirit of the different paragraphs upon this subject, I do not think that we are directed to commence any new investigation of evidence; indeed I do not well see how such an investigation could be regularly undertaken, or what salutary purpose it could produce: there has been no appeal from the Begums to this government; and there certainly was sufficient proof at the

the time, that those that had the management of their concerns during the troubles at Benares were no friends, but real enemies to the cause of the English.

The points which the Court of Directors seem to have most at heart are, 1st. That the engagements of the 2d article of the Benares treaty should be faithfully fulfilled; and 2dly, To guard against the future conduct of the Vizier, if he should be disposed to oppress the Begums. We should therefore ascertain whether the amount of the Jaghires of the Begums is regularly paid to them through the Company's Resident, and give them notice that no future demands shall be made upon them. This, I think, the Governor General might do in a letter that would make the Begums sensible of their past misconduct, yet inform them of the lenity and gracious intentions of the Company, in ordering them an asylum in Bengal, in case of future distress.

In consequence of the foregoing opinion from Mr. M^cPherson, the following minute was delivered by the Governor General.

Gheretty, 9th Oct. 1783.

I should gladly acquiesce in the motion made by Mr. M^cPherson, if I thought it possible to frame a letter to the Begums, in any terms which should at the same time convey the intimation proposed by it, and not defeat the purpose of it, or be productive of evils greater than any which exist in the consequences of the proceedings which have already taken place, and which time has almost obliterated.

The orders of the Court of Directors are conditional; they require nothing but in the event of discoveries made subsequent to the advices which were before you on the 14th of February last, in alleviation of the former conduct of the Begums. Nothing has since appeared in relation to them, but their refusal, or rather that of one, to fulfil her engagements for the payment of the remainder of the sum exacted from her by the Nabob Vizier, in the beginning of last year. Whatever obedience may be due to the clear ascertained spirit of the orders of the Court of Directors, this obligation cannot extend to points to which neither the letter nor evident spirit of their orders apply. If I am rightly informed, the Nabob Vizier and the Begums are on terms of mutual good-will.

It would ill become this Government to interpose its influence by any act which might tend to revive their animosities, and a very slight occasion would be sufficient to effect it. It will be to little purpose to tell them that their conduct has, in our estimation of it, been wrong, and at the same time to announce to them the orders of our superiors, which more than vindicate the reverse; they will instantly take fire on such a declaration, proclaim the judgment of the Company in their favour, demand a reparation of the acts which they will construe wrongs, with such a sentence warranting that construction, and either accept the invitation, to the proclaimed scandal of the Nabob Vizier, (which will not add to the credit of our government) or remain in his dominions, but not under his authority, to add to his vexations, and the disorder of the country, by continual intrigues and seditions: enough already exists to affect his peace, and the quiet of his people—if we cannot heal, let us not inflame the wounds which have been inflicted.

If the Begums think themselves aggrieved to such a degree, as to justify them in an appeal to a foreign jurisdiction; to appeal to it against a man standing in the relation of son and grandson to them; to appeal to the justice of those who have been the abettors and instruments of their imputed wrongs; let us at least permit them to be the judges of their own feelings, and prefer their complaints before we offer to redress them—they will not need to be prompted.

I hope I shall not depart from the simplicity of official language in saying, that the majesty of justice ought to be approached with solicitation, not descend to provoke or invite it, much less to debase itself by the suggestion of wrongs, and the promise of redress, with a denunciation of punishment before trial, and even before accusation.

Mr. Macpherson.—I see, with the Governor General, the difficulty of writing a letter to the Begums that would not in some degree extenuate their past conduct, yet convey to them a knowledge of the protection tendered to them, in the event of future distresses, by the Court of Directors. I wished to adopt an expedient to shew the Company that we were ready to meet any wishes they had on the subject: I only suggested the idea, but do not move it as a question; the Majesty of Justice ought certainly to be met with solicitation, and should not descend to provoke or invite it; but from some expressions in the letter of the Court of Directors, I am led to think they had some complaint before them, in a different representation from the evidence sent by this Government about the rebellion of the Begums, when they wrote their directions of the 14th of February last, otherwise they would either have approved or disapproved of the conduct of this administration, upon the facts stated to them, or have been silent till they received further advice.

I agree with Mr. Stables, that the Resident the Court of Oude should be called upon to state to the Board, whether the Begums have received the amount of their Jaghires.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of GENERAL LETTER from BENGAL dated 20th, Oct. 1784.

THE Directions which you have been pleased to give, in your commands of the 14th February last, concerning the Begums at Fyzabad, have also produced different opinions upon them at this Board; which being recorded, we must beg leave to refer you to our proceedings, for a reply to that part of your letter.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 21st October 1783.

READ the following letter from Mr. Bristow:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have received your commands of the 28th ultimo, and now transmit you a list of the Jaghires resumed since the agreement made by the Honourable the Governor General with his Excellency the Vizier, at Chunar, in September 1781, as furnished me by Hyder Beg Cawn. The list I had formerly the honour to forward to your Honourable Board was the sum proposed to be allowed to the proprietors, in lieu of the income of their Jaghires, and not the actual amount: my ascertaining these particulars has occasioned the delay in my replying to your orders.

I have only to observe, in regard to the situation of the Jaghiredars, that very few of them have received any part of their allowances; and they are all in distress.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
25 Sept. 1783.

Vol. I

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AC.

ACCOUNT of the Refumed Jaghires in the Fussullee Year 1189.

The Nawaub Salar Jung, and his sons	—	—	—	—	6,71,304	11	—
The family and sons of the late Mirza Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	3,26,315	—	—
The Bhow Beagum	—	—	—	—	8,00,001	—	—
The Nawaub Beagum	—	—	—	—	1,95,460	3	6
Sherof Ally Cawn, Lulf Ally Cawn, and the family of Bund Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	34,801	7	—
Hussun Reza Cawn	—	—	—	—	13,000	—	—
Nawaub Modar Ul Dowlah	—	—	—	—	69,999	12	6
Imaum Ul Dien Cawn	—	—	—	—	15,470	14	6
Khaim Cawnd Hingam Cawn	—	—	—	—	69,166	—	9
Rajah Tipper Chund	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—
Holoh Sing	—	—	—	—	57,566	—	—
Sobah Sing	—	—	—	—	54,298	—	—
Nuddee Sing	—	—	—	—	43,399	—	—
Mooley Sing	—	—	—	—	36,500	—	—
Newar Sing	—	—	—	—	35,000	—	—
Rowanny Sing	—	—	—	—	39,001	—	—
Mirza Rustum Ally	—	—	—	—	6,961	—	—
Bur Ear Sing	—	—	—	—	9,741	9	—
Mohim Sing	—	—	—	—	7,381	—	—
Behadre Sing	—	—	—	—	7,165	—	—
Mahommed Ghofe	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Gholaum Cawn	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Umber Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	34,817	—	—
Auffrein Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	40,000	—	—
Khosh Nuzzer Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	12,501	—	—
Eosuph Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	12,533	14	6
Buffunt Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	3,825	13	—
Almas Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	30,000	—	—
Mahomed Wudgee	—	—	—	—	600	—	—
Meer Umjud	—	—	—	—	8,051	—	—
Mahomed Shuffy	—	—	—	—	670	14	—
Seyf Ulla	—	—	—	—	5,954	5	6
Ally Achbur Beg	—	—	—	—	10,273	—	—
Mahomed Fazil	—	—	—	—	301	—	—
Mahomed Ecar Cawn	—	—	—	—	4,376	—	—
Hubbee Beg	—	—	—	—	12,000	—	—
Bhamut Ulla	—	—	—	—	5,273	—	—
Salaim Ulla Cawn	—	—	—	—	7,173	1	—
Nader Hussam Cawn	—	—	—	—	7,031	—	—
Meer Zeah Ul Deen	—	—	—	—	5,758	8	6
Mungoo Beg	—	—	—	—	9,670	5	6
Buxhoor Nur	—	—	—	—	1,501	—	—
Mohim Gudjee	—	—	—	—	9,471	—	—
Meer Fazil Ally	—	—	—	—	11,037	—	—
Rajah Jao Loll	—	—	—	—	41,942	8	—
Meer Maooh	—	—	—	—	1,211	—	—
Hicmut Hussam Cawn	—	—	—	—	4,906	1	—
Sufder Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	2,400	—	—
Moda Buck	—	—	—	—	450	—	—
Meer Khys Ulla	—	—	—	—	13,000	—	—
Mirza Rustee Soudah	—	—	—	—	2,370	—	—
Moonshy Basset	—	—	—	—	425	—	—
Rajah Beshim Sing	—	—	—	—	16,500	—	—
Roy Wholafs Roy	—	—	—	—	11,500	—	—
Khaujah Neamut Ulla	—	—	—	—	4,031	—	—
Hussam Ally, and Bauher Ally	—	—	—	—	2,263	—	—
Mahomed Suddeah	—	—	—	—	14,000	—	—
Mahomed Ally	—	—	—	—	2,134	—	—
Ruddree Mun Shoozul	—	—	—	—	13,202	—	—
Mahomed Nur	—	—	—	—	12,669	12	—
Turhaud Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	7,082	4	—
Mirza Hussain	—	—	—	—	14,130	11	—
Mahomed Saud Cawn	—	—	—	—	4,015	—	—
Jaghire Lutafut Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	1,15,805	12	—
Jaghire Rajah Govend Ram	—	—	—	—	22,000	—	—
Rupees					30,53,590	1	3

Errors excepted.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Ordered, That Mr. Bristow be directed to furnish the Board with a particular account, specifying the amount actually paid to the Begums at Fyzabad. Since the resumption of the Jaghires took effect in the year 1781, and the amount actually due to them; and to inform the Board whether the payments have been made to them through him.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated 25th Nov. 1783.

Par. 11. **I**N our address by the Nerbudda, we had the honour of acquainting you, that a question had arisen at our Board on your letter of the 14th of February, respecting the Begums at Fyzabad. We have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that your wishes in relation to their Jaghires have been supported by the Vizier himself, who has desired that their Jaghires may be restored to them. A copy of his letter to the Governor General is transmitted for your perusal and information in this dispatch.

From the Nabob VIZIER.

Usual Introduction.

Received 6th Nov. 1783.

THE authority and influence of the Jagierdars in the Jageer districts were formerly the causes of some disorders in those of Government, and the aumils of the latter were wont to make complaints. It had become an object with me also to reduce the Jageers to their original value. Moreover, during the disturbances at Benares, I had entertained suspicions of the fidelity of some of the Jageerdars; and for the preceding reasons, when at Chunargur, I proposed the sequestration of my grandmother's and mother's Jageers, and of those of the Nabob Saulaur Jung, and others of my relations and connexions; and on my return to the Soubah of Oude, I carried the measure into execution.

In the course of the two years that their Jageers have been sequestered (for the present is the third year of their sequestration) the motives to that measure have been answered, and my doubts fully satisfied. There are now none who will presume to disobey my will; and the distresses which they individually suffer are beyond description: and on this account it is now my wish to put my grandmother, my mother, the Nabob Saulaur Jung, and others of my relations, agreeably to the accompanying list, again in possession of their Jageers. I therefore request that you will write to Mr. Bristow not to oppose the measure, but to allow them to be delivered up.

Conclude as usual.

List of Jageers accompanying the preceding Letter.

Jageers, and Names of Jageerdars, as follow:

Jageer of my grandmother.
Jageer of my mother.
Jageer of the Nabob Saulaur Jung.
Jageer of the sons and family of the late Nabob Istikhaur a Dowla, Meerza Ally Khan.
Jageer of the Nabob Jummaumdeen.
Jageer of the son of Bund Alli Yhhaun.
Jageer of the Nabob Muddaur U'Dowla.

A true copy of the translation.

(Signed)

E. HAY,

Acting Sec. to the Secret Department.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 25th November 1783.

To EDWARD HAY, Esq. Sub-Secretary.

I Am favoured with your letter of the 21st ultimo, conveying the orders of the Honourable Governor General and Council, directing me to furnish a particular account, specifying the amount actually paid to the Begums at Fyzabad since the resumption of their jagheers took effect in 1781—the sum actually due to them—and whether the payments to them have been made through me.

As it will be some days before I shall be able to obtain the accounts required by the Board, you will oblige me in representing this circumstance, that the delay may not be imputed to neglect, or inattention to their commands.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 16th Dec. 1783.

READ the following letter from Mr. Bristow.

EDWARD HAY, Esq. Sub-Secretary.

Sir,

As I have not yet been able to procure from the Minister of his Highness the documents and accounts necessary to enable me to furnish the Honourable Board with the explanation required from me in your letter of the 21st ultimo, I must beg, if any mention of this matter should occur, that you will acquaint the Gentlemen with the occasion of the delay; assuring them I shall obey their commands the moment the accounts are delivered to me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
17th Nov. 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated Lucknow, 23d October 1782.

I MUST beg leave to refer you to my correspondence with the Honourable the Governor General for a full account of the origin and nature of my transactions with the Begums at Fyzabad, and the letters which have passed between me and the officers who have severally commanded; these will shew you the progress and present state of that business.

The balance due from the Bow Begum, upon her agreement made in January last, after allowing her credit for the trifling articles lately sent here by Major Gilpin, will be about five lacks, which I apprehend may be realized, if you deem it expedient to continue the restraints which have been imposed for that purpose. She had indeed given Major Gilpin the most satisfactory assurances of an immediate liquidation of this long depending account, in which I believe she was sincere; but, probably from an expectation of a change of measures upon my removal, she has lately retracted those assurances, and now declares her determination to make no further payment whatever, but upon the certainty of her Jaghyre being restored to her, which I could give her no hopes of, as the propriety of its resumption has been sanctified by the approbation of the Honourable the Governor General; who further expressly enjoins me, in his instructions of the 27th January, to exert my influence with the Nabob to prevent the conclusion of any final settlement between him and the Begums, until I should be furnished with instructions from him or the Board on that head.

Not having since the above date received any directions from the Board or the Governor General, relative to the Begums, I know not what may be their wishes in regard to them, but I thought it at all

all events my duty, conformable to the spirit of the orders I had received, to retain possession of the Kittu of Fyzabad, and the persons of the Bow Begum's two principal eunuchs, until the sum she had stipulated to pay was fully liquidated, or the Honourable Board should notify their further pleasure.

A true copy.

J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the
Resident at the Vizier's
Court.

Correspondence between Mr. Anderson and Mr. Bristow, relative to Mirza Junglee, Brother to the Nabob of Oude.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. DAVID ANDERSON to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, dated
Camp, near Gualear, 9th February 1783.

Yesterday Myrzee Junglee, a brother of the Nabob's, arrived in this camp; it is said that he left Myrza Shuffy in disgust—whatever objects he may have in view they will not long be concealed, and, I imagine, I shall be able in my next letter to give you an account of them.

(From Ditto to Ditto; dated the 20th Ditto.)

... Myrza Junglee, after standing for some time on punctilio with Scindia, regarding the compliments of the first visit, has at length had an interview; he was received with some marks of attention, and had a private conference of some length. As far as I have been able to learn, he left Myrza Shuffy on a sudden, in disgust, with a few followers connected with him by the similarity of their fortunes and dispositions, and came to this camp without having concerted any plan, or taken any previous measures to insure a favourable reception; the only object he seems to have at present, is to obtain some establishment for his maintenance from Scindia.

I believe as yet he has received very little encouragement; and his followers already begin to speak of advising him, according to their different opinions, either to have recourse to the English Government, or to fly to Nizam Ally, or some of the Princes of the Deccan; with whom it is supposed that the name of his father will still have sufficient weight to procure him a provision for his subsistence; at all events it seems to be the opinion of his followers, that nothing will ever induce him to have recourse to the Vizier, or to trust himself within his power.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. A. to Mr. B. dated Camp, near Bhet, 6th March 1783.

Myrza Junglee sent yesterday for one of my people, and told him, that when he left Myrza Shuffy he intended to go directly to Calcutta, and throw himself on the generosity of the English; but that some of his followers suggested, that he would certainly be stopped by the officers commanding the troops, and delivered up to his brother the Vizier; that he therefore resolved to come here, with a view of interesting Scindia and me to intercede with the Governor in his favour, or at least getting such letters from me, as would serve to protect him on the way to Calcutta; that accordingly, with these views, when he first came here he pitched his encampment close to mine, although it was then a mile and a half separate from Scindia's; but that soon after finding, that any intercourse with me would not be very agreeable to Scindia, he had removed the main encampment, and his necessities being extremely pressing, he had thrown himself on Scindia, who had for the present given him a scanty relief, and had promised to confer a considerable Jagheer on him hereafter, if he would engage in his service, and raise a body of troops.

Myrza Junglee added, that all his followers were averse to his going to Calcutta, as such a measure would infallibly cut off all their prospects; but that for his part he was determined on it at all events, rather than trust to the promises of the Marattas; and he declared, that if I would give him

the smallest encouragement, he would quit all his followers, and come alone, and take up his residence under my protection.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW to Mr. DAVID ANDERSON;
dated Lucknow, the 26th March 1783.

I HAVE in consequence of your letters of the 9th and 20th ultimo, and of the 6th instant, solicited permission for Myrza Junglee to return, representing the disgrace attending the seeking for subsistence at foreign Courts, and the numberless indignities he must expose himself and the Vizier to from such a conduct. I hope I shall be able to succeed, but the utmost allowance he can expect at present will be two thousand rupees a month, being the sum allowed his Excellency's other brothers and sisters, of whom there are now living at least thirty-three. I have endeavoured to persuade his Excellency to place them upon a respectable footing, and pay their allowances regularly: some payments have lately been made at my intercession; and if Myrza Junglee returns, I think he may depend upon regularly receiving the allowance I propose. You will do me the favour to sound him, and inform me if he approves the proposal.

(From Ditto to Ditto; dated 28th of Ditto)

. . . . I had the pleasure of informing you on the 26th, of the terms upon which I proposed that Myrza Junglee should return: I now enclose you the Vizier's and my Duffuchs, granting him permission: if he should want any moderate sum to bear his expences on the road, oblige me by granting it, and I will answer your bill.

The Nabob refused his assent to my applications at first, upon the plea that Myrza Junglee had not addressed him; he expected this mark of respect, and expressed a desire that Myrza Junglee should be considered as dependent upon himself, and not return upon the footing of Saadut Ally: this matter may be easily settled to his Excellency's satisfaction, by asking Myrza Junglee for an Arzee to his brother before you deliver him the Duffuchs—his conduct before he left Lucknow was that of a wild young man, but I never heard any thing to his prejudice in other respects. He went to try his fortune at other Courts, in preference to starving at home, which might have been his fate by all accounts at this place.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. DAVID ANDERSON to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW; dated
Camp, near Gualier, 6th April 1783.

I AM favoured with your letters of the 26th and 28th March, and have communicated the contents of them to Myrza Junglee, intimating at the same time, that as I had understood he had formed some connexions here, so nothing of what you proposed could take place through my interference, unless Scindia acquiesced in his leaving him.

I have now the pleasure to inclose a letter from Myrza Junglee to you, and an Arzee to the Nabob, which I hope will obviate all his Excellency's scruples in point of respect. Alli Reza Cawn, who has now the chief direction of Myrza Junglee's affairs, came to me this morning, and informed me, that Scindia had offered to settle on him a Jagheer of the Districts of Punchemohal, amounting to 40,000 rupees per annum, to be held in the name of his son Bourhan ul Dien Hyder, as a provision for the subsistence of his Begum and family, to give him personally an allowance of 60,000 rupees per annum, for keeping up a Ressallah of three hundred horse, and to put under his command a battalion of infantry, to be paid directly from Scindia's Treasury.

Alli Reza said, that his master had hitherto declined to accept of these offers, being desirous of rather availing himself of the friendship you have indicated towards him; he seemed, however, to be under some apprehension, lest his brother should have some treacherous intentions of either confining or killing him.—I observed, that if you had not been very well assured of the fairness of his Excellency's intentions, you would never have joined in inviting him to Lucknow, and that this consideration ought to make him perfectly satisfied.

Alli Reza said, that this was very just—he then objected to the smallness of the sum proposed for him; it was not only inadequate to his expences, but infinitely less than what his Excellency had settled on many persons of very inferior rank, who have not so good a claim to his support.—I answered, that from what you have written there was not the least reason to expect at present that the allowance would be encreased. He then said, that what was proposed would not be sufficient to enable

able him to live at Lucknow, where all his friends and relations were, and where so many of his inferiors lived in a greater degree of affluence; in case therefore it could not be increased, he requested that you would procure him permission to live at Etayah, Allahabad, or Patna, or to go down to Calcutta, or to continue here with me; in any of these situations, he said, he could with less difficulty regulate his expences, so as to be able to live on his Excellency's allowance.

I promised to write to you on this subject, and Ally Reza said, that on receiving your answer and his Excellency's, if this request was granted, he would immediately embrace the offer which you have made to him, and quit all his prospects here of Scindia's concurrence.

Myrza Junglee seems to have no doubt. I am, however, apt to think, that Scindia will use every effort to detain him here; but I must make his concurrence a necessary condition, as it otherwise will be said I had seduced away a person, who if not actually engaged in his service, remained in his camp with that intention.

If I may offer my advice, I would recommend that his Excellency should allow Myrza Junglee to reside at Allahabad, and direct the Aumil to pay him attention. I have seen him only once, but as far as I can learn, he conducts himself with great propriety. He has lately dismissed the greater part of his followers.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW to Mr. DAVID ANDERSON; dated Lucknow, 22d April 1783.

I Have been favoured with your letters of the 6th instant.

The proposition relative to Myrza Junglee was not very well received; the Vizier is disinclined to the granting his permission for him to reside at Allahabad, or any frontier station. It is earnestly wished, that he should return to Lucknow, as he would then be considered entirely dependent on the Nabob;—his residence at any other place than the capital is considered as subject to many objections, from the influence a man of his birth must unavoidably have in such a situation.

I yesterday had a final conversation with the Minister on the subject; and he at last assured me, that I should be certain of the Vizier's approbation for Myrza Junglee to retire to any part of the Company's provinces, particularly Patna; which agrees with one of the alternatives you have proposed: the Minister was particularly anxious, that you should be informed of the impossibility of the increase of the proposed allowance of two thousand rupees per month; and requested I would repeat what I had before advised you of, in my letters on the subject, that previous to his departure from Scindia's camp, you would be particular in impressing on his mind, that if at any future period the Vizier's finances would admit of any further consideration, it should be considered only as a mark of his bounty, and not of right.

I have addressed the Board for their permission for Myrza Junglee to retire within the Company's provinces, provided you should, in consequence of this letter, obtain Scindia's consent, and settle the matter in other respects to the satisfaction of all parties.

True copies.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE, Assist.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I Have now the honour to inclose you Bills of Exchange, agreeable to the accompanying list, of fifteen lacks of Calcutta sicca rupees borrowed upon the plan proposed in my address of the 3d instant. Every exertion shall be made to supply you with the most ample resources, but the certain and only mode of securing them, is to regulate the abuses of the Vizier's government, render the Nabob's situation really affluent and dignified, and not suffer a designing Minister to usurp his authority, and perpetuate a system which is founded upon anarchy, and a total want of economy.

I cannot

I cannot now in any one instance act with confidence ; and I despair, as I have already represented to you, of accomplishing the great objects of my appointment, except by the immediate interposition of your authority, and your fullest support. The present critical season of the year, when every arrangement ought to take place, makes me anxious for your speedy decision, as a certain loss will attend delay. I have great satisfaction in informing you, that supposing I had the hearty assistance of the Minister, the situation of affairs is such, as would flatter me with every prospect of success in reducing the Vizier's powerful Aumils, and restoring the peace of the country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
7th June 1783.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I Am honoured with your commands of the 29th ultimo, containing violent complaints preferred against me by the Nabob Vizier and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn ; and shall transmit as speedily as possible my defence against each separate allegation.

I think it my duty, Gentlemen, to repeat the substance of my former representations, that such general distress and oppression prevail throughout the country, and such ruin attends upon every rank and class of men, owing to Hyder Beg Cawn's mal-administration, that unless a reform be vigorously enforced, the most serious consequences are to be apprehended, both to the Vizier's affairs and the Honourable Company's resources. This, Gentlemen, is the season of the year for regulating every abuse, and Hyder Beg Cawn's view, in thus urgently soliciting my recall at so critical a period, needs no comment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
13th June 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 30th June, 1783.

READ the following letters from Mr. Bristow :

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo, explaining your intentions relative to Major Palmer's negociation with Fyzoola Cawn, and, in obedience to your commands, communicated them to the Vizier ; and I have now the pleasure to inform you of his acquiescence in your sentiments, and to enclose to you a copy of the instructions, I in consequence, and agreeably to the Vizier's directions, transmitted to Major Palmer for his future guidance, as also translations of two letters addressed to the Nabob Fyzulla Cawn, from his Excellency and myself.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
9th February 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(COPY.)

To Major WILLIAM PALMER, on a Deputation to the Nabob FYZoola CAWN.

Sir,

I Have received your letters of the 15th, 18th, and 24th ultimo, and delayed answering them until I might be honoured with the commands of the Honourable the Governor General. I now take the

the liberty to forward you a copy of their letter of the 23d ultimo, the particulars of which, and of your representations, I have submitted to the Vizier's consideration.

His Excellency has thought proper to acquiesce in the propositions made by the Honourable Governor General and Council, and it is his request that you will endeavour to conclude an agreement with the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, upon the plan proposed in their said letter. It appears from circumstances which Allif Cawn * has communicated to me, that his master entertains doubts of the powers vested in you. In order to put an intire stop to any misapprehension on so material a point, I forward you a letter from the Vizier, accompanied by one from myself to the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, explaining the authorities granted to you, the intire confidence placed in your zeal, and that you are to be considered "as the sole manager of the negociation." I hope this explanation will prevent any appeals, except through the channel of your representations, and also give weight and consequence to your character.

The inclosed Persian papers, No. 1, 2, and 3, are the copies of the letters to the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, together with one I have received from him. If you should deem any further explanations necessary, I will, with great pleasure, apply for them to his Excellency the Vizier.

Allif Cawn has informed me, "that the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn directed him to represent the difficulty he should have, in even furnishing the sum of five lacks of rupees; if he were to assent to your proposition of twenty lacks, it would not be possible for him to complete the payment in the course of twenty years. He orders Allif Cawn to endeavour to settle an agreement at Lucknow for the said sum of five lacks of rupees, in consideration of which he shall be released from military aid."

"The Nabob Fyzoola Cawn complains of the distresses he has this year suffered from the drought. The whole collections have, with great management, amounted to about twelve lacks of rupees, from which sum he has to support his troops, his family, and several relations and dependents of the late Rohilla Chiefs. He says, it clearly appears to be intended to deprive him of his country, as the high demand you have made of him is inadmissible. Should he have assented to it, it would be impossible to perform the conditions, and then his reputation would be injured by a breach of agreement."

"Allif Cawn further represents, that it is his master's intention, in case the demands should not be relinquished by you, first to proceed to Lucknow, where he purposes having an interview with the Vizier and the Resident: if he should not be able to obtain his own terms for the future possession of his Jaghire, he will set off for Calcutta, in order to pray for justice from the Honourable the Governor General. He observes it is the custom of the Honourable Company, when they deprive a Chief of his country, to grant him some allowance; this he expects from Mr. Hastings's bounty; but if he should be disappointed, he will certainly set off upon a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, and renounce the cares of the world."

"The Nabob Fyzoola Cawn concludes his appeal, by observing, when I had formerly the honour to hold the station of Resident at the Vizier's Court, my professions to him were polite, and now is the time to put my sincerity to the test, by means of my intercession and influence with the Honourable Governor General, and recommending such demands should be made as were possible for him to perform—Whatever he may promise he will fulfil: he directs his vacqueel to ascertain, whether the English intend to deprive him of his country; for if they do, he is ready to surrender, upon receiving an order from the Resident."

I thought it my duty to communicate to you every particular regarding the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn's representations; and it is my anxious wish, that you may be able to convince him of the futility of his objections, and the discredit given to his facts. His annual savings have enabled him to accumulate much more than the Paishcush specified in the letter of the Honourable the Governor General and Council; and I have undoubted proof, so far as a fact of this nature can be ascertained, that the income of his Jaghire is at least increased to the amount specified in the statement I transmitted to you, under date the 3d ultimo.—By a compliance he will render a most acceptable service to the public, and hold his country under a clear undisputable right—but by a refusal he will expose himself to the resentment of the Vizier, and the Honourable Company, a vigorous exertion of whose united forces could doubtless dispossess him, beyond the hopes of ever being reinstated.

* The Nabob Fyzoola Cawn's Vacqueel at Lucknow.

It is a duty, and an immemorial custom of the Empire, for Jaghyredars to assist the state in times of emergency.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

Lucknow,
8th Feb. 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Residt. at the Vizier's Court.

Translation of a Shoka from the VIZIR to FYZoola CAWN ; dated 4th of Rubbee ul Awul, 1197, Hejeree.

I Have already deputed to you Major Palmer, the confidential friend of Mr. Hastings and myself, for the exprefs purpose of confirming the friendship which has so long united us, and in conjunction with you to make such necessary and salutary arrangements as may give stability to your affairs, and secure to you lasting happiness and prosperity. The sole and entire management of this business is entrusted to that Gentleman, and the measures he may propose will be in strict conformity to our intentions. A ready acquiescence on your part will at once afford us the highest satisfaction, and insure to you those advantages which it is the object of Major Palmer's mission to effect.

Translation of a Letter from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW to the Nabob FYZoola CAWN ; dated 5th of Rubbee ul Awul 1197, Hejeree.

I Have had the pleasure to receive your letter, the contents of which, together with the representations of Allif Cawn, I perfectly comprehend. His Excellency the Vizier has deputed Major Palmer to you, who will learn the cause of all your differences, and amicably adjust them to your mutual satisfaction and advantage. That Gentleman is the confidential friend of the Governor General Mr. Hastings, and he possesses the fullest confidence of his Excellency, who, as he has himself informed you, has committed to him the sole and intire management of this business. He will make your welfare and prosperity the object of all his arrangements ; and as in doing this he will act in strict conformity to the sentiments and intentions of Mr. Hastings and the Vizier, you may rest satisfied that every engagement he shall enter into with you will on their part be held sacred and inviolate. To say more on this subject were superfluous. I shall be happy to hear of your welfare.

A true translation.

(Signed)

W. COWPER.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have been honoured with the receipt of your commands of the 11th ultimo, prescribing the rule which you have thought proper to lay down between the commanding officers and the Resident.

I have now the pleasure to transmit (No. 1) his Excellency's orders regarding the thefts committed at Futty Ghur. I hope the proposed plan for obviating a repetition of these abuses will meet with your approbation.

Major Palmer is returned from his deputation to the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn ; under date the 23d ultimo, I transmitted to you a copy of that Gentleman's letter to me, specifying the particulars of the agreement he had entered into with the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, in behalf of the Vizier and the Honourable Company.—I now have the pleasure to inclose a translation of the agreement (No. 2) of which a copy was delivered to me by Major Palmer. I have received the Bills of Exchange, on account the first payment, and the Teeps in deposit : if the conditions be approved, I beg the favour that you will return a ratified agreement, which shall be sent to the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble servant,

Lucknow,
14th March 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Residt. at the Vizier's Court.
Transf.

Translation of his Excellency the Vizier's SHOKA, to RAJAH JAOO LALL, KHOJA AM UL DEEN, and MAHUMMED BEG ; dated 27th RUBBEE UL AWUL, 1197, Hegeree.

Many thefts have lately been committed in Colonel Cumming's camp, and no punishment inflicted on the thieves : immediately upon the receipt of this order, I therefore direct you to send a trusty person to the Colonel, to whom he will explain the whole affair. The Zemindars, in whose districts the thieves are found, shall restore the full value to the owner ; and you are directed to confine those who are in league with them, and on representation of the case to me, I will pass sentence. If you should not have force sufficient, represent the circumstances to the Colonel, who will in that case grant his assistance.

Publish throughout your districts, that every Zemindar, &c. acting in the same manner, shall be made an example of.

A true translation.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,

Affist. to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Translation of a Writing given by Major WILLIAM PALMER to the NABOB FY-ZOOLA CAWN.

Seal.

(Signed)

J. P. Auriol, Sec.

Whereas treaties of various articles having subsisted formerly between the late Vizier Suja ul Dowla, and the present Vizier Asof ul Dowlah, with the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, one article contained in those treaties was, that the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn should, whenever his Excellency sent his troops upon service, supply a force to join them of two or three thousand men; this has been the occasion of disputes and doubts between the parties, therefore the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn has through me requested his Excellency the Vizier to remit that article by which he is bound to supply a force occasionally, instead of which he agrees to pay fifteen lacks of rupees in the following manner: five lacks to be paid immediately, five lacks in the khereef, and two lacks in the Rubby of the year 1191 Fuffily, and the remaining three lacks in the beginning of the Khereef of the Fuffily year 1192.—His Excellency the Vizier has also agreed upon these conditions to remit the obligation of that article in the former treaties, from this date, the fourteenth of Rubby ul Awul, in the Hegeree year 1197. The rest of the articles remaining in full force, I, who am deputed on the part of his Excellency the Vizier, and the Gentlemen of the Council, engage that the Nabob Vizier shall not expect a supply of troops ; and, should he demand it, the Gentlemen with him, on the part of the Gentlemen of the Council, shall remonstrate against his demands, provided the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn complies with all the articles contained in the treaty between his Excellency and him, excepting that article by which he is to supply a force, and that the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn do not encourage or protect the farmers of the Nabob's country, in his own country, his Excellency the Vizier will on his part comply with the articles of the former treaty, and officers of his government will not protect or encourage any of Fyzoola Cawn's farmers in their districts. I agree to have the treaty on the part of his Excellency the Vizier, for disengaging the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn from the obligation of supplying a force, and the paper of guarantee from the Gentlemen of the Council, wrote, and sent to the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn.

Dated the 14th of Rubby ul Awul, 1197, Hegery, or 17th of the month of February English 1783.

A true translation.

(Signed)

ROBERT GREGORY,

Affist. to the Resid. at the Vizier's Court.

Agreed to in Council at Fort William, the 30th June 1783.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.
EDWARD WHELER.
JOHN MACPHERSON.
JOHN STABLES.

The

The Persian copy of the treaty was not enclosed in the above letter, but having been afterwards received by the Secretary, and sent to the Persian Translator to be copied, is now laid before the Board, attested by him in the Persian language, and signed by the Board with the following :

“ Agreed in Council at Fort William, 30th June 1783.”

The Company's seal was also affixed to the treaty, and is now returned to Mr. Bristow in the following letter.

To Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

Having consented to become the guarantee for the Vizier's observance of the treaty concluded by Major Palmer, between him and the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, we enclose a Persian copy of it under the Company's seal, with our acquiescence expressed, and our signatures affixed, which you will be pleased to forward to Fyzoola Cawn.

Fort William,
30th June 1783.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of a GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL; dated 14th February 1783.

Par. 5. **W**E do not see how the Governor General could consent to the resumption of such lands as the Company had engaged should remain in the hands of those who possessed them previous to the execution of the late treaty, without stronger proofs of the Begum's defection than have been laid before us; neither can we allow it to be good policy to reduce the several Jaghiredars, and thus uniting the territory, and the troops maintained for the protection of that territory, under one head, who may by that means, at some future period, become a very powerful enemy to the Company.

6. With respect to the resumption of the Jaghires possessed by the Begums in particular, and the subsequent seizure of the treasure deposited with the Vizier's mother, which the Governor General, in his letter to the Board, 23d January 1782, has declared, that he strenuously encouraged, and, we hope and trust, for the honour of the British nation, that the measure appeared to be fully justified in the eyes of all Hindostan. The Governor General has informed us, “ that it can be well attested, “ that the Begums principally excited and supported the late commotions; and that they carried their inveteracy to the English nation so far as to aim at our utter extirpation.”

7. It must have been publicly known that in 1775, the Resident at the Vizier's Court not only obtained from the Begum, widow of the late Sujah Dowlah, on the Nabob's account, 30 lacks of rupees, half of which was to be paid to the Company, but also the forbearance of 26 lacks—for the repayment of which she had security in land, on the Nabob's agreeing to renounce all further claims upon her; and that to this agreement the Company were guarantees.

8. We find, that on the 21st December 1775, the Begum complained of a breach of engagements on the part of the Nabob, soliciting your protection for herself, her mother, and for all the women belonging to the Seraglio of the late Nabob, from the distresses to which they were reduced; in consequence whereof, it was agreed, in Conf. 3d January 1776, to remonstrate with the Vizier: the Governor General remarking, “ That as the Representative of our Government has become an Agent in this business, and has pledged the honour and faith of the Company for the punctual observance of the conditions under which the treaty was concluded, you had a right to interfere; and justice demanded it, if it should appear that those engagements have been violated.” And the Board at the same time resolved, “ That as soon as the Begum's engagements with the Nabob, to which Mr. Bristow is a party, shall be fulfilled on her part, this Government will think themselves bound to protect her against any further demand or molestation.”

9. If, therefore, the disaffection of the Begums was not a matter of public notoriety, we cannot but be alarmed for the effects which these subsequent transactions must have had on the minds of the natives of India. The only consolation we feel upon this occasion is, that the amount of those Jaghires, for which the Company were guarantees, is to be paid through our Resident at the Court of the Vizier; and it very materially concerns the credit of your Government, on no account to suffer such payments to be evaded.

10. If it shall hereafter be found that the Begums did not take that hostile part against the Company which has been represented (as well in the Governor General's narrative, as in several documents

ments therein referred to; and as it no where appears, from the papers at present in our possession, that they excited any commotion, previous to the imprisonment of Rajah Cheyt Sing, but only armed themselves in consequence of that transaction; and as it is probable that such a conduct proceeded entirely from motives of self-defence, under an apprehension that they themselves might likewise be laid under unwarrantable contributions) we direct that you use your influence with the Vizier that their Jaghires may be restored to them; but if they should be under apprehensions respecting the future conduct of the Vizier, and wish our further protection, it is our pleasure that you afford those ladies an asylum within the Company's territories, and there be paid the amount of the net collection of their Jaghires, agreeably to the second article of the late treaty, through the medium of our Resident, as may be ascertained upon an average estimate of some years back.

MINUTE of Mr. HASTINGS.

Gheretty, 9th October 1783.

I SHOULD gladly acquiesce in the motion made by Mr. Macpherson, if I thought it possible to frame a letter to the Begums in any terms which should, at the same time, convey the intimation proposed by it, and not defeat the purpose of it, or be productive of evils greater than any which exist in the consequences of the proceedings which have already taken place, and which time has almost obliterated. The orders of the Court of Directors are conditional; they require nothing, but in the event of discoveries made subsequent to the advices which were before you on the 14th of February last. In alleviation of the former conduct of the Begums, nothing has since appeared in relation to them, but their refusal, or rather that of one, to fulfil her engagements for the payment of the remainder of the sum exacted from her by the Nabob Vizier in the beginning of last year. Whatever obedience may be due to the clear ascertained spirit of the orders of the Court of Directors, this obligation cannot extend to points to which neither the letter nor evident spirit of their orders apply. If I am rightly informed, the Nabob Vizier and the Begums, are on terms of mutual goodwill: it would ill become this Government to interpose its influence by any act which might tend to revive their animosities, and a very slight occasion would be sufficient to effect it. It will be to little purpose to tell them, that their conduct has, in our estimation of it, been wrong, and at the same time to announce to them the orders of our superiors, which more than vindicate the reverse; they will instantly take fire on such a declaration, proclaim the judgment of the Company in their favour; demand a reparation of the acts, which they will construe wrongs, with such a sentence warranting that construction; and either accept the invitation to the proclaimed scandal of the Nabob Vizier, which will not add to the credit of our Government, or remain in his dominions, but not under his authority, to add to his vexations, and the disorder of the country, by continual intrigues and seditions: enough already exists to affect his peace, and the quiet of his people. If we cannot heal, let us not inflame the wounds which have been inflicted. If the Begums think themselves aggrieved to such a degree as to justify them in an appeal to a foreign jurisdiction, to appeal to it against a man standing in the relation of son and grandson to them, to appeal to the justice of those who have been the abettors and instruments of their imputed wrongs—let us at least permit them to be the judges of their own feelings, and prefer their complaints before we offer to redress them; they will not need to be prompted. I hope I shall not depart from the simplicity of official language in saying, that the Majesty of Justice ought to be approached with solicitation, not descend to provoke or invite it, much less to debase itself by the suggestion of wrongs, and the promise of redress, with the denunciation of punishment before trial, and even before accusation.

EXTRACT of BENGAL PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS, the 22d May 1780.

THE Governor General delivers in the following minute:

Governor General.—The Nabob Miezuffa Jung, of Furruckabad, having preferred frequent complaints to this government, of the hardships and indignities to which he is subjected by the conduct of the Sizawaul stationed in his country, for the purpose of receiving the annual tribute which he is bound by treaty to pay to the Soubah for Owde; I am extremely desirous, as well from motives of common justice, as due regard to the rank and situation which that Chief holds among the Princes of Hindostan, that some means may be devised of affording him relief, but without withdrawing that local interference in his affairs, which I understand to be indispensably necessary for the realizing the Vizier's just claims upon him.

The tribute of Furruckabad, from the earliest period of our connection with the present Nabob of Oude, has invariably constituted a part of the funds assigned by his Excellency as a provision for the liquidation of the several public demands of this government upon him; and in consequence of the powers which the Board deemed it expedient to vest in the Resident at this Court, in the collection of the Company's assignments, a Sizawul has always been stationed with the Nabob, to enforce by every means in his power, the regular payment of the tribute, and to remit the same, as he might receive it, to the Resident at Lucknow; and to enable him to effect this purpose, it hath been found necessary to annex an extensive, and in some instances, even a controuling authority to the office of Sizawul, the exercise whereof has been, and must ever, in a great measure, be left discretionary to the person holding that appointment, he being too far removed from the seat of the Vizier's government to be subject to any effectual check or controul, either from his Excellency, or our Resident at his Court.

Under these circumstances, there are but two expedients which seem to suggest themselves for the effectual removal of every future cause of complaint on this head: one is, the withdrawing the Sizawul altogether, and trusting to the Nabob's own discretion for the due performance of his engagements to the Vizier's Government: and the other, that of transferring the office to a person more immediately subject to the authority of our own Government, whose integrity and abilities can be relied on, and whose situation and circumstances, in relation to our service, may be a more secure pledge to us for a faithful discharge of his duty. Were the personal character of the present Nabob of Furruckabad of a more respectable stamp, and his general conduct less exceptionable, I should readily give my voice for the adoption of the former measure; because I should be much better satisfied that the tribute could be received without imposing any restraint whatever; but such is notoriously the weakness, dissipation, and extravagance of the Nabob, and the knavery and corruption of his servants, that to withdraw the check which has been set over him, would be to relinquish the only security we have for this part of the Vizier's assignment to the Company, and in effect to give up every prospect of realizing it.

I therefore submit to the consideration of the Board, the expediency of nominating one of our civil servants, with the same powers as may heretofore have been exercised by the native Sizawul, to this trust, subject, however, to the immediate authority of our Resident at the Court of Oude, from whom he will receive his general instructions, and such particular orders and directions as may, from time to time, be found expedient and necessary.

Such an appointment, while it would, I would hope, apply a remedy to the evils immediately complained of, would be the means of establishing a free communication and intercourse between the Nabob of Furruckabad and our Resident at Oude: which would enable the former to address himself with more effect to the Vizier, whenever he might find himself oppressed or aggrieved by the officers and collectors of his Excellency's revenue; an inconvenience he is continually liable to from the local situation of the country, and the total want of all order, regularity, or authority in his Government; and to which, among other obvious causes, it may, no doubt, be owing, that the country of Furruckabad is become almost an entire waste, without cultivation or inhabitants; that the capital, which, but a very short time ago, was distinguished as one of the most populous and opulent commercial cities in Hindostan, at present exhibits nothing but scenes of the most wretched poverty, desolation, and misery; and that the Nabob himself, though in the possession of a tract of country, which, with only common care, is notoriously capable of yielding an annual revenue of between thirty and forty lacks, with no military establishment to maintain, scarcely commands the means of a bare subsistence. Should my sentiments and wishes on this subject accord with those of the other Members of the Board, I move, that one of our Civil servants be forthwith appointed Collector of the Vizier's assignment to the Company on the Nabob of Furruckabad, with the same allowances, and the same powers, as may have been given to the native Sizawul; and that he be ordered to proceed with all possible expedition to Lucknow, where he will be invested by the Resident with the charge of that office, and receive from him the necessary instructions for his conduct in the discharge of it.

The Board concurring in the expediency of deputing a Civil Servant to collect the Vizier's assignments to the Company on the Nabob of Furruckabad, for the reasons set forth in the Governor General's minute;

Agreed, That Mr. George Shee be appointed to this office, with the same allowances and powers as were given to the native Sizawul; and that he be ordered to conform to such instructions as he may receive from the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of the TREATY concluded by the GOVERNOR GENERAL with ASOPH UL DOWLAH, in the year 1781.

Governor General's }
Narrative, 1781. }

That no English Resident be appointed at Furruckabad, and the present one recalled.

EXTRACT

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Par. 2

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EXTRACT of the GOVERNOR GENERAL's Remarks on the above Treaty.

Article 4th. That no English Resident be appointed to Furruckabad, and the present one recalled.

I was glad to acquiesce in this article, as it met my own wishes of freeing the Nabob Muzzuffer Jung from that unwarrantable and oppressive restraint which he has so long endured from the usurpations of the Court of Lucknow, and from which he has long and unsuccessfully solicited relief of our Government. It was a subject of difficulty and delicacy for us to interpose in favour of Muzzuffer Jung's rights, invaded by the Vizier: but in permitting a Resident at Furruckabad, for the express purpose of receiving the assignments on that country, transferred to us by the Vizier, publicly avowed and gave sanction to all the injustice and injury complained of against the servants of the Nabob, and opened a door for new ones against our own. The removal of Mr. Shee is an example which I have recommended to the Nabob to imitate, to leave Muzzuffer Jung in the uncontrouled exercise of his authority over the small remains of his country, and, if that little must be still subject to a tribute, that he may collect and pay that tribute himself.

EXTRACT of Court's Letter to Bengal, dated 14th February 1783.

Par. 28. **T**HE fourth article of the treaty is as follows: "That no English Resident be appointed to Furruckabad, and the present one recalled."—In order that we might fully understand this article, we had recourse to your proceedings of the 22d of May 1780, for the reasons of your first sending a Resident to Furruckabad. We find that Muzzuffer Jung, Nabob of that place, complained of suffering hardships under the person who collected the annual tribute for the Vizier; upon which the Governor General remarked, that he is extremely desirous, as well from motives of common justice, as due regard to the rank and situation which that Chief holds among the powers of Hindostan, that some means may be devised of affording him relief; the Board accordingly, on the same day, appointed a person to reside at his Court, and the motives for such an appointment were highly praiseworthy; we wish the real grounds for revoking the appointment had been equally so; but, on the contrary, we conceive that this removal of our Resident was rather calculated to afford the Vizier an opportunity of exercising his oppression uncontrouled; and the Governor General's observation upon this article of the Treaty justifies the opinion; wherein he says, "If the Nabob Muzzuffer Jung must endure oppression, and I dare not, at this time, propose his total relief, it concerns the reputation of our Government to remove our participation in it."—But wherein did this political necessity consist? In our opinion, it concerned the reputation of our Government much more to have removed the oppression altogether, than to have sanctified that oppression by an article in a formal Treaty. To say that Muzzuffer Jung himself desired the removal of the Resident, as is represented by the Governor General, in the appendix to this narrative, can have little weight in the argument, since it was always in your power to have punished any improper conduct in the Resident, or to have nominated, in his room, one on whom you could depend; and when the Nabob expressed such a desire, was he acquainted with the previous determination of the Vizier to heap oppression on him, and that too under the sanction of the British Government?

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 6th October 1783.

THE Governor General delivers in the following minutes, together with a letter from Muzzuffer Jung, the Nabob of Ferocabad.

I lay before the Board a letter from the Nabob Muzzuffer Jung, with a minute written at or about the time of the date which it bears, but withheld, from causes which it is not necessary to mention, from presentation. Causes not dissimilar now dissuade me from executing my original purpose of recommending Major Palmer, my Military Secretary, to the appointment proposed in the minute; and from a sense of submission to the implied orders of the Court of Directors, in their letter of the 14th February 1783, lately received, added to the conviction which I have long since entertained of the necessity of such an appointment, for the preservation of our national credit, and for the

the means of rescuing an ancient and respectable family from ruin, I now propose that Mr. Willes, a Gentleman unexceptionable, as I believe, to every Member of the Board, and of a character eminently qualified for such a charge, be appointed the Resident of this Government at the Court of the Nabob Muzzuffer Jung, for the purposes mentioned in the close of his letter, if the consent of the Nabob Vizier can be previously obtained, of which I have no doubt; and that an application be made to him for that purpose, of which Mr. Willes himself may be the bearer.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

The undue authority and severities exercised by the Navaub Vizier, or in his name, over the dominions and independent rights of the Navaub Muzzuffer Jung, a Prince of a noble and ancient family, and whose ancestors fill a respected station in the annals of Hindostan, have been, for a long period, the subjects of repeated complaints, and applications from him to me for redress and support. Deeming it incompatible with the dignity and honour of this Government, to appear to countenance the exercise of an authority altogether unsupported by equity and justice, and much more to share in the odium of a severe and oppressive exercise of such an authority, it was on a former occasion, at my instance, determined by the Board to admit of the appointment of a servant of this government; but on the part of the Navaub Vizier, to receive the tribute payable to him by Muzzuffer Jung, who, by filling that appointment to the exclusion of a native Suzzawal, and residing at Furruckabad, would, it was expected, remove many of the grievances under which that Prince was laid to labour.

The appointment was made; but a short period produced complaints against the Gentleman who held it, whether well or ill founded I have never had opportunity to ascertain, both on the part of the Navaub Muzzuffer Jung, and the Navaub Vizier; in consequence of which I was induced, when at Benares, to recall that Gentleman, and to acquiesce in the abolition of the appointment.

He was succeeded by Almas Ali Khan, as Suzzawal on the part of the Vizier; and from the fresh complaints and earnest entreaties of Muzzuffer Jung, to interpose in his behalf, it appears that he has not reaped any sort of benefit from the change. By the importunity of his solicitations, and the most positive assurances of punctual payment, to the Nabob Vizier, both of the annual tribute and the arrears then due, if allowed the uncontrolled exercise of his proper authority, I was again induced to interfere in his behalf; and in consequence thereof the Suzzawal was withdrawn by the Vizier, and Muzzuffer Jung was suffered to manage the small portion of the territory still unalienated, on the terms proposed by himself.

The event did not answer either his expectations or mine: that Prince, a weak and unexperienced young man, abandoned himself entirely to the discretion of his servants; and the restoration of his independence was followed by a total breach of the engagements which he had promised to fulfil, attended by pointed instances of contumacy and disrespect; not a single payment, either on account of the arrears, or tribute for the current year, was made to the Nabob Vizier; and the man who had been Muzzuffer Jung's Vakeel at the Presidency, and who, on his dismissal, and return from Benares to Furruckabad, was appointed manager of his affairs, had the insolence to propagate a report, that the interference, to which his Master owed the power he then enjoyed, was purchased through him.

This behaviour determined me to withdraw my protection and interference altogether; and in August last I communicated my resolution on the subject, through Mr. Middleton, to the Nabob Vizier. The consequences have been, an aggravated renewal of the severities formerly exercised against that Government, and the re-appointment of a Suzzawal, with powers, either delegated or assumed, to the utter extinction of the rights of the Nabob Muzzuffer Jung, and actually depriving him of the means of subsistence: to which, in direct opposition to the known sentiments and opinions, which originally induced me to interpose the influence of this Government in his favour, the services of English troops have been added, to enforce the authority of the Suzzawal. An application was some time since made to me, for the renewal of our interference in the affairs of Furruckabad; but an unwillingness to encrease the number of distant objects, which already occupied the attention and employ of all the powers of the Government, determined me at that juncture to disregard them. Proposals, contained in a letter received a few days ago from Muzzuffer Jung, of which the accompanying is a translation, as they are particular and explicit, have determined me to lay them before the Board.

From MUZZUFFER JUNG, Nabob of Furruckabad.—Received February 16th 1783.

Usual Introduction.

THE ruined state of the territories, and the distressed condition of the family, of the late Nabobs Mahummud Cawn and Ahmua Khan, and all the misfortunes and miseries which I have experienced for

for some years past, are fully and minutely known to you. Last year, when in the excess of your favour and parental benevolence you were pleased to turn your attention towards the improvement of my affairs, the Suzzauwal, through your kindness and assistance, was withdrawn; and I hoped to experience, during that short interval, the difference between that and former periods. The days and nights of that interval were employed in repaying your goodness with unremitting prayers and acknowledgments; and the fame of your friendship, benevolence, and protecting power, resounded from every quarter of the empire.

This year, owing to my evil fortune, and the ill conduct of my servants, who neither regarded nor felt the favours which you had conferred upon us; the displeasure of the English Government has fallen upon me; its protection has been withdrawn, and a Suzzauwal has again been placed over this country by the Vizier of the empire. The miseries which have fallen upon my country, and the poverty and distress which have been heaped upon me, by the re-appointment of the Sizzauwal, are such, that a relation of them would, I am convinced, excite the strongest feelings of compassion in your breast, but it is impossible to relate them. On one side, my country ruined and uncultivated, to a degree of desolation which exceeds all description; on the other, my domestic concerns and connexions involved in such a state of distress and horror, that even the relations, the children and the wives of my father are starving in want of daily bread, and are on the point of flying, voluntary exiles, from their country, and from each other.

The narrative of my former and present situation is as follows:—At the time of my junction with the late Vizier Shujah ul Dowlah, I solicited the restoration of certain Mahalauts, which formed a part of my hereditary dominions, but had fallen into his possession after the date of the late Nabob Ahmud Khaun;—and as the late Vizier was favourably inclined towards me, he passed his word to restore them on the defeat and expulsion of the enemy.—When, at the successful conclusion of the war, I repeated my request, he was pleased to say, that his military expences had been exceedingly heavy, and therefore desired that the Mahalauts in question should continue with him for another year, at the end of which period he engaged to deliver them up; but, unfortunately, in the interval he sickened and died, and the obtainment of that object, which from the first depended on your favour and kindness, remained uneffected.

I had on my part reason to hope, from his goodness and benevolence, that the present Vizier would, when filling that station, readily fulfil the promise made by his father, and honour me with his favour and brotherly support;—but it has so turned out, that he has not been pleased hitherto to direct his attention towards the object; on the contrary, an extent of territory, amounting to 15 or 16 Mahauls, which remained in my possession during the government of the late Vizier, have been seized upon various pretences, and are no longer under my authority; and by the oppressive appointment of a Suzzauwal, an accumulation of new miseries and distresses have been daily added to those by which my country, my people, and myself were already overwhelmed.

As I am hopeless of compassion and favour from any one but you, it has appeared a duty incumbent on me to make to you this representation of my own situation, and the distresses of the long train of relations and dependents, whose fate hangs upon mine.—The chosen of the Almighty do never turn aside the eye of pity and kindness from the misfortunes of their dependents, and I rely confidently on that unequalled benevolence which at all times disposes you to regard and support the dignity of antient families, and to shew favour and kindness in behalf of the unfortunate, that you do and will consider the restoration of my affairs as an object meriting your attention, especially as my conduct has ever been directed by submission, obedience, and a constant desire to fulfil your pleasure.

The whole object of my present solicitations is as follows:—That my antient and hereditary territories, which the late Vizier, during his life, engaged repeatedly to deliver up, may now be separated from the dominions of the present Vizier of the empire, and being incorporated with those at present in my possession, that the whole may be left at my disposal;—and that giving me and my country a place in your protection and patronage, you will be pleased to consider me as a dependent on your favour. Whatever sum your justice and equity shall determine and resolve to be paid into the Sircar of the Nabob Vizier, your pleasure shall be minutely and punctually obeyed; and whatever you may deem sufficient for the expences and support of myself, and the children and families of the late Nabobs Mahmud Khaun and Ahmud Khaun, with that I will remain satisfied and content, and daily offer up my prayers and thanks in return for your bounty and goodness.

In this case also, from amongst the Afghauns of my own tribe, whose reputation for valour and fidelity has continued unimpaired, and whose actions have been made known to you by the annals of former times—from amongst them, who for want of employment and from extreme poverty are now on the point of deserting this distressed country, I shall be enabled to entertain, for the use and

service of the Company, a body of fifteen hundred horse, and a thousand sepoy infantry, who will at all times, on receipt of your orders, be ready and prepared to execute such services as you shall direct them to perform.

If from an attention to my future prosperity you are pleased to approve of and comply with this proposal, and will appoint some Gentleman of integrity and conciliating manners to this country, to reside with and assist me on the spot, your protection will be effectual, my affairs may again be restored to order, and other important objects may hereafter be effected thereby; and moreover the sum which you shall determine and fix to be paid to the Nabob Vizier may be regularly transmitted, through the Gentlemen who shall be resident here, to the presence. If there should be any delay in your acceptance of this proposal, my existence and the existence of my family will become difficult and doubtful. Considering you as my only friend and protector, I have been impelled thus to lay my situation and wishes before you; there is no one else from whom I can hope for support and assistance.

Concludes as usual.

Read the 29th and 30th paragraphs of the General letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 14th February 1783.

Ordered, That this subject lie for consideration.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 28th June 1785.

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following letter and its enclosures, which he has received from Mr. Willis.

The Honourable JOHN MACPHERSON, Esquire, Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

Para. 6th. "You must enquire into the actual state of the country belonging to Muzuffer Jung, its resources, and the revenue obtainable from it without distress to the inhabitants, and into the means which the Nabob possesses of entertaining, for the use of the Company or the Vizier (for their interests are united in every question that relates to Furruckabad) any and what body of troops, particularly cavalry. Muzuffer Jung, in his letter to the Governor General, supposes himself capable of entertaining 1,500 cavalry and 1,000 sepoys.

7th. "The result of the enquiries must be transmitted to us, with the opinion of the best means that can be taken, with the greatest probability of success, to restore the affairs and country of Furruckabad, to advance the prosperity of the Nabob and its inhabitants, and to promote the credit of the English name, and the reputation of the Vizier.

In obedience to the Honourable Board's instructions delivered to me on my appointment to Furruckabad, Par. 6, 7, and 8th, I do myself the honour of addressing you. Whilst the late Governor General was without the provinces, I fully explained the situation of the country dependent on the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, but as no regulations were formed in consequence, I suppose more important avocations occupied his time.

In the letter of the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, dated February 1783, to which my instructions * advert, a restoration of the country detached from his authority by the late Vizier is demanded, and in case it should be restored, a promise is made of maintaining, for the use of the Company, a body of 1,500 cavalry and 1,000 infantry, to be selected from the Affghans of his tribe.

Should you, Honourable Sir, from a conviction of the justice of the claim (for your information I herewith give translate No. 1. of the treaties which define the rights of the Vizier and Nabob) or from a desire of attaching to the interests of the Honourable Company a race famed for their valour and intrepidity, approve of restoring the alienated Purgunnahs to the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, there can be no doubt of the country being equal to the maintenance of the stipulated number of cavalry and infantry; of this you will be convinced by the perusal of the accompanying statement (No. 2) which, though not positively accurate, is sufficiently so for the purpose for which it is produced; with this statement, permit me to lay before you a plan (No. 3) for the regulations of the affairs of Furruckabad, which I believe to have been in contemplation at the time Mr. Hastings intended recommending Major Palmer †, his military Secretary, to be resident at Furruckabad.

* Entered in consultations, St. Ds. 6th October.

† Vide Mr. Hastings's minute, 6th Oct. 1783

8th. "With these authorities before us, we shall be enabled to judge whether the sum payable by the Nabob of Furruckabad ought to be encreased or diminished, and to offer advice to his Excellency the Vizier upon this, and such other matters as we may deem for the respective good of his Excellency, and the Nabob's affairs."

I will now, Honourable Sir, acquaint you with the state of the districts still dependent on the Nabob Muzuffer Jung; a knowledge of which will clearly evince, that without a restoration of the whole or a part of the country claimed by the Nabob, or without there be a remission of the tribute to the Vizier, neither cavalry nor infantry can be maintained. The situation of the Nabob and his country is more distressful than when he addressed himself for relief in 1783: and I am sorry to say, that my appointment to Furruckabad has been of no advantage. In justification of myself, I think it necessary to acquaint you, that by a letter (No. 4.) from the Governor General, when at Lucknow, I was prohibited from interfering in the executive management, and by a subsequent order, I was made liable to dismissal by his Excellency the Vizier; this at once precluded the possibility of my appointment being beneficial to the country.

* Ahmed Khan was in possession of about 41 Purgunnahs, the Nabob Muzuffer Jung has only 15 and $\frac{1}{2}$.

By the last treaty, which the Vizier compelled the Nabob to ratify during his minority, the sum of four lacks and $\frac{1}{2}$ is fixed as tribute or subsidy, and this to be paid from the unsequestered Purgunnahs. These originally * yielded about 12 lacks of revenue, but have since yearly been less and less productive: in the present year, it is not probable there will be above 5 lacks, from which is to be deducted the expence of collecting. The tribute therefore cannot be fully paid, nor will there be any thing for the subsistence of the Nabob and family.

† Mud forts, some with ditches; one very strong, in the Purgunnah of Caronlee, ought to be immediately reduced.

‡ Neither natives or Europeans venture to quit their houses after sun-set.

|| The Nabob's dissipation and incapacity are well known; vide Mr. Hallings's minute on Mr. Shee's appointment, and also minute entered in consultation 6th Oct. 1783.

Since my residence at Furruckabad the tribute has been increased to five lacks (though, from the calamity of the famine, and other causes, the country was not equal to the defraying the previously fixed demands). Almas Ally has taken the Purgunnah of Marara at a very inadequate rent, and his Aumils have seized many adjacent villages: the Purgunnahs of Cocutmow and Souje are constantly plundered by his people; the collection of the Gauts near Futti Ghur have been seized by the Vizier's Cutwal, and the Zemindars in 4 Purgunnahs are so refractory as to have fortified themselves in their Gurries †, and to refuse all payments of revenue: this is the state of the Purgunnahs. And Furruckabad, which was once the seat of great opulence and trade, is now daily deserted by its inhabitants, its walls mouldering away, without police, without protection; exposed to the depredations of a banditti of 2 or 300 ‡ robbers, who night after night enter it for plunder, murdering all who oppose them.

The ruin that has overtaken this country is not to be wondered at, when it be considered, that there has been no state, no stable government for many years. There has been the Nadob Vizier's authority, his Minister's, the residents at Lucknow, the Sezawall's, the Camp authority, the Nabob Muzuffer Jung's, and that of 20 Dewans || or advisers: no authority sufficiently predominant to establish any regulations for the benefit of the country, whilst each authority has been exerted, as opportunity offered, for temporary purposes.

Such being the present deplorable state of Furruckabad and its districts, in the ensuing year it will be in vain to look for revenue, if some regulations equal to the exigency be not adopted. The whole country will be divided between the neighbouring powerful Aumils, the refractory Zemindars, and banditti of robbers; and the Patans, who might be made useful subjects, will fly from the scene of anarchy. The crisis appears now come, that either some plan of government should be resolved on, so as to form faithful subjects on the frontier, or the country be given up to its fate; and if it be abandoned, there can be little doubt but that the Mahrattas will gladly seize on a station so favourable to incursions into the Vizier's dominions, will attach to their interest the Hindoo Zemindars, and possess themselves of forts, which, with little expence, being made formidable, would give em-

employment perhaps to the whole of our force, should it be ever necessary to recover them.

In the Plan (No. 3) formed on the supposition of the sequestered Purgunnahs being restored, the evils arising from a divided authority are obviated; yet, as it is of so extensive a nature, and as it so totally militates with the interests and inclinations of the Vizier, it may not perhaps at present be expedient to carry it into execution; I therefore beg leave to offer to your option another plan, formed on a more moderate scale, and which, I should hope, would prove efficacious.

P L A N.

* In the Nabob's letter of Feb. 1783, he complains of the conduct of his servants, and requests to have a resident station'd at Furruckabad.

† These Purgunnahs are at present rented by Almas Alli, and are so intermixed with those still remaining under the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, as to injure the collections of both. When the Governor General was at Lucknow, the Nabob petitioned for the restoration of these Purgunnahs, and had they been restored, would have been satisfied.

‡ The Jummabundy has been frequently more; but this sum has not been collected for these many years.

|| The other $\frac{1}{2}$ is included in the 15 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Purgunnahs, estimated at 7 lacks.

†† Either to be paid to the troops at Futtu Ghur, or sent down to Calcutta.

** It may be less; but last year there was a balance uncollected of 2 lacks and $\frac{1}{2}$.

1st. THAT the Company do consider the Nabob Muzuffer Jung's country as under their immediate protection, continuing as resident at the Nabob's court a civil servant with superintending powers, and who is to be considered as solely amenable to the Honourable Board.

2dly. That in order to attach the Pattans, and to shew how well inclined the Company are to alleviate, as much as possible, the distresses of the Nabob and family, that the † Purgunnahs of Marara, Sukeet, Soocuch, and Saheelpirir, be restored to the Nabob Muzuffer Jung.

3dly. That the six ghauts near Futtu Ghur, which are detained by the Vizier's Cutwal, in opposition to the Vizier's order, be restored.

4thly. That the Resident be allowed to require from the officer commanding at Futtu Ghur, troops (so far as a regiment) in case of necessity.

These benefits granted, the revenue as under computed.

The 15 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Purgunnahs, including the Ghauts †	7,00,000	—	—
The Purgunnah Sukeet, which includes Etah	1,50,000	—	—
Soruch and Sukutpore	60,000	—	—
The remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ Marara	65,000	—	—
	2,75,000	—	—
Total	9,75,000	—	—

To be appropriated as follows:

1st. †† 4,50,000 to be paid to the Company (who are to give credit to the Vizier to this amount) the Nabob Muzuffer Jung deducting the same sum as heretofore allowed by the Vizier for Nujubs, &c.

2dly. 1,50,000 for the maintenance of a body of 500 Patan cavalry; their pay thirty rupees per man and horse for 10 months, the usual mode of inlifting in Hindostan, the amount to be defrayed by Jagheers in cash (as thought advisable); the cavalry to be employed for protection of the country, but ready to be detached for the service of the Company whenever required.

3dly. 30,000 for the expences of repairing the walls and the gates of Furruckabad, so as to protect the city, and also for the establishment of a police.

4thly. ** 1,30,000 stated as expence of collections and loss by Aumils, and there will remain,

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5thly, 2,45,000, for the subsistence of the Nabob, and a very large family, some of whom are nearly starving, as you will see by translate petition (No. 5.) addressed to the late Governor General.

Total 9,75,000.

The sum allotted for the Nabob is more than he at present possesses, yet surely not too much, when it be considered that his father (Ahmed Khan) was the friend of the Company in their contests with the late Vizier Sujah Dowlah; that his ancestors have been highly respected throughout Hindostan; and that the treaty which deprived him of $\frac{1}{4}$ the Duab was forced upon him during his minority, and was in direct opposition to every former treaty. It were to be wished, that until the country may recover, that some part of it, if not the whole of the tribute, could be given up.

The benefits which I think may be expected for the foregoing plan are,

To the Company.

* Such a body being once formed, will certainly facilitate the procurement of a larger, if required.

Forming a friendly frontier, attaching to their interests a brave people, and having a body of * 500 cavalry ready to be detached on emergency for their service, or for that of the Vizier.

To the Nabob Muzuffer Jung.

An increase of income in the first year, which will be more considerable in the next, when the refractory Zemindars are brought under subjection.

To the Inhabitants.

Stability of Government, protection from robbers and plunderers, a police, and a certainty of redress, by complaint to the English Government, in the case they are oppressed or aggrieved.

To be opposed to the benefits, the objections are few, and those not founded on justice.

The Vizier's and his minister's reluctance, 1st. To the restoration of any part of the country wrested from the Nabob Muzuffer Jung; 2dly. To the interference of the Company in the affairs of Furruckabad, though their own government has been so oppressive and so ruinous to the country, whilst the advantages they have obtained from it have been very † trivial; the reluctance also of Almas Allie, as Marara, &c. must be taken from his management.

† The Sizanwal, to whom I succeeded, remitted, in six months of the last year, 1 lack of rupees; in the preceding year, 3 lacks; indeed, I believe the tribute has in no one year been remitted in full; as a proof that it has not, a balance of 9 lacks was claimed by the Vizier from the Nabob, during the time Mr. Hastings was at Lucknow. The sum was then said to be excused; however the account was fictitious; the Vizier's Sezanwal had the whole country assigned over to his management, what could he have more?

In the foregoing plan I have not defined the powers which are to be entrusted with the resident, or what are to be his allowances; that, Honourable Sir, must rest with you; however, you must be sensible, from the knowledge of the character of the present Nabob and his servants, that much of the efficacy of this or any other plan, for the restoration of the country, and the protection of the inhabitants, will depend upon the exertion of the person appointed, on the part of the Company, to superintend the execution of it.

I am, Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

Calcutta,
24th April 1785

(Signed)

J. WILLES.

COPY of a Letter from JOHN MURRAY, Esquire, Commissary General at Fort William, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 8th of February 1784; together with a Postscript to the said Letter, dated 12th of February 1784.

Honourable,

1. **M**R. Scawen arrived at this Presidency about 18 months ago, with the appointment of an Assistant in the Commissary General's office on Captain's allowances, which amount to about 310 rupees per month.

2. About eight months after his arrival the Council appointed him Auditor of the Accounts, which had remained unexamined previous to my being Commissary General, with allowances exceeding 2,500 Sonaut rupees per month, although he had not served one hour in this Department, to qualify himself for such an undertaking, thereby setting aside his immediate superior, the Deputy Commissary General, Mr. Atkinson, who has been $5\frac{1}{2}$ years in this office, and is an old civil Servant.

3. Notwithstanding the expence thus incurred, they were pleased, on the 6th ultimo, to order all the retrenchments previous to the 1st of May 1780, the day from which I commenced the controul, to be written off to profit and loss.

4. And on the same day, a majority thought proper to create a new office for the Gentleman, under the name of Auditor General without the Provinces, as well of the accounts of the Company's as of the Nabob's forces commanded by British officers; with allowances on the part of the Company, nearly equal to those of the Commissary General, the difference between full and double full batta enjoyed beyond the provinces being tantamount to the commission on the revenues; and these allowances are exclusive of whatever the Nabob may be directed to grant.

5. The leading Gentlemen in the Council did not consider it due either to the interests of the Company, nor in civility to the Commissary General, to leave it to him to appoint his Assistants, according to their industry and capacities; but public report having announced that the above appointment was in agitation, I thought it an indispensable duty, both to the Company and to myself, to shew, before it should pass, that the appointment, and the consequent heavy expence, could not be entailed on the Company from any degree of necessity or expediency.

6. At the same time that I deemed this necessary, I adopted a delicate mode of doing it; and therefore, without the most distant allusion to the above report, I enclosed a state of the audits of the accounts of the army, requesting it might be forwarded to you.

7. As this paper clearly proved that the check was closely kept up, the obvious inference was, that as the controul of the multifarious accounts of the great army on the Bengal establishment was kept up in time of war, it would be easier to do so, on a reduced establishment in time of peace; consequently, that any new expence for that purpose was quite unnecessary; and this was all that I considered incumbent in me to shew, to prevent the idea that it had become requisite from any remissness or want of industry on my part; for so far as it merely respected Mr. Scawen's success, it could not fail to afford me satisfaction.

8. Some time afterwards I understood, that, in order to extend patronage, a plan was on foot, on the motion of the Governor General, to form a Committee of Accounts, on a scale of great emolument and expence, in room of the Board of Inspection; and that an opinion which I had delivered in May 1782, was adopted by some of the Members of the Council, in justification of an assent to the Governor General's proposition.

9. This circumstance, and the long experience I had of my letters, on important affairs of the Company, being piled up, unanswered and unrecorded, by the Board of Inspection, induced me to send a new state of the audits to the General department, as they stood on the 9th December, so far as depended on this office; respectfully observing to the Board, that "if they would be pleased to afford even a very moderate portion of their valuable time to the Department of Inspection, which I hoped they might now conveniently do, peace being happily re-established, I was humbly confident the business of it might be expeditiously brought up, and be easily prevented from falling again

"again behind;" and indeed, I am so much convinced of this, that I have repeatedly told the Members of the Board, that I would submit to the severest punishment, if I did not transact in two hours in a week, all the business of the Board of Inspection, so far as respects decision—the rest depends on a Secretary.

10. The Honourable Court will find, that the suggestion which I offered in May 82, was that a Member of the Board, the Commander in Chief, and Commissary General, might carry on the business of the Department of Inspection, without incurring one rupee of additional expence; but that measure was not adopted in the hurry and bustle of war, when it might have been useful; and it became unnecessary on the arrival of peace, because the Board can easily command time to do their own duty.

11. I am at a loss, therefore, to comprehend the ground upon which it could be alledged, that I gave countenance to a different institution, tending to embarrass and impede business, and to encrease, needlessly, the Company's expence, which I have had many sleepless nights, and uneasy days, in endeavouring to moderate.

12. I am informed, the proposition for this committee has met with the pointed dissent of two Members of the Board; and, as it has not yet been established, I would not have mentioned it here, if the casting voice at the Board had not connected it with my letter of the 9th December.

13. A few days after I sent in that letter with the last-mentioned statement of audits to the General Department, I received intimation that they had been pleased to allow the Adjutant General of India, the original "salary of 30,000 rupees per annum, from the 5th April 1779 to the 5th of August 1783; in full of all allowances of commission on the revenues, perquisites, batta, field expences, emoluments, and considerations whatever, as Adjutant General of India, except the incidental charges of his office."

14. As I was apprehensive that the Honourable Court would not approve of this, when the amount drawn by the Gentlemen who held the Staff appointment in question should be ascertained; as I know, that though the Board had now authorised the salary of 30,000 rupees from the 5th of April 1779, for the office of Adjutant General of India, it was not established, if at all, till October 1780; and as I also knew that some part of what was enumerated in their letter, as not paid, had been actually drawn, I was aware, that if I failed in stating these circumstances, the Gentlemen of the Administration might hereafter, when challenged for their conduct, probably endeavour to exculpate themselves by attempting to transfer the fault to the weaker shoulders of the Commissary General, for not having given the unnecessary lights;—and I determined to put that out of their power.

15. For these reasons, in answer to their letter, I promised implicit obedience to their commands, by passing the 1,30,000 rupees, whenever the bill should be presented; but, at the same time, in the faithful discharge of my duty, which was rendered particularly disagreeable by my friendship for Colonel Owen, I stated what he had already drawn, and I believe I did so in terms perfectly respectful and unexceptionable.

16. The Honourable Court will therefore, I doubt not, be as much astonished at reading, as I was at receiving, the Board's letter of the 27th ultimo, wherein they take exception at my addresses of the 9th and 26th December, and positively forbid my communicating to them my sentiments regarding such part of their proceedings as relate to military charges.

17. But the letters of the 9th and 26th December not affording the slightest grounds for taking offence, it was impossible to attribute to them such a return from the Board, and therefore the Honourable Court would be as much at a loss as I should be to discover the true source of that ill-humour, if I had not recollected having written an unofficial letter to Mr. Hastings early in December last, that might lead him to expect an official address relative to the alarming magnitude of the military charges, which, for the year 1781-2, exceeded two crores and seventy-five lacks of rupees.

18. But though the expence of large armies must ever be considerable, the enormity of this sum has not proceeded so much from the regular established allowances of the officers, which ought always to be liberal, as from contracts, and the other effects of favouritism.

19. It being a duty prescribed to the Commissary General, through the channel of the Board, that he should animadvert on their proceedings regarding military charges, whenever he should see ground for so doing, I have often confidentially expressed my uneasiness to some Members of the Board, lest my not having more pointedly done so, should be imputed to me at home as a fault, although I could not do it with safety, because the Governor General would not believe that any one
who

who should portray the situation of the Company's finances, did not seek more to render him ill offices, than to do good to the Company—and, having a constant majority, would treat him accordingly.

20. But though this delicacy towards the Governor General, added to a little attention to my own official safety, made me cautious in acting with the vigour which I wished to be able to shew, yet it occurred, that if I should communicate my mind to him unofficially, it might answer two good purposes; first, that of producing benefit to the Company; and secondly, that of shewing him that I wished to avoid a measure which might be disagreeable, by giving previous notice of my intentions, and thereby affording him an opportunity of taking to himself the merit of bringing the Company's expence within the scale of their abilities.

21. In this tone of mind, I wrote to him the accompanying letter, which will communicate to you a more serious and perhaps a more correct, though abstract view of your affairs, than volumes of controversial minutes could do. I shewed the letter to Colonel Muir before I dispatched it, and he can attest the fact respecting the native troops.

22. The measure of serving out grain was immediately adopted, though without any intimation from whom the hint had been received; but the apprehension that this last-mentioned letter would be followed by an official representation, made such impressions, that I impute to them the prohibition contained in the letter of the 27th ultimo, which is transcribed from a minute of the Governor's, written when Messrs. Macpherson and Stables were absent from town. One of these Gentlemen is said to have thought the letter of the 9th December, so far from improper, that it is surmised he referred to it as the best argument against the unnecessary appointment of an Auditor General, which, as I must re-examine the accounts in order to controul his audits, cannot possibly, notwithstanding the great expence of the institution, save me any trouble, and is prejudicial to the officers of the army, and to the paymasters, by the circuitous mode prescribed for obtaining final audit of their bills and accounts.

23. Perhaps there was also another motive for the above prohibition; for I had intimated intentions of remonstrating against losses to which the Company has been subjected by the Board's passing bills contrary to the Company's orders, without audit and knowing the rates, and by receiving and deciding appeals, without calling on the Commissary General to support his audits, which were founded on the public ordinances; but, as "the Board do not require the Commissary General's remarks on their orders," they thought it best to forbid them entirely, lest they might attract the notice of the Honourable Court.

24. So far therefore from being uneasy under the insult offered by the letter of the 27th ultimo, I really value it as a testimony of having aimed at doing my duty.

25. I do not mean to comment on the conduct of the majority of the Board on the points above specified; I have stated facts as they occurred, and have supported them by official documents.—These I leave to the serious consideration of the Honourable Court, submitting to their wisdom how far such conduct is faithful towards the Company, or just towards the Commissary General.

26. I only beg that I may not be held responsible for not exercising the power granted by the Honourable Court, of remarking, for their information, on the proceedings of Government relative to military charges, seeing that it is evident I neither can, nor ever could freely do so, with any degree of security.

27. And here I hope I may be permitted, in all humility, to observe, that the above-mentioned authority can never yield the good effects it was calculated to produce to the Company, until the Honourable Court shall declare the Commissary General, for the time being, answerable solely to them, and so far independent of the administration here, as that he shall not be removable by them from his office, either by dismissal, suspension, supercession, or by any other direct or indirect means, and may freely and securely discuss their proceedings relative to military charges.

28. I am disinterested in this humble opinion, because my constitution is so much worn down by unremitting labours for the benefit of the Company, that it is possible I shall not be able, however much I may struggle, to continue them so long as until I can hear what the pleasure of the Honourable Court may be regarding what I have thus submissively stated; which, if I live till then, will determine whether I shall continue my official exertions, or retire.

29. Permit me in conclusion just to observe, that although the Board have been pleased to withhold from the Commissary General the brevet military rank annexed to the office by its original constitution, they have granted the rank, pay, and allowances of a Lieutenant Colonel to a Surgeon Major! concerning which, all that I shall at present say is, that I would venture my life there is

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no man in this country who would seriously alledge that such treatment is a suitable return for my zealous services to the Company, which are known throughout India; but I look much farther for reward, and I am humbly confident I will not be disappointed in the firm reliance I have that I shall obtain it from the justice of the Honourable Court, who must be sensible of the value of servants who attend to their own interests so little, as to attempt faithfully their duty under the discouraging frowns of power.

30. I have only to add, that if there is any irregularity in my presuming to address the Honourable Court, I beg it may be imputed to those who have left me no other alternative, than either to adopt this direct mode of address, or to leave the Company to suffer severely by the Honourable Court's remaining strangers to the bold manœuvre of shutting up the Commissary General's official powers, and thereby depriving the Company of lights highly important to their interests.

31. Candour, however requires, that I should declare that Messrs. Stables and Macpherson, who have shewn sincere dispositions for the good of the Company, are not parties to this unconstitutional measure; I do not yet know how far Mr. Wheler is; and the transaction is altogether so unlike the line of his conduct, that I can scarcely persuade myself it received his assent.

Commy. Gen. Office,
Fort William,
8th February 1784.

I have the honour to be,
With all possible deference and respect,
Honourable,
Your very faithful,
And most humble servant,

JOHN MURRAY,
Commy. General.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for affairs of
the Honourable United Company of Merchants of
England trading to the East Indies, London.

P O S T S C R I P T.

Mr. Wheler having been out of town when the preceding letter was written, I had not an opportunity of conversing with him before I finished it; but I have since had the satisfaction to learn from himself, that my conjecture was not ill-founded; for after reading, at my request, the letters of the 9th and 26th December, with the state of the audits referred to, he acknowledged, without hesitation, that he did not consider either of them objectionable; and assured me, that so far from having given his assent to the Board's letter of the 27th January, the subject had never been mentioned to him; and that he believed the minute had never been written nor read in the Council room.

Thus, in the absence of two members of the Board, the Governor General formed, in his own person, a majority; and, without the ceremony of consulting the only one of his colleagues who was in town, issued, in the name of Government, a mandate, subversive of the most useful institution, without any exception, in the Company's service; but the ill effects to the Company will be the same, all check being destroyed, as if the measure had passed at a full Board.

Without troubling the Honourable Court with any of my own remarks, I leave it to them to consider how far it may be proper to overlook the Governor General's assumption of such absolute power, and for such purposes; and even with all the wisdom of the Court, it will require their utmost penetration to foresee the whole extent of the consequences that might result from it.

I enclose a present state of the audits of military accounts; and shall only trespass on your time to entreat that you will believe me to be, with the most sincere attachment to the interests of the Company, and with the most profound respect for the Honourable Court,

12th Feb. 1784.

Honourable,
Your most humble,
And one of your most faithful
Servants,

JOHN MURRAY,
Commy. General.

Left the Honourable Court, upon finding nothing unsuited to the line of my duty in the letters of 9th and 26th December, should imagine, that perhaps some of the letters of the 24th June, 12th October, and 11th November, referred to in the Board's of the 27th ultimo, had been improper, I enclose copies of them to shew the contrary.

And I forward, at the same time, a copy of the Order which produced the letter of the 24th June.

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

EXTRACT of a General Letter from the Honourable the Court of DIRECTORS to the Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL; dated 17th May 1780.

Par. 2. **H**AVING thought fit to appoint Mr. John Scawen to be an Assistant in the Office of our Commissary General at Fort William, it is our pleasure that Mr. Scawen do in the above station receive Captain's pay and emoluments; and in case of vacancy in the said office, by the death, promotion, or removal of our Commissary General, or Deputy Commissary General, it is our further pleasure, and we hereby direct, that Mr. Scawen do succeed to the office of Deputy Commissary General, with the usual pay and allowances, and also to the office of Commissary General, when the same shall become vacant, and he shall be entitled thereto by regular succession.

A true copy.

(Signed)

J. P. AURIOL,
Secretary.

(Signed)

Wm. Buthby, Secretary.

A true extract.

W. Atkinson,
Dept. Commy. Gen.

(Enclosure, No. 3.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from the COMMISSARY GENERAL to the Honourable BOARD of INSPECTION; dated 19th January 1783.

I Have the interest of the army most sincerely at heart; and I have a very lively sense of the hardships to which the Gentlemen on the coast are unavoidably subjected, by being so much in arrear; but it is my humble opinion that the regulations of Government ought to be obeyed; and that any relief which could be afforded should be administered in any other way rather than by suffering deviations from them, unless where the General's discretionary powers may happen to be exercised.

A committee of inspection for expediting business, at which one of your number should preside, appear to me so very necessary, that I took the liberty of suggesting the measure a considerable time ago: I have occasionally reminded you of it, and whenever you shall be pleased to adopt that humble proposition, I will pledge myself the great load of business which has lain over these two years, in the department of inspection, may be brought up in two months, and that the business may, without much difficulty, be afterwards kept up.

With respect to Mr. Tierney's desire to appoint a person with the Commissary General's powers to accompany him to the coast, a complete and intimate knowledge of the multifarious regulations of this service, cannot possibly be attained without considerable experience, and critical attention to the letter and spirit of them; but I conceive that Mr. Tierney and his deputy, in the course of two years, may have acquired an accurate knowledge of the established charges, these are all they have any business to pay without special authority; for however active any campaign may be, there is a sufficient number of Staff-officers, exclusive of the Paymaster, to commit to writing, from time to time, the orders of the Commander in Chief respecting extra charges, which will take the responsibility off the Paymaster; and if any Paymaster could propose to himself only to issue money, and to cause the accounts disbursements to be written out after previous audit of all the

the bills, little else, as I observed on a former occasion, would be left to such Paymaster, than the trouble of drawing his commission and allowances, but in such case the appointment would be of very little utility to the Company; and a Paymaster so situated could not expect to be rewarded by a commission of one and a half per cent, and by the other usual allowances of that situation,—these are liberal, and are meant as well for the trouble of examining the accounts in the first instance, as in consideration of some risks; but a distinct Paymaster runs very few, especially since the orders of the 2d of October last were issued, empowering them to recover retrenchments by stoppages. If I consulted my own case only, I would most earnestly cherish the idea of complying with Mr. Tierney's request; but my sense of duty obliges me humbly to pronounce, from experience, that it would only tend, in my opinion, to an increase of expence, without answering any good purpose to the Company.

A true extract.

W. ATKINSON,
Dep. Commy. General.

(Enclosure, No. 4.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from the COMMISSARY GENERAL, addressed to the Honourable BOARD of INSPECTION; dated 22d April 1783.

IN your commands of the 14th instant, received yesterday, allusion is made to an appointment of Mr. Scawen, by the Honourable the Court of Directors, to officiate in the line of my department, with a certain pay.

As you have been pleased to grant him pay and allowances annexed to the office of Commissary General, house rent and office rent excepted, for one year, including the pay which he now draws, and as I have not yet received any official notice, either respecting the nature of his appointment by the Court of Directors, or the pay annexed to it, I request that you will be pleased to direct an extract of their general letter on this subject to be sent to me, or communication of the substance of it; so as that, by knowing the pay established for him by the Honourable Court, I may be enabled to ascertain, agreeable to your orders, the amount of the allowances you have been pleased to grant to him; which I cannot otherwise do, because he has not hitherto, as far as I know, drawn any pay, not having yet officiated in any capacity in this department, though I am persuaded he would have attended if he had been required.

However respectable Mr. Scawen's abilities may be, it is with great submission, morally impossible that he should be able to execute the duties you have prescribed to him, without considerable previous experience; but in order that your intentions may not be entirely defeated, and as I have also very good dispositions towards him, I will cheerfully contribute every instruction and information that may be in my power, to render his appointment as useful to the Company as the nature of it can admit, as far as I can do so with a proper attention to the current business, which indeed is the most essential service I can render to the Company.

A true extract.

W. ATKINSON,
Dep. Commy. General.

(Enclosure, No. 5.)

(COPY.)

Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Commissary General.

Sir,

IN obedience to the commands of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, I have to inform you, that they have been pleased to order that the retrenchments prior to 30th April 1780 be

be wrote off to profit and loss on the military books, as recommended by the military Paymaster General in his letters of the 15th July and 29th August.

Gen. Dept.
Council Chamber,
the 6th Jan, 1784.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble servant.

A true Copy.
W. Atkinson,
Dept. Commy. Gen.

(Signed) WILLIAM BRUERE,
Secretary.

(Enclosure. No. 6)

Minutes of Council, 6th January 1784.

AS it was not the intention of Government, when they removed the Paymasters who were not covenanted servants of the Company from their offices, and ordered that they should deliver over the same on the 31st July last, to deprive them of any part of the commission due to the military disbursements, which ought to have been discharged previous to the 31st of July, had there been money in the hands of the several Paymasters sufficient for that purpose.

The Board have therefore been pleased to direct, that the Paymaster General do calculate the commission on the Paymaster's disbursements, in the usual manner, but that he shall transfer the commission on all military charges incurred previous to the 31st July 1783, which he may find entered on the Paymaster's disbursements for the next six months, that is, from 1st August 1783 to 31st Jan. 1784, to the credit of the Paymasters to whom it properly belongs.

But as it would be an injustice to the Paymasters who have the trouble of paying bills, on which their predecessors are to draw the commission, to be answerable for the Commissary General's retrenchments on those bills.

Ordered, That the Paymaster General and Commissary General do keep a separate account of such retrenchments; and that the former debit the late Paymasters for the same, and call on them to refund the amount after the usual time allowed for the recovery of retrenchments; and further, that all the trouble and risk of recovering the retrenchments on the above-mentioned bills shall appertain to the Paymasters who have been dismissed, and who are to receive the commission on them.

Agreed, in conformity to the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, that Mr. John Wombwell be appointed Paymaster General to the troops serving beyond the Carumnassa, whether of the Company's fixed establishment, or in the service of the Nabob Vizier, commanded by British officers; that all payments from the Nabob Vizier on account thereof be issued immediately to the Paymaster General. And it is further

Agreed, That the following regulations be established for the said office of Paymaster General, viz.

1st. That the military Paymaster General of the troops stationed beyond the provinces do advise the military Paymaster General at the Presidency of all his receipts from the Nabob Vizier, on account of the troops stationed beyond the provinces, on the day he receives the same.

2d. That the military Paymaster General out of the provinces do issue the money to the several Paymasters under him, as it is required, taking their receipts for the same, and being particularly careful that they do not hold any balance of cash in their hands, under any pretence whatsoever.

3d. That the military Paymaster General out of the provinces do transmit to the military Paymaster General at the Presidency, a monthly abstract of his receipts and issues, to enable him to adjust his accounts with the Accomptant General; he will likewise transmit them to the Accomptant General's office.

That the Paymaster at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, the Paymaster to the troops serving in the Zemindary of Benares, except the garrison of Chunar, be advised by the military Paymaster General that they are to consider themselves, from the 1st day of March next, under the orders of the military

military Paymaster General out of the provinces, and that they are to render him their accounts in the same manner as they have hitherto done to the military Paymaster General.

That the military Paymaster General out of the provinces be furnished by the Commissary General with complete establishments of all the corps that are to be put under his payment, and that he be supplied from the military Paymaster General's office with copies of all General orders respecting the office of Paymaster, published since the 1st August 1779.

That the military Paymaster General out of the provinces be directed to check the Paymaster's accounts current as soon as they are received in his office, and afterwards to transmit them, without delay, to the Paymaster General's office at the Presidency, pointing out at the bottom of each account the errors he may find, of which he will regularly advise the Paymasters, that they may immediately correct these errors in their next month's account current.

That after the Paymaster's disbursements are audited, the Auditor General will transmit them to the military Paymaster General out of the provinces, as well as to the different Paymasters, with the particulars of the retrenchments which he has made; and the military Paymaster General out of the provinces must be careful that the Paymasters under his authority do credit him in their accounts current for the same, agreeable to the orders of the 9th of June last.

That the monthly reports and estimates, which are now transmitted to the military Paymaster General's office by the Paymasters who are to be under the orders of the military Paymaster General out of the provinces, in future be delivered to the military Paymaster General out of the provinces, who will make out a general report and estimate from them, specifying the balance in the hands of each Paymaster, as well as the balance in his own hands, and transmit the same to the military Paymaster General, by the 20th day of every month.

Resolved, That Mr. John Scawen be appointed to the office of Auditor General of the accounts of the troops serving without the Company's Dewannee provinces, to the Westward of the Caramassala, whether of the strength of the Company's regular establishment, or of the service of the Nabob Vizier, commanded by British officers, with the exception of the garrison in Chunar.

That it be the duty of the Auditor General to audit and pass the disbursements of these troops, and to transmit accounts of his retrenchments to the separate Paymasters, and copies thereof to the Commissary General in Calcutta.

That the Auditor General do correspond with, and receive instructions from the Commissary General, according to the regulations established for his office.

That the Auditor General do transmit all contingent bills to the Commissary General, who shall report the same in the usual manner to the Board, the which having passed the Board, the Commissary General will return them to the Auditor General, to be re-delivered by him to the officers to whom they may belong, and who will then present them to the respective Paymasters to be discharged.

That the Auditor General shall ultimately transmit the Account of his retrenchments on the fixed, as well as on all disbursements, to the Commissary General, to be entered in the books of his office, and to receive his final controul and sanction.

(Signed)

WM. BRUERE,
Secretary.

A true copy,

W. Atkinson,
Dept. Commy. Gen.

(Enclosure, No. 7.)

Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. Governor General, &c. Council.

Gentlemen,

I Request that you be pleased to do me the favour of forwarding to the Honourable the Court of Directors, by the packet which you have notified is under dispatch, the enclosed memorandum, shewing the present state of the accounts of the army on this establishment. It specifies the last disbursements received in this office, the last audited, and those under examination.

I have the pleasure to remark, that I have twice within the last month applied for accounts, and you will perceive that several of them have not been many days in hand.

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I flatter myself it will be satisfactory to the Honourable Court to find, that the Check of the heavy and extensive military accounts of this Presidency is closely kept up; and as the establishments are decreasing in consequence of the peace, the business may no doubt be executed with a less toilsome industry than has hitherto been necessary, though it will ever require the steady application of an undissipated mind, with a particular share of the attention and support of Government, exclusive of that degree of dispatch in the department of inspection, which the return of peace will enable the Honourable Board to give.

Commy. Gen. Office,
1st Sept. 1783.

A true copy.

W. Atkinson,
Dept. Commy. Gen.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Very respectfully
Your most obedient and
Faithful servant,

(Signed)

JOHN MURRAY,
Commy. Gen.

(Enclosure,

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(Enclosure, No. 8.)

PRESENT STATE of the Accounts of the Army on the Bengal Establishment, shewing the last Disbursements received in the Commissary General's Office, the last audited, and those that remain for Audit.

Disbursements.	Last rec. in this office, and when.	Last audited.	Remarks.
Garrison and Artillery 1st Brigade —	April 1783 June 1	27th June 1783 23d Aug. 1783	April 1783 June 1783
2d ditto —	May 1783	Do.	May 1783
3d ditto —	July 1783	Do.	July 1783
Bombay detachment	June 1782	30th Apr. 1783	June 1782
Madras ditto —	June 1782	10th July 1783	June 1782
Garrison of Chunar	June 1783	6th Aug. 1783	June 1783
* do. — Buxar	April 1783	27th June 1783	April 1783
* Patna Magazine	Do.	Do.	Do.
* Ramgur —	May 1783	Do.	May 1783
* Islamabad —	March 1783	Do.	March 1783
* Moradbaug —	April 1783	8th May 1783	April 1783
* Patna —	March 1783	23d Aug. 1783	March 1783
* Dacca —	July 1783	Do.	July 1783
* Burdwan —	April 1783	27th June 1783	April 1783
* Dinagepoore —	Do.	Do.	Do.
Paymaster General	June 1783	23d Aug. 1783	June 1783
Cavalry Corps —	May 1783	17th July 1783	April 1783
Futtygur Detachment	Do.	6th Aug. 1783	May 1783
Blair's Detachment	June 1783	Do.	June 1783
* Boglepore's Militia	July 1783	23d Aug. 1783	July 1783
Do. Invalid Sepoys	June 1783	Do.	—
Agent for Boats —	May & June 1783	Do.	—

A heavy disbursement of 3½ lacks; the audit is finished, & the retrenchments will be dispatched on Wednesday next.

May stopped, by want of returns for that month.

Mr. Cleveland's accounts are not to be audited by the Commissary General. See letter from the Board of Revenue, 19th inst.

These are the only accounts of boat charges received in this office, since the commencement of the agency: cannot be audited for want of an answer from the Board of Inspection to a request of the Commissary General's, dated 21st August 1781, repeated in subsequent applications. — Neither do any vouchers accompany these accounts.

Perhaps the Paymasters of the Bombay and Madras detachments might have brought up their accounts further; but I do not know that the rest of the Paymasters could.

Most of the Assistants and Clerks are, at present, employed in preparing materials for the annual report of increases and decreases, which will probably throw back the current business near a month.

The disbursements marked *, being small, and the retrenchments usually inconsiderable, were heretofore only audited half yearly, or yearly.

A true Copy.

W. ATKINSON,
Dep. Comm. General.

(Enclosure, No. 9.)

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council.

Gentlemen,

I Request you will be pleased to communicate to the Honourable the Court of Directors, by the ships under dispatch, the enclosed present state of the accounts of the army on this establishment as far as depends on this office; and if you shall be pleased to afford even a very moderate portion of your valuable time to the department of Inspection, which I hope you may now conveniently do, peace being happily re-established, I am humbly confident that the business of it may be expeditiously brought up, and be easily prevented from falling again behind.

Com. Gen.'s office,
9th Dec. 1783.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient
humble servant,
(Signed)

JOHN MURRAY,

Com. General.

A true copy.
W. Atkinson,
Dep. Com. Gen.

(Enclosure)

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(Enclosure, No. 10.)

PRESENT STATE of the Accounts of the ARMY on the Bengal Establishment, shewing the last Disbursements received in the Commissary General's Office, the last audited, and those that remain for Audit, 9th December 1783.

Disbursements.	Last received in this Office, and when.		Last audited.	Remarks.
Garrison and Artillery	September 1783	28th Oct. 1783	September 1783	
1st Brigade	August 1783	Do.	August 1783	
2d Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
3d Do.	September	Do.	September	
Bombay Detachment	August 1782	11th Sept. 1783	August 1782	
Madras do.	June 1782	10th July 1783	June 1782	
Garrison of Chunar	August 1783	10th Oct. 1783	August 1783	
Do. of Buxar	April 1783	27th June 1783	April 1783	
Patna Magazine	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ramgur	September 1783	28th Oct. 1783	September 1783	
Islamabad	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Moradbaug	Do.	10th Do.	Do.	
Patna	March 1783	23d August	March 1783	
Dacca	September 1783	28th Oct. 1783	September 1783	
Burdwan	Do.	10th Do.	Do.	
Dinapore	August 1783	10th Do.	August 1783	
Paymaster General	September 1783	21st November	September 1783	
Cavalry Corps	May 1783	17th July	May 1783	{ Corps dissolved 25th April 1783, paid up to the 31st May.
Futtygur Detachment	August 1783	24th Sept. 1783	August 1783	
Blair's do.	Do.	10th Do.	Do.	
Boglepore Militia	Sept. 1783	Do.	September 1783	
Do. Invalid Sepoys	July 1783	Do.	{ Not to be audit-	
Agent for boats	May & June 1783	23d August 1783	ed in this office.	

A true copy.

W. ATKINSON,
Dept. Commy. General.

These are the only months received in this office, and cannot be audited for want of an answer from the Board of Inspection to a letter from the Commissary General, dated 22d August 1781, repeated in various applications since.—No vouchers accompany these accounts.

(Enclosure, No. 11.)

The Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. Governor General, &c. Board of Inspection.

Gentlemen,

I Beg leave to lay before you copy of an application which I have received from Major Erskine, in consequence of the enclosed extract of the general letter from the Court of Directors, dated the 14th April 1779.

I have not made any particular reply to the Major's question, because the orders which I have received on the point leave me at some loss how to act; for the late Commissary General having submitted to you a claim of Captain James Dickson, founded upon the same paragraph, the Demand was rejected; whereas Captain Hook was lately successful in a like claim upon the same grounds, owing, I presume, either to the force of some new arguments offered by him, or perhaps to the want of recollection of the decision of Captain Dickson's case; which is not surprising, considering that the multiplicity of business with which you are loaded in various departments must render it impossible to give the mind equally to all, more especially in times when the political line requires so great and constant attention: but, as the finances are the sinews of war, the importance of directing an observant eye to the application of them is manifest; and that consideration, with a hearty disposition to be, if possible, more useful, has often made me wish (and I have occasionally expressed it before) that the original institution, by which the Commissary General was admitted to a seat at the Board of inspection, had not fallen into disuse. All orders relative to military expences, in whatsoever department passed, must be communicated to him; and as they form the sole object of his official attention, it seems to be very obvious, that he might be of great assistance in the department of inspection; or if a committee of controul of military accounts was established, consisting of such members of the Superior Board as might chuse to attend, one of whom should always preside, and of the Commander in Chief, and Commissary General for the time being, I am humbly confident, that ease and satisfaction would result to you, with benefit to the Company, and greater dispatch to business, than it is possible to give on the present plan; but when I have ventured this suggestion, I beg I may not be misunderstood; your approbation of it would only be a source of additional trouble to me, without advantage or emolument; and nothing could have drawn from me these sentiments, but a desire of easing you, and of rendering every service in my power to the Company, whose interests I have most sincerely at heart.

I beg to be favoured with your instructions relative to Major Erskine's claim, and

Commy. Gen. Office,
2d May 1782.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN MURRAY,
Commy. General.

A true copy.
W. Atkinson,
Dept. Commy. Gen.

(Enclosure, No. 12.)

To JOHN MURRAY, Esq. Commissary General.

Sir,

IN obedience to the Command of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, I am to inform you that they have been pleased to allow Lieutenant Colonel Owen the original salary allotted for the office of Adjutant General of India, viz. 30,000 sonaut rupees per annum, from the 5th April 1779, the date of his appointment, to the 5th August 1783, which was nearly the time when he received the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors disallowing that appointment, as the salary was granted him in full of all allowances of Commission on the revenues, requisites, batta, field expences, emoluments, and all considerations whatever, as Adjutant General, except the incidental expences of the office.

Gen. Departm.
Council Chamber,
the 15th December 1783.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

WILLIAM BRUERE,
Secretary.

A true copy.
W. Atkinson,
Dept. Commy. Gen.

(Enclosure,

(Enclosure, No. 13.)

Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Commissary General.

Sir,
THE Honourable the Governor General and Council having lately taken into consideration the present establishment of the office of Lieutenant Colonel Owen, Adjutant General, which in the present state of it is found to be inadequate to the real expence incurred; and having been pleased to resolve, that he should be allowed to draw for the monthly amount of the incidental expences of it, from the 26th October last; namely, writers, stationary, postage of letters, and an office when he is not in the field, declaring on the foot of each bill for the same, that it is true upon honour, I am directed to inform you of this resolution, that his bills, so drawn and certified, may be passed.—I am also directed to acquaint that the salary now received by Lieutenant Colonel Owen as Adjutant General, is to be suspended until the pleasure of the Honourable Court of Directors concerning it shall be known.

Council Chamber,
6th November 1780.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed)

E. HAY,

Acting Secretary.

(Enclosure, No. 14.)

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council.

Gentlemen,

I Received on the 24th instant your commands of the 15th, directing a salary of 30,000 rupees per annum to be passed for Colonel Owen, as Adjutant General of India, from the 5th of April 1779 till the 5th of August last, and I will pay implicit obedience to your orders whenever the bill for the money, amounting to 1,30,000 rupees, shall be presented; in the mean time it is my duty to acquaint you, that I never received any previous intimation of the establishment of the said salary of 30,000 rupees; and, that Colonel Owen, according to your regulations, drew the established allowances for the office of Adjutant General of Bengal from April 1779 till October 1780, with the pay of his rank, and from that period 4,420 rupees per month, upon honour, as the incidental charges of his office as Adjutant General of India and Bengal, exclusive of the pay and batta of his rank, and allowances for off-reckonings, but nothing under the head "pay" or "salary," in his staff capacity, from the said month of October 1780.

Comm. Gen's office,
26th December 1783.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed)

JOHN MURRAY,

Commissary General,

A true copy.

W. Atkinson,

Dep. Comm. Gen.

(Enclosure, No. 15.)

Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Commissary General.

Sir,

I Obey the commands of the Honourable Governor General and Council, in acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the 24th June, 18th October, 11th November, and 9th and 26th December, and transmitting to you their answers to them severally: and I have noted in the margin, the date of the letters to which each paragraph particularly refers.

The Board have directed the Military Paymaster General to call upon the Attornies to Major Fairfax for the amount of pay advanced them on his account since his departure.

The

The Board have thought proper to fix the establishment for Mr. Wombwell's office, agreeably to that assigned to the Military Paymaster General, with the exception of the share of commission allowed to the latter on the revenues, and a reduction in the allowance for writers, of 300 rupees per month; viz.

Establishment same as the youngest in council	—	—	746	13	—
Lieutenant Colonel's batta, for a month of 30 days	—	—	600	—	—
					—
For himself	—	—	1,346	13	—

Establishment for Paymaster General's office.

House rent	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—
Clerks and Writers	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—
Candles	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—
Jemadars and Peons	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
Durwan and Master	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Duftories	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Banian, Sircars, and Shroffs	—	—	—	—	—	364	—	—
								—
						2,185	—	—

The allowances of the Auditor General are to be determined by the same rule; viz. the establishment to be the same with that drawn by the Commissary General, with the exception of the commission on the revenues, and a similar reduction of 300 rupees in the allowance for Writers.

"The Board cannot avoid expressing their displeasure at the very great impropriety of the representations contained in these letters; and desire that the Commissary General will confine himself to his own duty, without assuming a liberty, as unbecoming in him to attempt, as it would be in them to suffer, of animadverting on theirs. They are sorry to be under the necessity of making this observation on the conduct of the Commissary General, which has been too often marked with the same disrespect, and seems, in this instance, too pointedly to allude to a question which, at the time he wrote the letter, was under the consideration of the Board, a circumstance to which he could not be a stranger. The Board do not require the remarks of the Commissary General on their orders, but his obedience to them, and must desire that he will not send them such improper addresses in future."

General Departm.
Council Chamber,
the 27th Janry 1784.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) WILL. BRUERE,
Secretary.

A true copy.
W. Atkinson,
Dep. Comm. General.

(Enclosure, No. 16.)

EXTRACT Report of the Committee of the Court of Directors; dated 10th Decem. 1772.

IT is the further opinion of this Committee, that no bill of military charges whatever be at any time paid, by any Paymasters, or other person, until certified by the Commissary General in writing under his hand.

That in all cases wherein the Governor and Council shall over-rule the opinion of the Commissary General, he be directed to deliver a dissent in writing, containing his reasons at large for his dissenting from their proceedings; and that such dissent be entered upon their consultations.

A true extract.
W. ATKINSON,
Dep. Comm. General.

(Enclosure,

(Enclosure, No. 17.)

EXTRACT of CONSULTATIONS, dated 30th October 1773.

READ again the 56th, 57th, and 58th paragraphs of the General Letter, dated 7th April last, respecting the appointment of the Commissary General, with the report of the Committee of the Court of Directors upon the same subject.

Agreed, That it is the opinion of this Board, from the above documents, that Mr. M'Lean's appointment is to be Commissary General.

That his rank is that of Colonel in the army by Brevet, but without performing military duty, or receiving military pay, batta, or emoluments.

That his appointments are the salary and emoluments annexed to the station of the youngest Counsellor.

That his authority is to controul and regulate all Paymasters and Contractors, to audit and certify all bills for military charges, by formation of such new institutions as he judges may contribute to the better regulation and reduction of the military expences, to be submitted to the approbation of the Board.

It further appearing, from the above paragraphs and report of the Committee, that it is the intention of the Honourable Court of Directors to give Mr. M'Lean a peculiar and separate degree of responsibility in all matters immediately entrusted to his management, they having for that purpose confined his attention to these objects, and given him a privilege of recording his dissent to any measure regarding them, which may be adopted by the Board, it is thought expedient, and consonant to these orders, to give him a share in the deliberations of the Board upon them.

Resolved therefore, that Mr. Maclean be at all times summoned to attend the Board of Inspection, when military accounts or regulations are to come under their consideration; that his advice be required upon them, and that he be allowed a free deliveration, but not a decisive voice in that Board, reserving always his right of recording his dissent from the determination, if he thinks fit, according to the orders of the Court of Directors:

These being the ground-work of the instructions, which we are enjoined to draw out for the conduct of the Commissary General;

Agreed, That before we proceed to form them, he be furnished with a copy of these conclusions, and that he be desired to communicate to us his sentiments upon such additional powers or orders as may more effectually enable him to answer the design of his appointment.

Fort Wm, 30th October 1773.

Extract of Consultations.

(Enclosure, No. 18.)

Sir,

HAVING come up on a visit to Colonel Muir, I have learnt that the distresses of the troops for want of pay are inexpressibly severe and affecting; many of the sepoys have been relieved from the guards at Fort William, on account of weakness for want of food. The Colonel tells me, that only forty thousand, of the two lacks promised, have been received.

In conversing on the subject, a thought occurred to me, which I think may produce a mitigation of the distresses of the troops, and of course avert any irregularity that men of the most placid dispositions might be driven to in extreme necessity; it is, that Government, having a large stock of grain at present on hand, should immediately serve out some of it to the natives at a reasonable valuation, in lieu of part of their arrears; and the conviction I have of the good tendency of this idea, induces me communicate it to you per express.

The unsupportable expence that falls under my own eye, is one of the principal sources of the present distresses, and is so infinitely beyond the abilities of the Company, that I have very often intended

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tended to address Government in their Secret Department with my sentiments officially and at large upon the subject; but the apprehension, that my motives might be misconstrued, that the portrait which I should be obliged to draw, in order to shew the indispensable necessity of an immediate, vigorous, and undistinguishing œconomy, might be imputed to other impulses than a sense of duty, has hitherto prevented me.

Barrackpore,
3rd December 1783.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN MURRAY.

(A true copy.)

John Murray.

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure, No. 19.)

G. O. Issued by the Commander in Chief, Fort William, 10th January 1784.

Minutes of Council, 6th January 1784.

AGREED, That the rank, pay, batta, and allowances of Lieutenant Colonel, be granted to Mr. Andrew Williams, Surgeon Major of the 1st Brigade, from this day, in consideration of his having served the Company faithfully as Surgeon Major for twenty years, at which time his well-grounded hopes and expectations of succeeding to the office of Surgeon General are cut off by the return of Mr. Ellis to fill that station, and who may again be succeeded by Mr. Campbell, and in consequence of the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, and of the late Surgeon General.

A true copy.

W. ATKINSON,

Dep. Comm. General.

(Enclosure, No. 20.)

To JOHN MURRAY, Esquire, Commissary General in Bengal.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the President and Select Committee to forward to you, in conformity to your desire, a statement of pay and batta to Lascars; the medium rates of stores usually charged at Fort St. George; the medium price of civil stores; and the Acting Commissary General's remarks on your letter; and a letter from the Military Paymaster General, inclosing two statements of pay and batta to the military and artificers on this establishment.

I am further directed by the Committee to assure you, that they feel a very particular satisfaction in complying with your wishes, which they are very sensible have been uniformly directed towards the promotion of the Company's interests and benefit.

Fort St. George,
7th Jan. 1784.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. G. WASEY,

Acting Secretary.

A true copy.

W. Atkinson,
Deputy Com. Gen.

Enclosure,

(Enclosure, No. 21.)

PRESENT STATE of the Accounts of the ARMY on the Bengal Establishment, shewing the last Disbursements received in the Commissary General's Office, the last audited, and those that remain for Audit, 8th February 1784.

Disbursements.	Last received in this Office, and when.		Last audited.	Remarks.
Garrisons and Artillery	October 1783	24th Dec. 1783	October 1783	
1st Brigade —	September 1783	Do.	September 1783	
2d Do. —	Do.	Do.	Do.	
3d Do. —	October 1783	8th January 1784	October 1783	
Bombay Detachment	August 1782	11th Sept. 1783	August 1782	
Madras Detachment	June 1782	10th July 1783	June 1782	
Garrison of Chunar	August 1783	10th Oct. 1783	August 1783	
Do. Buxar —	July 1783	27th Dec. 1783	July 1783	
Patna Magazine —	Do.	Do.		
Rangurr —	September 1783	28th Oct. 1783	September 1783	
Islamabad —	October 1783	24th Dec. 1783	October 1783	
Moradbaug —	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Patna —	March 1783	23d August 1783	March 1783	
Dacca —	October 1783	24th Dec. 1783	October 1783	
Burdwan —	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Dinapore —	September 1783	Do.	September 1783	
Paymaster General —	Do.	21st Nov. 1783	Do.	
Cavalry Corps —	May 1783	17th July 1783	May 1783	
Futty Ghurr Detachm.	September 1783	24th Dec. 1783	September 1783	
Blair's ditto —	August 1783	10th Oct. 1783	August 1783	
Boglepore Militia —	October 1783	24th Dec. 1783	October 1783	
Do. Invalid Sepoys —	July 1783	10th Oct. 1783	—	
Agent for Boats —	May 1783	23d Aug. 1783	—	

Not to be audited in this office.

Vide remark on the last state of the accounts, dated 9th December. The accounts for June were recalled from this office by the Paymaster General.

W. ATKINSON,
Dept. Commy. General.

(Enclosure,

(Enclosure, No. 22.)

The Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. Governor General, &c. Council.

Gentlemen,

I Am sorry your commands signified in the Assistant Secretary's letter to me of the 24th March last, received this day, forbidding, in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors, my passing any bills of Major Fairfax "for pay and allowances during his absence from this Presidency," have come too late, that officer's pay, &c. having been already regularly passed when presented, in obedience to former orders. I will however take care that nothing shall henceforward be passed for that officer during his absence.

Commy. General's Office,
24th June 1783.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN MURRAY,
Commissary General.

A true copy.
W. Atkinson,
Dept. Commy. General.

(Enclosure, No. 23.)

The Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. Governor General, &c. Council.

Gentlemen,

BY the minutes of Council of the 25th August last, it was "agreed that Mr. John Wombwell be, in conformity to the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, appointed Paymaster General of all the Company's troops serving beyond the Carramnassa;" but as these orders express nothing relative to his allowances, I beg, if the Court of Directors have specified the expence to be incurred by this new appointment, that you will order the necessary communication to be made to me; and if they have not, permit me to request that you will be pleased to fix the establishment to be passed on the military accounts for that office.

Commy. General's Office,
18th October 1783.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN MURRAY.
Commy. General.

A true copy.
W. Atkinson,
Dept. Commy. Gen.

(Enclosure, No. 24.)

The Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. Governor General, &c. General Department.

Gentlemen,

BY your orders of the 29th of September, Captain Archibald Hook was appointed to the command of Beedgy Ghur; but no allowances being specified as annexed to that command, I beg you will be pleased to inform me whether any, and what, shall be admitted in auditing the accounts; and that you will also determine what batta is to be allowed to the officers and sepoy in that garison.

Commy. General's Office.
11th Nov. 1783.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN MURRAY,
Commy. General.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure, No. 25.)

To Captain JOHN MURRAY, Commissary General.

Sir,

I Am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council, to transmit the accompanying extract of a general letter, dated 28th August 1782, which they have received from the Honourable Court of Directors, and to forbid your passing any bills of Major Fairfax for pay and allowances during his absence from this Presidency.

Fort William,
24th March 1783.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM BRUERE,
Assistant Secretary.

EXTRACT of a General Letter from the Honourable the COURT of DIRECTORS ; dated 28th August 1782.

Par. 39. " Having examined your proceedings relative to the appointment of Major Fairfax, with his pay and allowances, to have charge of the Governor General's narrative of his transactions at Benares, we are of opinion that the said appointment was not only unprecedented, but highly improper and unnecessary, and utterly inconsistent with the œconomy which ought to be observed in the management of the Company's affairs: we are the more astonished at this appointment, as Major Fairfax had candidly acknowledged to us, that the state of his health obliged him to return to England at the time he did; and that he should have come home the preceding season, had not the situation of public affairs induced him to stay. Should you, however, be of opinion that he is entitled to any compensation on this account, the same is to be given by yourselves, as we will never consent to the Company being put to the smallest expence by such an unjustifiable transaction; and hereby positively direct, that no such appointment be made in future, on any pretence whatsoever."

A true extract,

(Signed)

William Bruere,
Assistant Sec.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, 14th Dec. 1780.

READ the following letter from Mr. Auriol :

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The intelligence received from Fort Saint George of a present scarcity of all kinds of grain at that place, and the distress which General Sir Eyre Coote apprehends so numerous a garrison may suffer, if not relieved by timely supplies from hence, induce me to offer the following proposals for providing them, as I have an opportunity at present of securing a quantity of tonnage, which may soon be otherwise engaged; and it will afterwards be difficult, if not impossible, to afford ample relief to that garrison, on account of the reduced state of the shipping of this port.

I will engage to deliver at Fort Saint George, in the course of the present fair season, excepting only against the capture of enemies, and the dangers of the seas, the following articles, viz.

50,000 bags of good cargo rice, at ficca rupees	—	6	8	per bag of 2 Br. Md.
15,000 maunds of wheat	—	7	12	do. of do.
10,000 do. pease	—	7	8	do.
12,000 do. best grain of different kinds	—	7	8	do.
10,000 do. middling do.	—	7	—	do.
1,000 do. tobacco	—	10	—	per do.
500 do. Beetel	—	11	8	
1,000 do. Ghee	—	20	—	
1,000 oil	—	14	4	
2,000 sugar	—	18	8	per do.

The payment to be made one third in advance, one third on approbation of the musters, and the remainder on proof of delivering the several articles at Madras, or their actual loss by either of the dangers excepted against.

The prices of ghee and sugar appear rather high; but they are not objects of advantage when the wastage is considered; and I have only inserted a small quantity of each, because they are not articles of necessary consumption.

If my proposals should be approved, I request that the Honourable Board will be pleased to direct their attorney to make out the engagements as soon as possible, that I may lose no time in securing the tonnage that will be required.

I beg leave to add, that if the Honourable Board should prefer supplying the wants of the Presidency of Fort Saint George by agency, I will use my utmost endeavours to effect it to their satisfaction; that I will deliver my accounts upon honour, and expect only the usual commission for my trouble.

Fort William,
7th December 1780.

I am, with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. P. AURIOL.

Agreed, That Mr. James Peter Auriol be permitted to provide by agency the articles mentioned in his proposals, deliverable as soon as possible in any quantities of each that he may be able to procure, excepting the articles of tobacco, ghee, beetle, sugar, and oil, these being neither so necessarily wanted as grain, nor so easy or convenient of transportation, and that he be allowed a commission of 15 per cent.

Agreed also, That Mr. Auriol be appointed agent of supplies to the other Presidencies, and to the island of St. Helena, with the same commission.

Ordered, That notice of this appointment be sent to the Buxey, that he may not in future provide stores as usual for the island of St. Helena.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 7th Sept. 1781.

EXTRACT of Letter from the President and Council at Bombay, to the Governor General and Council, dated the 26th April 1781.

WE have received your consignment of rice by the Devonshire Grab.

The charges upon this rice are so excessively high and unusual to us, particularly the articles of freight and commission, that they could not but attract our observation; and they engaged our attention the more strongly, as we understand a large quantity is provided for this Presidency upon the same terms: the rice, with the addition of the charges, stands the Company in upwards of 9 rupees a bag at Calcutta; and we have judged it incumbent on us to take notice so far of this expensive supply, as this Presidency will of course stand charged with a heavy debt on that account, and our wants were not so pressing as to require so expensive a relief.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, 25th March 1782.

READ the following letter from the Accomptant General,

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

In obedience of your orders of the 12th November 1781, I have now the honour to report to you, that on an examination of the accounts of the agent for the supplies to the other Presidencies, I find them to be correct in their additions and calculations; that they correspond with those of the Treasury in the sums charged in the latter as advanced to him; that the sums charged in his accounts correspond

correspond with the invoices of supplies sent to the other Presidencies; that the commission, charged at 15 per cent. upon the provisions supplied, upon the charges of shipping them, and upon the freight, is accurately computed.

The agent being upon honour with respect to the sums charged in his accounts for the cost of the articles supplied, I did not think myself authorised to require any voucher of the sums charged for the demurrage of sloops, either as to the time of detention, or the rate of the charge, or of those for the articles lost in going down the river; and on that ground I thought myself equally bound to admit the sums acknowledged as received for the sales of goods returned, without requiring vouchers of the rates at which they were sold.

LIST of ACCOUNTS examined and herewith submitted to the Honourable BOARD.

Abstract Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Agent for supplies to the other Presidencies, from the 18th December 1780, to the 31st January 1781.

Do. do. do. from the 1st February to the 28th February 1781.

Do. do. do. from the 1st March to the 30th April 1781.

Do. do. do. from the 1st May to the 30th September 1781.

Do. do. do. from the 1st October to the 31st December 1781.

Account sales of rice, tamarind, and one cask of salt.

Provisions returned from the ship Freemason.

Account sales of oil and ghee, returned damaged from the ship Crespigney.

Account current of rice, and sundry stores lost in the Snow George, belonging to Mr. Pugh, which broke from her anchors off the Old Fort, and was overfet by a North Wester on the 27th March.

Account of rice and doll, lost in going down to be laden on the Crespigney.

Account of sloops demurrage going down to be laden on several ships.

Account of sundry petty charges for St. Helena stores, and sloops demurrage.

Account of 200 bags of rice lost in a Bhur going down to be laden on the ship Royal Charlotte.

Account of sloops demurrage going down to be laden on several vessels.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort William,
Accompt. General's Office,
28th Jan. 1782.

(Signed)

WM. LARKINS,
Accompt. General.

Ordered, That the accounts inclosed in the above letter be returned to the Accomptant General.

The Board observe, that the rates of the purchases made by the Agent being in general low, and his charges reasonable, excepting freight, which has been raised by the excessive demand for grain at Madras, and commission upon the same, which has consequently been enhanced in proportion;

Agreed, That his accounts be passed up to the 31st December 1781 in their present form; but from that period, that he draw no more commission on the freight, charges of shipping, or any other charges, than the rate of 5 per cent. being the customary amount drawn by Merchants.

And as an equivalent for any advances of money, which it may be necessary for the Agent to make for carrying on the service, if there should not be Assets in the Treasury to answer the drafts made upon it in his favour,

Resolved, That he be allowed the current interest of Calcutta upon all such drafts, from the day of their dates until they shall be completely liquidated.

Ordered, That notice thereof be sent to the Accomptant General, and to the Sub-Treasurer.

EXTRACT of COURT's LETTER to BENGAL, dated 12th July 1782.

Par. 41. **H**AVING taken into our consideration the appointment of Mr. Auriol to be Agent for supplying the other Presidencies, and our Island of St. Helena with grain, with a commission of 15 per cent. on his disbursements, and having examined all your proceedings thereon

thereon, we cannot but express our displeasure at such an unnecessary expenditure of the Company's money.

42. Our Presidency of Bombay have informed us, that they received a consignment from Bengal of 3,040 bags of rice, and that they could not but be struck with the enormous amount of the charges, which were said to be near rupees, 7 per bag.—The freight alone was charged at 5 rupees per bag, when they could have contracted for it at Bombay, free of all risk and charges, at rupees, 5. 3 per bag; but what appeared inexplicable to them, was the commission of 15 per cent. to the Agent, which commission was not only charged on the prime cost of the rice, but also on the freight, and all other charges.—It likewise appears, from the estimate which you have transmitted to us, of the probable resources and disbursements of your Government, within the 30th of April 1781, and the 1st of May 1782, that the amount which it is expected the Agent will require from your Treasury in 1781-2 will be current rupees 15,92,500; at 15 per cent. on this sum, the commission will amount to current rupees 238,875, or (taking the rupee at 2s. 3d. 26,873l.

43. This profusion of expence is at all times wholly unjustifiable.—But that you should have adopted it when the Company were in the utmost distress for money, and almost every department in arrear, shews how little attention has been given to our real interests.

44. In thus disapproving a measure so wholly unjustifiable, we mean not to convey censure on Mr. Auriol, or on any other persons who may have been appointed to similar agencies. But all such appointments are to be forthwith annulled; adhering to, and repeating our former orders, that such parts of the Company's business as can be done by contract, be so executed; and in concluding such contracts, you are to take the instructions already before you for your guidance.

STATE-

STATEMENT inclosed in a Letter from Fort St. George to the Governor General and Council;
dated 21st December 1782.

Captain Mercer has delivered at Madras, on a contract with the Honourable Company, 450 garce, or 25,091 bags neat weight, of two English Maunds each, free from insurance, wastage, boat hire, or any other charge to the Honourable Company whatever; for which he has received, by bills on the Governor General and Council at thirty days sight, current Pagodas 58,500, or current rupees, at 370 arcots per $\frac{1}{2}$ Pagodas — — — 2,36,925 — —

Captain Mercer, agreeable to an article in his contract, has brought from Bengal, and landed safely here, Treasure to the amount of Pagodas 370,370, which, at 3 per $\frac{1}{2}$ freight, is Pagodas 11,111. 4. 16, or current rupees, at 375 Arcots per 100 Pagodas — — — 45,000 — —

Current rupees — 1,91,925 — —

By this statement, which is a just one, Captain Mercer has imported 450 garce of rice, or 25,091 bags of 166 lb. each, which have cost the Company Pagodas 47,388. 37. 64, or current rupees 191,925; at which rate one bag of rice will cost the Company current rupees 7. 10. 4; and on a calculation made without making any allowance to Captain Mercer's contract for freight of the 370,370 Pagodas, his rice when delivered into the Company's store, stood the Company only current rupees 9. 7. 1: an equal quantity, as sent on the Company's account from Bengal on ship tonnage, will cost the Company current rupees 9. 13. 6 per bag; by Mr. Auriol's calculation, before it leaves the river, and stands them current rupees 10. 8. 6, when received at Madras into the Company's store, after allowing wastage and charges of landing 450 garce or 25,091 bags of rice laden at Calcutta, will, after deducting 5 per cent. stated allowance for wastage, produced at Madras 23,836. $\frac{1}{2}$ bags, and cost the Company at Calcutta, on a medium of ship and Doney tonnage, current rupees 8. 15. 6 per bag, or current rupees. — — — 2,25,034 14 6

To this sum must be added charges at Madras for boat hire, tarpaulins, peons, watching the boats, cooley hire, and weighing, which will amount to full one per cent. or C. Rs. — — — 2,250 5 6

C. Ru. — 2,27,285 4 —

By this statement the rice purchased and sent from Bengal on the Company's account, stands the Company current rupees 9. 8 per bag.

Captain Mercer's rice when received into the Company's store at Madras, allowing his contract 3 per cent. for the treasure brought on the Resolution, stands the Company. — — — 7 10 4

Captain Mercer's rice, received as above, and without any allowance for freight of treasure, stands the Company — — — 9 7 1

The rice purchased at Calcutta, and sent by Mr. Auriol on ship and doney tonnage, costs the Company when received at Madras — — — 9 8 —

The rice purchased at Calcutta, and sent by Mr. Auriol on ship tonnage, stands the Company, when received at Madras — — — 10 8 6

A true copy.

(Signed)

CHA. FREEMAN, Sec.

Ordered, That a copy of the above statement, inclosed in the letter from Fort St. George of the 21st December, be sent to the Agent for supplies, for his remarks upon it.

ACCOUNT of TREASURE received per Resolution, THOMAS MERCER, in the following Dates, viz.

1782.					
March. 6.	Received 22 chefts of treafure, containing ficca rupees, 172,413, or	52,910	1	53	
May 21.	Ditto 5 do. gold for c. rs 600,000, or	—	—	—	1,58,730 4 79
October 9.	Ditto 5 do. do. — do. 599,999. 15. 11, or	—	—	—	1,58,730 4 79
		Pagodas	—	3,70,370	10 51

(Signed)

CHARLES FREEMAN.
Clerk of Treafury.

A true copy.
(Signed)

CHARLES FREEMAN.
Secretary.

An ACCOUNT of RICE received into Garrison Store at Fort St. George, from the 1st August 1781, to 31st August 1782, viz.

In confignment from Bengal, per invoices	—	—	178,362	—	—
Purchafed at Madras	—	—	—	—	111,999 — —
In confignment from Mafulipatam 406 garce 225 maund, at 60 bags per garce,	—	—	—	—	24,393 — —
		Bags	—	314,754	— —

(Signed)

A. BRODIE,
G. Storekeeper.

A true copy.
(Signed)

CHARLES FREEMAN,
Secretary.

Ordered, That a copy of the above ftatement enclosed in the letter from Fort St. George, of the 21ft December, be fent to the Agent of Supplies, for his remarks upon it.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 1st April 1783.

RECEIVED the following letter from the Agent for supplies :

Gentlemen,

I have been honoured by the official receipt of copies of the 41st, 42d, 43d, and 44th paragraphs of the general letter from the Court of Directors ; dated 12th July 1782, concerning my late Agency.

I cannot help being struck with the deepest concern, at finding that I have been the instrument of an appointment which stands annulled by the Honourable the Court of Directors with such severe epithets of disapprobation ; and I beg leave to express my acknowledgments to you for affording me a further opportunity of endeavouring to remove their objections, which appear to have been obviously taken up from the premises then before them, unopposed by sufficient explanations or testimonies of its good effect, which I trust the present experience of it will justify : the commission was undoubtedly very high before your Honourable Board thought fit to reduce it ; and the Honourable Court of Directors pass their judgment upon it in its original state—they were naturally struck with the sum, because it is certain that the gross, &c. undiminished amount of any commission, fixed at a specific rate so striking to the observation, while the drawbacks upon it, and the instances of its utility are various and imperceptible, until positively pointed out and defined. This is the chief object of the present letter.

At the time when the appointment was made, it was hoped and expected that the most material duties of it, being the supply of the Presidency of Fort St. George, would be of short duration, and of no very considerable extent. I must declare, for my own part, that this was my opinion of it. The rate of commission had many precedents, both of old and recent establishment, to warrant it, which I could enumerate, and I believe was founded on the same principles with them ; yet it has always sustained several deductions from it, especially before you reduced it. I beg leave to enumerate the following :—I have maintained a constant establishment of clerks and agents at my own expence ; I have at different times sent down European overseers, entertained at high wages, to superintend the loading of the Europe ships, and other services, which required superior management and attention, at my own expence. The number of agents of different kinds employed by me was necessarily great, but I have charged only for such as were immediately stationed at the Company's fixed golahs, or casually employed in weighing off and shipping particular invoices, according to the ordinary custom of merchants ; and as long as the original commission was allowed me, I never made any charge for the commission of factors or agents whom I employed in distant parts. Mr. Hamilton at Coringa, for instance, secured a large quantity of the country tonnage for me at that place, charging me 5 per cent. commission upon the amount, for his trouble in the first season ; which while my own commission would bear it, I considered as justly allowable out of it ; for the present season I agreed to pay him commission upon such tonnage only as he could procure under a certain price. This I have thought it necessary to charge to the Company, because my own commission had been reduced.

The above circumstances should be weighed in the general scope of reasoning upon this subject, but a still more important consideration starts up, which the Honourable Court of Directors could not have been acquainted with ; I mean the heavy charge of interest which I have sustained, to prevent the public from suffering at times greater losses and greater inconveniencies than any possible amount of my commission : if it be urged, that by disbursing more than my advances from the treasury, I secured an ultimate benefit to myself : I reply, that with positive injunctions to carry my supplies to an unlimited extent, it was impossible to confine myself to my advances, without a manifest neglect of the public interests, because both the periods and sums of my advances were always uncertain, while my engagements were necessarily fixed and positive. Had I omitted to take early measures, through proper agents on the coast, to make timely advances to the owners of vessels on account of freight, in order to secure as much tonnage as possible to be brought to me here, and had I waited the arrival of these vessels, which would have come under engagements to others, or have been sent on speculation for freight, I might indeed have been guided in the amount of my disbursements by that of my advances ; but I should have paid a much higher rate for the same articles, and very scantily have fulfilled the object designed by my appointment. In short, with all my strenuous and possible exertions, it does not appear that the Presidency of Madras was ever abundantly supplied with grain, but continually craving for more..

EXTRACTS of such Parts of the Dispatches from the Court of Directors, to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, as shew their Disapprobation of the Conduct of Mr. HASTINGS, or any Part thereof; from the 1st of January 1775, inclusive, to the latest period.

EXTRACT of GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL, dated 15th December 1775.

Par. 2. **A**S the separate addresses of our Governor General, and of the majority of Council, to the Court of Directors, and of the latter to our late Chairman, and Deputy Chairman, are entered upon your records, we shall consider them as proceedings or minutes of Council, and as such reply to those particulars which require our observation, direction, or determination; and herein we shall be guided by that equal regard which we bear towards every Member of your Board, expressing our approbation of such measures as are right, and reprehending those which appear to us deserving of censure; but before we proceed to those particulars, we think it necessary to communicate to you the following resolutions agreed to by a General Court of Proprietors, held on the 6th instant, relative to sundry objects on which you have been divided.

Resolved unanimously, That, notwithstanding this Court hath the highest opinion of the services and integrity of Warren Hastings, Esquire, and cannot admit a suspicion of corrupt motives operating on his conduct, without proof; yet they are of opinion, with the Court of Directors, that the agreement made with Sujah Dowlah for the hire of a part of the Company's troops for the reduction of the Rohillah country, and the subsequent steps taken for carrying on that war, were founded on wrong policy, were contrary to the general orders of the Company, frequently repeated, for keeping their troops within the bounds of the provinces, and for not extending their territories; and were also contrary to those general principles which the Company wish should be supported.

Resolved unanimously, That this Court do agree with the opinion of the Court of Directors, that the whole correspondence between the Governor General and Mr. Middleton, should have been laid before the Members of the Superior Council, who ought to have received every information respecting the transactions of the Company's Agent at Sujah Dowlah's Court, in order to regulate their conduct at that critical period.

Resolved, That this Court do agree in opinion with the Court of Directors, that it is necessary to wait the arrival of the Anson, or some further advices from Bengal, before a precise judgment can be formed relative to the future resources of that Presidency.

Resolved, That this Court do agree in opinion with the Court of Directors, that the measure of recalling the troops from the Rohillah expedition, as soon as it could be done with propriety, was agreeable to the spirit of the Company's general orders; but, considering the situation of affairs at that time between the Company and Sujah Dowlah, and other circumstances, the Court think the recalling them so hastily might have been attended with inconveniences.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL, dated 31st January 1776.

Para. 17. **T**HE importance of the question, Whether the Governor General is legally empowered to dissolve the Council at pleasure, contrary to the declared sense of the majority, is so great, that we have judged it proper to state the case to some of the most eminent lawyers in this kingdom, and to have their opinions, before we finally decide thereon; which opinions we have not yet been able to obtain. But however the question may be determined respecting the legality of the power, we are clearly of opinion that it is highly improper that such a power, which may be attended with the most fatal consequences, should be exercised by our Governor General, or by any President of our Council; and therefore, to prevent further inconvenience, and totally to suppress all claims of this kind in future, it is our express command, that no meeting of our Council (the Members having been duly summoned) shall be dissolved or adjourned by the authority of our Governor General.

neral, or of any President for the time being, without the consent of a majority of Members present at every such meeting of our said Council.

18. And if it shall hereafter happen that the Governor General, or any Member or Members of Council, not being a majority, shall think proper to withdraw from the Council Board, and leave a majority of the whole Council sitting; and if such majority shall be of opinion that it may be necessary, and for the good of our service, to proceed to the dispatch of public business, we hereby direct that they continue to sit so long (and to adjourn from time to time) as they shall think it requisite and for our interest so to do; and that their minutes, resolutions, and proceedings, shall be recorded in the same book and form, as would have been the case if no Member had withdrawn.

19. It is our further command, that all orders which shall be issued by such majority, so assembled in council as aforesaid, to any of our servants in Bengal, civil or military, be implicitly obeyed in the same manner, to all intents and purposes, as though such orders had been authorised and signed by all the members of our said council.

20. The heavy charges brought against our Governor General have impressed us with the most serious concern; but the state of this interesting business is as yet too imperfectly before us, to enable us to decide thereon at present.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY's General Letter to Bengal; dated the 5th of April 1776.

Para. 27. **H**AVING investigated the charges exhibited against some of the Members of our late administration, we have come to the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That it appears that the conduct of the late President and Council of Fort William in Bengal, in suffering Cantoo Baboo, the present Governor General's Banyan, to hold farms in different Purgunnahs to a large amount, or to be security to such farms, contrary to the tenor and spirit of the 17th regulation of the Committee of Revenue at Fort William, of the 14th May 1772, and afterwards relinquishing that security without satisfaction made to the Company, was highly improper, and has been attended with considerable loss to the Company; that the Governor General and Council be directed to prepare an exact statement of such losses or damages as the Company have sustained by their servants permitting Cantoo Baboo, and other persons, to withdraw the security they had given, and to take the most effectual measures for the recovery of the same. And there being reason to expect, by the next advices, a further investigation and elucidation of those charges which respect the receiving of presents by the late President and Council at Fort William, as the subject was under consideration of the Governor General and Council when the Anson left Bengal; and as, in all probability, proceedings may have been had thereon before the Supreme Court of Judicature, that the Court of Directors do suspend their final determination on the said charges, till further lights shall enable them to decide thereon with precision.

"Resolved, That it appears that a considerable sum of money has been given by one of the Company's tenants, for holding the salt farms of Selimabad and Duccansavagepore, in the districts of Dacca, over and above the engagements for those farms to the Company, contrary to the letter and spirit of the 11th regulation of the Committee of Revenue of the 14th May 1772; and that Mr. Barwell has acknowledged having charged the same tenant, for his own use, and the other Gentlemen of the factory, with the amount of rupees 1,25,500, for permitting him to hold the said farms."

POSTSCRIPT to the General Letter to Bengal, dated the 25th Oct. 1776.

UPON taking into consideration a letter lately received from Colonel Lauchlin Maclean, dated the 10th instant, representing that he was authorised, empowered, and directed to signify to us the desire of Warren Hastings, Esq. to resign his office of Governor General of Bengal, and to request our nomination of a successor to the vacancy which would be thereby occasioned in the Council there; and it having appeared, from an inspection of the Powers with which Mr. Maclean was invested from Mr. Hastings, and from collateral testimony, in confirmation of such powers, that Mr. Maclean was authorised to signify to us Mr. Hastings's desire to resign his said office, we unanimously resolved to accept such resignation; and thereupon, in consequence of the powers delegated by the act of the 13th year of his present Majesty, did nominate and appoint Edward Wheler, Esquire, to succeed to the office in the Council of Fort William in Bengal, which would become vacant

tant thereby, if such nomination should be approved by his Majesty, to whom a proper memorial and petition was presented, praying his Majesty's consent to such nomination, agreeable to the directions of the said act of Parliament, a copy of which memorial and petition is enclosed.

The dispatches by his Majesty's ships of war being unexpectedly detained, we have the opportunity of acquainting you that Lord Viscount Weymouth, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, hath signified to us by his letter, of which we also inclose a copy, that the King is graciously pleased to approve of our nomination, and that the proper instruments of his Majesty's approbation will be prepared accordingly for the royal signature.

The shortness of the time since we were informed of his Majesty's pleasure upon this nomination, will not permit our writing more at large at present; but whatever shall occur to us as necessary upon this alteration in the administration of the Presidency of Bengal, will be communicated to you by our next dispatch.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL,
the 24th December 1776.

Para. 34. **T**HE Resident at the Durbar, who has been the principal Agent in this business, could not be ignorant of the above resolution, because he was a member of the Committee; and it was the indispensable duty of our President and Council, not only to have taken care that regular and frequent accounts of the advances made by the Resident at the Durbar to the Nabob were laid before them, but also of the expenditure of his stipend, which should have been transmitted to us for our information: and we must conclude, that if they had done their duty in this respect, such unaccountable and extensive errors could not have happened in the accounts, the effects whereof must operate to our disadvantage, as we do not find that his stipend will enable him to discharge the debts he has incurred; and when we consider that the large overplus paid to the Nabob has really been dissipated in his infancy, and must either be a dead loss to the Company, or tend to distress him exceedingly, by putting him under large stoppages, though his real wants are necessarily encreasing as he grows up to manhood, we cannot but manifest our resentment at the conduct of those of our servants, whose remissness has in this instance involved both the Company and the Nabob in such great inconveniences.

35. The easy prey which the Nabob has been made to his menial servants, and their utter want of ability, integrity, and attention, to render him in any degree respectable, even in the eyes of the natives, are circumstances that have led us to re-consider our instructions to our late President and Council respecting Mahmud Reza Khan. We were always of opinion that an able ostensible Minister, during the minority of the Nabob, would be necessary, and late events have but too strongly confirmed us in such opinion; and as the abilities of Mahmud Reza Khan have been sufficiently manifested, as official experience qualifies him for so high a station in a more eminent degree than any other native with whom the Company has been connected, and as no proofs of mal-administration have been established against him, either during the strict investigation of his conduct, or since his retirement, we cannot, under all circumstances, but approve your recommendation of him to the Nabob to constitute him his Naib; we are well pleased that he has received that appointment, and authorise you to assure him of our favour, so long as a firm attachment to the interest of the Company, and a proper discharge of the duties of his station, shall render him worthy of our protection.

36. We are by no means prepared to decide upon that part of your instructions, which commits the administration of criminal justice entirely to the superintendence of Mahmud Reza Khan, nor of his plan for carrying the same into execution: We observe it has had your approbation, and therefore suppose it is at present operating in the country; but whether, in the present state of things, such authority could be legally conferred on Mahomed Reza Khan, or whether his instructions to his inferior Phowdarry officers will clash with the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, established by his Majesty's Charter, are questions of too great importance for us to hazard an hasty opinion thereon. We have already laid before his Majesty's Ministers a collection of such papers as must explain our embarrassments, occasioned by the extensive operation of the authority and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, over natives not in the service of the Company; and if any alteration should be made, in consequence of our application or otherwise, you will of course receive information: in the mean time, copies of your instructions to Mahomed Reza Khan, and of his plan for the execution of criminal justice, shall be laid before the most eminent Council in this kingdom, in order to obtain their opinions, whether any objections arise thereto in point of law, which

opinions

opinions we shall transmit to you by the earliest opportunity, for your information and future guidance.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY's General Letter to Bengal, the 5th February 1777.

Para. 20. **B**Y the 48th paragraph of our letter, dated the 15th December 1775, you were informed of our intention, under every circumstance, to keep all territories and possessions ceded to the Company by Ragobah; and you were directed forthwith to adopt such measures as might be necessary for their preservation and defence. Our letter could not be before you at the time of concluding the treaty of Poonah; but we are extremely concerned to find, by the terms of that treaty, that so great a sacrifice has been improvidently made, and especially that the important cession of Bassein to the Company by Ragobah had been rendered of no effect.

30. It is with equal surprize and concern that we have received your proceedings respecting abuses which have prevailed in letting the lands, and collusions practised in forming contracts for salt with the Company.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY's General Letter to Bengal, the 4th July 1777.

Para. 11. **U**PON the most careful perusal of your proceedings of the 2d of December 1776, relative to the recall of Mr. Bristow from the Court of the Nabob of Oude, and the appointment of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton to that station, we must declare our strongest disapprobation of the whole of that transaction.

12. We observe, that the Governor General's motion for the recall of Mr. Bristow includes that for the restoration of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton; but as neither of those measures appear to us necessary, or even justifiable, they cannot receive our approbation.

13. With respect to Mr. Bristow, we find no shadow of charge against him; it appears that he has executed the orders of the Board to the entire satisfaction even of those members of Council who did not concur in his appointment. You have unanimously recommended him to our notice; attention to your recommendation has induced us to afford him marks of our favour, and to re-annex the emoluments affixed by you to his appointment, which had been discontinued by our order. And as we must be of opinion, that a person of acknowledged abilities, whose conduct has gained him the esteem of his superiors, ought not to be degraded without just cause, we do not hesitate to interpose in his behalf; and therefore direct that Mr. Bristow do forthwith return to his station of Resident at Oude, from which he has been so improperly removed.

36. In our letter of the 5th of February 1777, we expressed our apprehensions that a sudden transition from one mode to another, in the investigation and collection of our revenues, might have alarmed the inhabitants, lessened their confidence in our proceedings, and been attended with other evils; yet as we were led to hope that such information had been obtained, as would enable us to ascertain with a sufficient degree of precision what revenues might be collected from the country without oppressing the natives, we felt some satisfaction in considering those evils as at an end, and proceeded to give such instructions as appeared to us necessary for your guidance in a future settlement of the lands.

37. In this state of the business our surprize and concern were great, on finding, by our Governor General's minute of 1st November 1776, that, after more than seven years investigation, information is still so incomplete, as to render another innovation still more extraordinary than any of the former, absolutely necessary in order to the formation of a new settlement.

38. In 1769, Supervisors were appointed professedly to investigate the subject. In 1770 Comptrolling Councils of revenue were instituted. In 1772, the office of Naib Duan was abolished, natives were discarded, and a committee of circuit formed, who, we were told, precisely and distinctly ascertained what was necessary to be known; and now, in 1777, two junior servants, with the assistance of a few natives, are employed to collect and digest materials, which have already undergone the collection, inspection, and revision of so many of our servants of all denominations. We by no means disapprove the attempt to obtain further information, if it be necessary, but are sorry that the conduct of the majority of the council on the occasion has been such as must have our utter disapprobation.

39. We

39. We should have hoped, that when you knew our sentiments respecting the conduct of our late administration, in delegating separate powers to their President, it would have been sufficient to prevent us further trouble on such occasions; but to our concern we find, that no sooner was our Council reduced, by the Death of Colonel Monson, to a number which rendered the President's casting vote of consequence to him, than he exercised it to invest himself with an improper degree of power in the business of the revenue, which he could never have expected from other authority.

40. The Governor General states, in answer to General Clavering's objection, that there is a clear and solid distinction between the powers of preparing, and those of ordering, governing, and managing the revenues; and adds, that the Council have conferred upon him no authority which he did not before legally and constitutionally possess. Without entering into the Governor General's legal distinctions, we declare the powers assumed by him, with the consent of Mr. Barwell, such as we neither approve, nor can permit to be exercised by any person whatever. We therefore direct, that no separate controul be henceforth exercised by the Governor General, nor any order issued from any public office, or otherwise, in the name of the Governor General only, except military orders in the garrison of Fort William.

41. And we further direct, that no member of the Board be debarred the inspection of any papers, accounts, or materials, which may have been collected, in the first instance, nor precluded from the exercise of that controul which is invested in him by law, on any account or pretence whatever.

42. The reasons given by the Governor General, why the business could not be entirely left to the Provincial Councils, namely, because it "required uniformity in design, and authority in execution," are totally inadmissible. It was certainly in your power to render the proceedings of the Provincial councils uniform, and perfectly safe to trust them with any degrees of authority which could with propriety be delegated to their juniors in the service, or to any officer of this temporary establishment.

43. And as to arranging the materials, when transmitted to Fort William—if the experience of the officers of the Khalsa has not rendered them capable of executing a work of this nature more speedily, and to greater advantage than two strangers, be their abilities what they may, we must declare them unfit for their employments.

44. The Ray Royan was the regular channel of such communications as require the interposition of a native, and not Gunga Govind Sing, whose dismissal from the Calcutta Committee had rendered him an improper person to transact affairs of such moment to the Company.

45. The Superintendent of the Khalsa records, and Persian translator, are unworthy of their offices, if unable to direct the arrangement of papers so immediately connected therewith; and as we consider the preparation of materials, upon which a general rent-roll of the provinces must be formed, as interfering most essentially with the ordering and management of the revenues, we must be of opinion that the members of our Council could not legally relinquish their power of immediate inspection and superintendence of those materials in the first instance, nor delegate a separate power of future controul, in the degree and to the extent now vested in the person of the Governor General, because, though there might be no reason to expect unfair proceedings in the present case, it was absolutely necessary to guard against the possibility of enabling the Governor General to suppress or reject papers or accounts which might be deemed necessary instruments of information by other members of the Council.

46. In regard to the idea of deputing natives on occasional investigations, we are really astonished at such a proposition. If a committee of circuit, and council of revenue, composed of the most intelligent and respectable characters in our service, and armed with all the power of the Presidency, have failed in their attempts to obtain necessary information, from whence are these natives to procure it? And if collusions have been practised by members of administration, when deputed into the districts, what reason have we to expect that the conduct of native deputies, who cannot be ignorant of former transactions, will be found more unexceptionable than that of their superiors? It will certainly be allowed, that they are liable to great temptations, because their report must determine, in some degree at least, the amount of revenue to be taken from those districts which are to be the subjects of their investigation.

EXTRACT

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EXTRACT of the COMPANY's General Letter to Bengal, dated 28th Nov. 1777.

Para. 16. **O**N your consultations of the 14th October 1776, during the indisposition and absence of General Clavering, we observe a motion was made by the Governor General, that Mr. Nathaniel Brassey Halhed should be appointed Commissary General. To this motion Mr. Francis very properly replied, that though he had no personal objection to Mr. Halhed, yet from the nature of the office of Commissary General, and its inseparable connexion with the Commander in Chief, he thought considerable weight was due to his opinion; but by the concurrence of Mr. Barwell in the Governor General's motion, before the General was consulted, it is evident, that whatever might be his sentiments, they could have no other effect than that of being recorded for our information.

17. The reason assigned by Mr. Barwell for his conduct on this occasion, was, because he could not, consistent with his principles, "decline supporting the constitutional nomination of servants to the different offices under the Presidency by the Governor General;" which he affirms to have been a power exercised by Presidents of the Council ever since he served the Company, and which power he conceives "the Company propose should always be exercised."

18. We are equally surpris'd and concerned to find a member of our Council capable of making such declaration, when, by adverting to the 47th article of our instructions, dated the 29th March 1774, he would have found, that whatever might have been the powers exercised by former Presidents of the Council, our Governor General is only authorized to nominate the town, or Fort Major; and it is expressly directed, that "the Commander in Chief shall recommend all officers for the staff;" also those who shall be appointed to fill all vacancies in the Sepoy corps; and that the "Governor General and Council shall pay proper regard to the recommendation of the Commander in Chief."

19. After so manifest a disregard of our express Commands, by the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, we cannot wonder at the indignity offered to our Commander in Chief, by asking his opinion on a measure which was in effect predetermined; and rejecting that opinion without vouchsafing to assign a reason for so doing, though given upon information received from Colonel Daw (whose abilities and experience rendered him perhaps the most proper person in Bengal to be consulted on the subject) that an intimate acquaintance with the usages of the army was absolutely necessary for any man who should hold the office of Commissary General; however, it does not appear, that either the experience of Colonel Daw, or the mortification expressed by General Clavering at the idea of our military affairs relapsing again into disorder and confusion, had the least weight with the majority of the Board.

20. In strict conformity with the line of official duty prescribed by our instructions, the General named to the Board two officers, who, as he declared, possessed all the qualifications requisite for Commissary General; but this discharge of his duty was passed over with silence, and the appointment of Mr. Halhed finally settled, without a single remark on the General's observations.

21. The Commander in Chief says, he "could have wished that the Governor General had thought less of obliging a favourite with a good place, than of filling it by a man whose peculiar abilities were adapted to the office," and we most sincerely join the General in such wish; but as this does not appear to have been the case, it becomes us to interfere, and to remedy the evil immediately: We therefore direct, that if the General shall recommend either Mr. Murray, Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, or Captain Kyd, Town Major, the two persons whom he has declared duly qualified for the office of Commissary General, that the person so recommended be forthwith appointed to that office.

24. Another subject of altercation at your Board, since the death of Colonel Monson, is that of salt balances.

25. In the 4th paragraph of your letter per Syren you inform us, that the sum of 19 lacks of rupees reserved for the discharge of salt balances, is the amount claimed by those individuals who had made advances to the Molungees, or salt makers, at the time when it was resolved (in 1772) to appropriate, for the benefit of the Company, all the salt made in the several provinces of Bengal.

26. It appears upon the proceedings of our President and Council, of the 7th of October 1768, that on a former occasion the Company had paid claims of this nature to the amount of rupees 533,045; which was to be reimbursed by an increase of revenue. The payment was real; but the President and Council observe, that the reimbursement was fictitious, because the Company might

might have increased the Khallary revenue, without discharging the incumbrance occasioned by former balances.

27. Convinced of the impropriety of subjecting the Company to inconveniences and losses of this nature, and in order to prevent them effectually in future, the Board in 1768 unanimously agreed, amongst other regulations, that in consideration of the heavy balances due from the Molungees to the Merchants on account of the preceding year's advances, the Merchants should have the preference of the Molungees services for that season (meaning 1769); but that the Molungees should not be liable to be called upon for any balances whatever after the expiration of that season.

28. In our letter of the 31st of January 1776, after noticing what happened respecting the evasion of the above regulation in 1771, in the case of Mr. Reed, we stated the reason why we thought the claims of former salt Merchants, for balances from the Molungees, ought not to be satisfied by the Company; namely, because we did not find, that by any proceedings of the Governor and Council, the specific injunctions, which prohibit demands being made on the Molungees for old balances, has been set aside or repealed; and we also cautioned you to attend carefully to all the circumstances of former regulations, before you admit claims which might subject the Company to the payment of money on account of such balances.

29. We find, however, on your consultation of the 8th of October 1776, the Governor General declares his opinion, that the Company ought to charge themselves with the amount of those balances, when divested of accumulation of interest, supplies of provisions, and other articles, by which debts of this kind have been swelled to the most exorbitant amount; and he gives us a reason for his opinion, that it was for the benefit of the Company that the Molungees were disabled from discharging their balances, or rather the Merchants prevented from receiving the equivalent of them, by the profits arising from the produce of the labour of the Molungees.

30. This acknowledgment of the Governor General, that the balances have been swelled (to use his own phrase, by "arts of this kind," conveys to us a very unfavourable idea of the conduct of the claimants, and renders it, in our opinion, very doubtful, whether they would be justly entitled to any compensation whatever, either from the Molungees or the Company, even supposing the regulations of 1768 had never been formed. And as to the benefits derived to the Company, we have our doubts, whether, exclusive of interest upon advances of agency, and of all other expences which have attended the salt business since the new regulation took place, the net profits brought to the Company's Treasury would be more than equal in amount to the sum claimed by the merchants in discharge of their old balances; and if so appropriated, the Company's advantages on salt, which have been held out to us in a light so favourable by our late administration, would again be reduced to a fictitious revenue.

31. The minutes of General Clavering and Mr. Francis, in answer to the Governor General, manifest an attention to the Company's interest, which does them much honour, and leaves us little, to add on this subject; but as the Governor General allows, that if it shall appear that the regulation of the 7th of October 1768 was made public, and in such a manner as was requisite to give it the effect of a legal sanction, it must of course invalidate all claims made in contradiction thereto, we shall add one word respecting the promulgation of the said regulation.

32. At the time when this regulation took place, Mr. Becher held the office of Collector General, and consequently had the superintendence of the Purgunnahs near the Presidency; Mr. Sykes was Resident at the Nabob's Court at Moorshedabad, and Mr. Rumbold was Chief at Patna.

33. The Collector General was present at the Council Board when the regulation was formed; it was nevertheless directed, that he should be furnished with an official copy of the consultation, in order that he might issue the same in the districts under his inspection; and Mr. Becher declares, in his letter of the 11th of March 1769, that in consequence of the resolutions of the 7th of October, regarding the conduct of the inland trade in salt, the necessary publications had been issued throughout the districts under his management; and that from a revival of the extract of that day's proceedings, his successor could be at no loss as to what might be further needful to be done.

34. The 7th of October 1768 the Governor and Council also transmitted copy of their plan to Mr. Sykes at Moorshedabad, and to Mr. Rumbold at Patna; the former was desired earnestly to recommend it to the Nabob's minister to adopt them, and the latter enjoined to pay the strictest regard and attention thereto.

35. With these authorities before us, we are really concerned to find it asserted by the Governor General, that the orders of 1768 "were never made public, nor enforced." If this assertion be true, how shall we ever be able to give credit to what we read in minutes of Council? And if the orders were

were actually published, how shall we account for the Governor's assertion, or indeed for his attempt to invalidate them, in his comment upon the subsequent act of the Board in 1771, which seems intended to afford individuals an advantage against the Company, in matters of property, to so great an amount?

36. Under the above circumstances, we have the satisfaction to find, that Mr. Francis declares himself convinced that the claims in question "cannot be supported in a court of justice;" that he denies the right of the claimants; and that unless new facts be produced, of which he is ignorant, he considers the argument urged in our letter of the 31st of January 1776, against admitting such claims, as unanswerable; that General Clavering has, in our opinion, fully refuted the Governor General's arguments, respecting the declaration of the Board in 1771, and declared it his resolution to protest against every measure which may tend to satisfy these extraordinary claimants for any part of the debt pretended to be due to them. We earnestly hope that the attention of the General and Mr. Francis to our interest on this occasion will have the desired effect, and prevent the Governor General and Mr. Barwell from proceeding further in the business. And it is our express direction, that no money be paid by you on account of salt balances, until you shall have obtained our licence for such payment, unless the claimants shall establish their claims by law, which we believe to be impossible. But should this be attempted, and a verdict at any time be obtained in the Supreme Court of Judicature, it is our order that you appeal to his Majesty in Council, in every such case where the amount shall warrant an appeal.

37. A further instance, in which the conduct of the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, as a majority of the Board, appears to us not only improper, but highly reprehensible, is that of rejecting the advice of our standing council, and refusing to concur in filing a bill of discovery to oblige Mr. Thackeray to declare who were the persons concerned with him in furnishing the Company with elephants.

38. We observe that our late President states to the Council, in consultations of the 6th of September 1774, that the farmers of Sylhet had made a tender to him of about 66 elephants, at 1000 rupees each; that the Board esteemed it an advantageous offer, and accepted the elephants under certain conditions.

39. We find that the farm of Sylhet was granted by the Committee of Circuit; that the Company's advance to the farmers of Sylhet, of 33,000 rupees for elephants, was received by one of the members of that committee. It has, however since appeared, that the ostensible farmers, or persons named in the Committee's settlement, never existed; and that Mr. Thackeray, the Company's Resident at Sylhet, was the real farmer, under fictitious names.

40. The circumstances which more immediately claim our attention are, the Company's Agent, who was to receive the elephants from the supposed farmers (but in reality from Mr. Thackeray) was appointed by himself; that when the elephants were delivered by Mr. Thackeray's Agent at Patna, it is stated that they were unfit in every respect for service; that some died on the first day's march, and that only 16 out of 66 survived the march from Dinapore to Belgram, the place of their destination.

41. From these and other circumstances the majority of our Council, before the death of Colonel Monson, thought proper to put such questions to Mr. Thackeray as might lead to a discovery, whether any collusion had been practised, or improper influence used by persons in power to induce the council at Patna to accept elephants in the condition above described, so much to the damage of the Company. To their questions Mr. Thackeray made evasive answers, and in short refused to give the desired satisfaction; whereupon the Board resolved, that the balance claimed by Mr. Thackeray should not be paid by the Company.

42. As Mr. Thackeray was the Company's Resident at Sylhet, and has acknowledged that the Company's Agent, who was to receive the elephants from the supposed farmers, was appointed by himself, and as the elephants were delivered at Patna in a state unfit for service, we deem the questions put to him by General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, not only proper, but absolutely necessary.

43. The reasons assigned by Mr. Thackeray for withholding information from the Board were, because, having given his word and honour that he would not divulge particulars, he might, by breaking his promise, forfeit the character of a "man of principle and honour," and suffer in the opinion of his friends. These reasons appear to us very extraordinary, when urged by a man whose duplicity had just been manifested; who had, to use the Governor General's words, "been convicted of having secretly obtained the farm of Sylhet, under fictitious titles, and punished for that offence." Nor are we able to reconcile the Governor General's tenderness for Mr. Thackeray's honour and delicacy with his own further declaration, that from the above transaction Mr. Thackeray had been "unanimously and justly condemned."

44. Your

44. Your letter of the 19th of December informs us, that the Supreme Court had passed a decree in favour of Mr. Thackeray for rupees 29,000, and costs of suit, and that you had ordered the money to be paid.

45. We observe that our Attorney was served with notice of trial the 14th November, about 20 days after the death of Colonel Monson; and to our cost we find, that the majority of council, consisting then of the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, instead of preparing for a proper defence, deserted the cause, and thereby subjected the Company to the payment of the money.

46. The amount of the Company's loss on this occasion is not the principal object of consideration; but when we find it suggested by General Clavering, that the cause was lost by "a most shameful desertion" on the part of the defendants, whose duty it certainly was to guard our property; that not a single witness was produced on the part of the Company, we are induced to think, with the General, that the majority of the Board, though they may not chuse to make a formal order on the Treasury to satisfy unjust claims, may nevertheless encourage suits to be instituted in the Supreme Court, over-rule the opinion of the Company's council, prevent their attorneys from adopting the best mode of defence, suffer verdicts to be given against the Company, and shelter themselves under such verdicts, in disposing of our property to individuals.

47. Mr. Farrer not only gave his opinion fully and clearly against the possibility of Mr. Thackeray's recovering the money by a suit at law, but also declared, that in every part of the transaction, from the origin to the close, he perceived such strong marks of fraudulent misrepresentation and concealment, that it seemed to him essential to justice, to investigate the matter to the bottom, by a bill of discovery; that forbearance would be to suffer, in matters of property, those things to be concealed under a false idea of honour and principle in one of the parties concerned, which the justice of the case required to be revealed. And we are sorry to observe, that by the Death of Colonel Monson, the Governor General and Mr. Barwell's opinion, though trifling, became sufficient to set aside the most solemn opinion of our Council in a matter which concerned the Company's property, and which opinion appears to us equally just and judicious.

48. Upon the whole of this transaction, as we fully approve the conduct of General Clavering and Mr. Francis, because it has been, in our opinion, highly meritorious, so we are compelled to declare, that the behaviour of our Governor General and Mr. Barwell has, in this instance, been highly improper, and inconsistent with their duty.

49. In the 31st article of our instructions, dated the 29th March 1774, we recommended the strictest frugality in your approval of salaries to be paid by the Company to the officers of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Upon the receipt of your advices, specifying the amount of fees and salaries appointed and annexed to the said officers, we expressed our opinion, that they were very high, but acquiesced therein for the present; suggesting however, our hopes, that in case any alteration should take place, you would not agree to any plan that should not be formed with more oeconomy, until you should have transmitted the same to us for our final determination.

50. The 11th paragraph of your letter of the 12th February 1777, informs us, that the judges had sent you a list of additional offices, and a proposal to increase the fees to other particular offices already established; and to our astonishment we find that you have approved the proposal of the Court, and granted your consent to the increase of fees and additional establishments.

51. And here we have to lament, that the same majority of Council, whose conduct we have so justly censured, have again exercised their authority in manifest disregard of the intimations given in our instructions, and in opposition to the most unanswerable arguments urged to the contrary by General Clavering and Mr. Francis, who had also protested against the unreasonable and excessive salaries and emoluments, as established by the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, for the officers of that Court at its first institution.

52. We observe it stated by Mr. Francis, that the salaries of the officers of the Court, exclusive of the judges themselves, as they stood before the late addition, amount to current rupees 1,23,436, besides their fees. To this must be added house rent, at the rate of current rupees 4,428 per annum, and contingent charges, which are indefinite. It is now proposed to hire another house, which he concludes will not be done for less than 500 rupees a month; and he states the expence of the new officers salaries at upwards of thirty-two thousand rupees per annum, besides the additional allowance of fees.

53. When we consider this profusion of expence, we cannot but express our concern, that the power of granting away our property in perpetuity should have devolved upon persons, whose compliance to the Court has, in our opinion, greatly exceeded their attention to the interest of the Company.

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55. After trifling with our substance in the manner above stated, we are not surprized at your consenting to forgive Cumal ul Dien his costs of suits. Indeed the intimation of the Chief Justice convinces us, that had you withheld your consent, the Company would not have been benefited thereby; but as we regard the example as a dangerous precedent, and the remission of costs to Cumal ul Dien as an engagement to other natives to tread in his steps, we cannot but approve the opposition given to the measure by General Clavering and Mr. Francis, upon the grounds set forth in their minutes, on consultation the 4th of February 1777: and we consider it as another instance of the faithful discharge of their duty to the East India Company.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL, dated 30th January 1778.

Par. 50. **T**HE petition of Monshur Muckerjee, stiled the dismissed farmer of Currickpore and Mongheer, pointed out to our particular notice in your Revenue Letter per Syren, exhibits another instance of loss to the Company, occasioned by that duplicity which has been practised by our servants during the late administration, in the letting and holding of lands and farms in Bengal.

51. We find the circumstance which occasioned Muckerjee's petition, was a complaint made by the Roy Royan, that a balance of 13,000 rupees was due from him, as the dismissed Farmer of Currickpore and Mongheer, and that the Khalfah Peons had been sent to demand the money, but were interrupted by Mr. Wordsworth. To this charge, Mr. Wordsworth, who had been an assistant at Mongheer, replies, that the Roy Royan must have been misinformed, because Dundoo Bahader and Kerperam Roy were the two Farmers dismissed from Currickpore and Mongheer; and that the fact was too notorious to be doubted. Muckerjee also declares, on his examination, that he was Mr. Bateman's servant, and not the Farmer of the districts in question; that Mr. Bateman was Collector, Dundoo Bahader, Farmer of one Pergunnah, and Kerperam of the other; and that at Mr. Bateman's request, he (Muckerjee) became security for payment; that he never saw Dundoo Bahader; that Kerperam was one of his own people; that he believes no such man as Dundoo Bahader exists in Bengal; and that he was security only for Mr. Bateman. That Mr. Bateman gave in proposals under the seals of Dundoo Bahader and Kerperam; that seals were cut in the above-mentioned names, and affixed to the cabooleats by Mr. Bateman's Moonshy, who wrote the cabooleats, and always kept the seals in his own hands; that Mr. Bateman had the possession, and enjoyed the profit of the farms, and paid him 200 rupees per month as his Muttasuddie; that Mr. Bateman told him, Dundoo Bahader and Kerperam, were only nominal persons; that on asking Mr. Bateman if the two Pergunnahs were his own, he replied, that he had one share in Mongheer, and Mr. Vansittart two shares; but that he was the sole proprietor of Currickpore. That the mahals, or districts, having been put under the Council at Moorshedabad, Mr. Baber told the petitioner, that Mr. Bateman was not to receive the profits that year; but that they (meaning the said Council) were to receive the advantages arising therefrom; and that Mr. Baber proposed his continuing in the mahals, and that he should give him a teep for 10,000 rupees, which he declined, but to which he afterwards consented.

52. The orders of your Board on the occasion were, that a copy of Muckerjee's petition should be transmitted to Mr. Bateman, and so much of it to Mr. Baber as had relation to that Gentleman, and that his answer thereto should be required: but, to our astonishment, we find Mr. Barwell objects to this mode of admitting on the records matter of a tendency foreign to the public business, stating, as reasons for his objection, that the wisdom of the legislature having established a jurisdiction that alone is competent for the cognizance of all private claims and demands, if any thing was intended against Mr. Baber, further than the mere introduction of his name in an odious manner, your Board was not the tribunal to give redress: that tho' your time and attention might be diverted from public business, and broke in upon by the introduction of matter calculated to answer the partial resentments of individuals, you must revert to the business of the public; and of course could not pass through a tedious and accurate examination, to clear aspersed characters, or, if not aspersed, to relieve the injured.—For which reason, and that your records might not become a channel of villification, as he stiles it, he was against admitting any claims of individual against individual. He therefore moves, that Monshur Muckerjee be told, that if there be justice in his representations against Mr. Baber, he must apply to the Court of Judicature, and prove his claim before that Court, where alone matters of private property can be decided: that if he does this, the demand will be made upon Mr. Baber in a regular manner, and Mr. Baber will have an opportunity of controverting the pretensions of the claimant.

53. We have been thus particular in stating Mr. Barwell's objection and motion, because we conceive them to have been contrary to the letter and spirit of the 35th article of our General
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Instructions, which expressly directs that you cause the strictest enquiry to be made into all oppressions committed against natives or Europeans, and into all abuses which may have prevailed in the collection of the revenues, or in any part of the civil government; and that you may communicate to us all the information you may be able to maintain relative thereunto. Supposing therefore, for a moment, that Muckerjee's petition had proved utterly untrue; that Mr. Bateman had not, in the smallest degree, been concerned in the farms of Mongheer and Currickpore; that Mr. Baber was perfectly innocent of receiving the teep—One fact was nevertheless indisputable, namely, that the districts were 13,000 rupees in arrear; and the supposed Farmer having declared himself not the Farmer, but the Servant of the Collector, and therefore refused payment, certainly the admitting of his reasons for such refusal upon your proceedings was strictly regular, and the only proper channel by which you could communicate to us the information required by our General Instructions; nor do we conceive that, consistent with your duty, you could possibly have suppressed them.

54. We are sorry to observe, that a motion so very extraordinary should be approved by our Governor General. We agree with the other Members of our Council, that the resolution, if carried, would have been equal to a denial of justice; that it would have put a stop to complaints against Company's Servants, and have suppressed the discovery of all abuses, whether past or to come, because no investigation of such complaints could ever have taken place; and therefore we cannot but approve the conduct of the majority in over-ruling the motion.

55. It seems the Council at Patna had the letting of Mongheer and Currickpore; and Mr. Bateman pretends that, on account of former troubles and inconveniences, there was no person to be found that would engage for the above farms; for which reasons, and to save the charges of collection, and the risk of balances, Mr. Vansittart requested him to take them; and that Mr. Vansittart had no private concern whatever in the farms: but surely, if no more was meant by Messrs. Vansittart and Bateman than to render the Company a singular service, and to free them from expences, there could be no necessity for substituting fictitious names to cover so meritorious a transaction. Mr. Baber's reply was received before that of Mr. Bateman. We observe he denies the charge, and says the man was a Farmer of Mongheer and Currickpore; but he mentions one additional circumstance of some consequence to the Company, namely, that the Vakeel had, during the time of the Collector, petitioned for a deduction of 11,000 rupees, which was admitted by the Council at Patna, and finally allowed by the President and Council at Calcutta; but, indeed, if Collectors can so far forget their duty as to become Farmers under fictitious names, and if Chiefs of Provincial Councils recommend it to them to take farms, we cannot wonder that petitions for abatements should be numerous, nor that such petitions should meet with success.

56. We find it acknowledged by Mr. Bateman, that he actually took the farms in the names specified by the Petitioner; that those names were merely nominal; that he himself proposed Muckerjee for security; and that Muckerjee was at that time his servant. We therefore do not hesitate to declare, that we pay no regard to the future declarations of Mr. Bateman respecting Muckerjee, but hold him alone responsible to us for the unpaid balances of the third year's rents, and also for the abatement of 11,000 rupees, if made during that period; and we therefore direct that you forthwith adjust the said account on this principle, and demand the amount of Mr. Bateman.

57. And if Mr. Bateman shall refuse or neglect to pay such sums as you may think we have an equitable right to receive from him, it is our order, that you institute a suit against him for the amount, in the Supreme Court of Judicature; and if Judgment shall be given against the Company, in such case, we direct that you appeal to his Majesty in his Privy Council,

60. Our letter dated the 4th of July 1777, contained our disapprobation of the Governor General's scheme for a new investigation of the Provinces, by the deputation of native Aumeens into the districts. We now read on your proceedings, that Nundololl, one of those Aumeens, has been furnished with a guard of fifty sepoy from Dacca, without the knowledge of the Commander in Chief: and from your debates relative to the power of the said Aumeens, it appears that Nundololl has also deputed subordinate Aumeens, for whose protection the Governor General seems to think part of this military force might be necessary. We confess ourselves alarmed at these proceedings, and more so when we consider that Zemindars, and other respectable inhabitants of a country, from which the Company and the nation draw immense advantages, should be liable to vexatious inquiries, and even to the possibility of suffering abuses and grievous oppressions from other natives, vested with an authority which we utterly disapproved, before we could have the opportunity of preventing such abuses.

61. As the whole of the measure is equally repugnant to our ideas of humanity and of sound policy, we have only to add, that if one part of the Governor General's plan be more exceptionable than the rest, it is that order which enjoins the Provincial Chief and Council, "on any complaint made by any Aumeen," to support and enforce the authority of the said Aumeens, by compelling the attendance of such native Revenue Officers as the Aumeens might require, and by arresting and punishing

nishing those who should dare to oppose and disobey what is styled by the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, the orders of Government in those instances.

64. We disapprove the addition of 600 rupees per month made to the Secretary's salary; we think 1,200 rupees per month, and the fees and emoluments of the office, as mentioned by General Clavering, a very sufficient income for the Secretary of the Revenue Department, and also for those Officers whose salaries have been lately regulated thereby; we therefore direct, that the said addition be discontinued immediately upon the receipt of these our orders.

65. In your secret letter of the 19th of December 1776, you inform us, that the purposes for which Mr. Francis Fowke was appointed to proceed to Benares being fully accomplished, you had annulled his commission, and ordered him to the Presidency. But it appears, by your letter of the 6th of Jan. 1777, that in less than twenty days you thought proper to appoint Mr. Thomas Graham to reside at Benares, and Mr. Daniel Octavius Barwell to be his Assistant.

69. The mode adopted the 14th of March 1777, by the Governor General, of introducing motions agreed to by Mr. Barwell, and not waiting to take the official opinions of the other Members of the Board, before such motions were allowed to become acts of Government, appears to us so new and extraordinary, and so destructive of the freedom of debate, that we are at a loss to conceive how the Governor General could venture upon the measure; we shall in this place only declare, that it has our utter disapprobation, and that we will endeavour, by another conveyance, to establish such regulations as shall, if possible, effectually prevent the like proceedings in future.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL; dated 4th March 1778.

18. **ALTHOUGH** we find the cargo of the ship Earl of Ashburnham has received considerable damage, we must suspend our remarks on that circumstance till the amount of such damages can be ascertained; but as your proceedings relative to the taking up of that ship are completely before us, and appear in several instances very exceptionable, we proceed to examine the necessity of the measure, your different opinions thereon, the terms granted to the owners, and the conduct of our Board of Trade respecting the whole of this extraordinary transaction.

19. The 19th of August 1776, you wrote to the Governor and Council of Bombay, informing them that six ships would be scarcely sufficient for your investment; that our Servants at Fort St. George wanted four; that you could allot them but three, and therefore you requested that the Latham might be dispatched to you so soon as convenient, according to her original destination.

20. The 7th October, before the receipt of your letter at Bombay, the President and Council had addressed you on the subject. At that period they had received no intimation from you, or from Fort St. George, that tonnage was wanted, and therefore, having sufficient cargoes for two ships, they informed you that they should return the Latham directly to Europe, and proposed dispatching her early in November.

21. On your consultation of the 9th December, immediately after your entry of the above advice from Bombay, we find an address from Messrs. Crofts, Killican, Robinson, and Grant, proprietors of the ship Earl of Ashburnham, offering to freight her to England on the Company's account.

22. These circumstances being communicated to the Board of Trade, with your request to be informed if another ship would be wanted for the investment, they acquaint you, that they were confirmed in their expectation of six full cargoes; that they thought it for the Company's interest that the Ashburnham should be employed; and they recommend it to be effected without loss of time.

23. The proposals of the owners were to be paid for 716 tons certain, and for as much more as the ship might carry, after the rate of £22. 10 per ton, provided the Company should maintain and send back the Lascars, or £25 per ton, if those charges were defrayed by the owners.

24. Having submitted the proposals to the Board of Trade, and received their opinion thereon, you all agree, except General Clavering, in consultation the 13th of January, to take up the Ashburnham.

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25. The Governor General was of opinion, that there was an apparent inconsistency in the conduct of the Board of Trade in reducing the freight, but Mr. Barwell seems to have construed the resolution of the Board of Trade favourably for the owners, by declaring that there was no reduction made in the freight.

26. At this critical period, a letter arrived from Bombay, in reply to yours of the 19th of August, informing you, that as the Latham's lading was nearly completed when they received your requisition, it would have been very inconvenient to have altered her destination; but that, in order to supply tonnage for Coast and Bay, they would return the Hector immediately to Fort St. George; and therefore you might detain, for your own investment, one of the ships intended to be sent to that Presidency.

27. This letter arrived with you the 9th of January; upon the receipt thereof General Clavering recommended to the Governor General to take immediate measures with the Board of Trade for breaking off the negotiation for the Earl of Ashburnham; but hearing nothing further on the subject, the next day the General, fearing it might have escaped the Governor's memory, craved leave to repeat his application for that purpose.

28. The Governor acknowledges the General's recommendation did not escape his memory, but that he found, on enquiry, it was too late, as the owners of the Ashburnham had received notification of the Board's resolution before the Bombay letter was returned from circulation.

29. At this consultation Mr. Francis informed you, that, notwithstanding it had been recommended to you to take up an additional ship for the investment of the season, the Captain of the Triton had made repeated applications to the Board of Trade for 40 tons of surplus tonnage, which had not been complied with, and which fact he desired might be communicated to us by the ship then under dispatch.

30. To this request of Mr. Francis, the Governor General objected, because he did not allow the information to be regularly before the Board; and Mr. Barwell concurred in the Governor's objection. They consent, indeed, that the representation of Mr. Francis may be sent to the Board of Trade, and have no objection to our being addressed on the subject when completed; but these proposals were declined by Mr. Francis, because he found it impossible to receive an official answer from the Board of Trade in time to go home by the ship proposed.

31. The Governor General's answer to General Clavering, that the owners had received notification of your resolution before the Bombay letter was returned from circulation, leads to an investigation which convinces us that the interest of individuals, rather than that of the Company, was the object in taking up the ship Earl of Ashburnham.

32. As the Secretary's notification to the owners was made in writing, it ought to have been entered, but we do not find it on your proceedings.

33. The answer of the owners is dated the 10th of January; it acknowledges the receipt of your Secretary's letter, informing them that the terms on which they had tendered the ship were accepted, with exceptions to the first, second, and fifth articles; and that his said letter was dated the 9th instant (viz. the 9th of January) which happens to have been the very day on which the Bombay letter arrived.

34. It however appears that the Secretary had waited on the Governor General on the 10th of January in the morning, and requested a further explanation of your resolution relative to the Ashburnham, and that your notice of acceptance was not wrote to the owners till after that interview. The Secretary returned directly from the Governor General to the office, and then wrote and dispatched the notification of acceptance; but we must be of opinion that he ought rather to have immediately dispatched the letter recommended by General Clavering to be wrote to the Board of Trade, to break off the negotiation.

35. Supposing the Secretary's notification to have been in the possession of the owners during the short space of one hour, when the Bombay letter was returned from circulation, it must have occurred to you, that they could have suffered no inconvenience thereby. No expence was incurred. No measure could possibly have been taken to equip the ship for sea. In short, no damage whatever could at that time have been sustained; and therefore, as a ship of our own was in readiness, and the Ashburnham was, in one hour after notification, deemed necessary, it was even then your duty to have communicated the circumstance forthwith to the owners; and, as good servants of the Company, they ought to have acquiesced without a murmur.

36. But after all, we find the notification made by the Secretary was of very little consequence. The owners were therein told, that you had accepted their tender, with exceptions to three articles. Was

Was this an absolute agreement? were the owners bound thereby? they had requested £.25 per ton freight; you had agreed to give them £.22. 10. Were they bound to accept it? the event proves the contrary.—Another proposition was received from them, and by you submitted to the Board of Trade. And the Governor General himself proposed, that the said Board should again be requested to give their opinion, whether the freight required by the owners of the Ashburnham should be allowed? This question was also repeated by you so late as the 20th of January, although the Governor General had ten days before declared, that it was then too late to break off the negotiation, as had been very prudently recommended by General Clavering.

37. Your consultations inform us, that the General's proposal being agreed to by the other Members of Council, a letter was accordingly written to the Board of Trade; which letter is, with great apparent regularity, entered at large, and dated the 10th of January; but to our astonishment we find, on your consultations of the 13th, the said letter, so formally recorded, as having been written to the Board of Trade, had been kept back, and that no advice whatever of the Bombay letter had been given to the said Board.

38. If it were possible to conceive that this omission was purely accidental, it would nevertheless be very reprehensible; but if it was the effect of design, it is utterly unpardonable.

39. Upon the whole, we are fully of opinion there was no necessity for taking up the ship Earl of Ashburnham; and, from various circumstances attending the transaction, we do not scruple to declare, that the promoters of the measures were convinced of the impropriety thereof, and that, had the interest of the Company been their object, the line of their duty was evident, and could not have been mistaken.

40. We cannot suppose that the Secretary would, of his own authority, either antedate his notification to the owners, or presume to delay the dispatch of a letter of so much importance as that which was ordered to be wrote to the Board of Trade, more especially as he must have known that immediate dispatch was of the utmost consequence. We however think it necessary that he should justify his conduct, in order to confirm us in the opinion we entertain of his fidelity: we therefore direct, that you examine strictly into the above circumstances, and report to us the result of your inquiry by the first convenient opportunity.

41. We have already declared it our opinion, that there was no necessity for taking up the Ashburnham; we now proceed to examine your reasons for granting £.23. 10 per ton for the freight of that ship.

42. The original tender of the Ashburnham states, that the ship must be partly manned with Lascars, and £.22. 10 per ton is proposed, provided the Company maintain and send back those Lascars; or £.25 per ton if this charge is defrayed by the owners; who nevertheless declare, that they prefer the former proposition.

43. The Board of Trade, to whom you refer this tender, do not deem £.22. 10, in itself, unreasonable; but refer the decision respecting the addition of £.2. 10 per ton, for maintaining the Lascars, to you.

44. The Governor General remarks the inconsistency of reducing the rate of the freight (from £.25 to £.22. 10 per ton) while the Board of Trade seemed to admit the propriety of the conditions for which the additional freight was claimed. Mr. Francis agrees with the Governor General. Mr. Barwell denies that any reduction was made in the rate of the freight; and General Clavering having, as became a faithful servant of the Company, opposed the measure in every former stage of the business, now leaves the responsibility with those who promoted it.

45. In answer to your notification accepting the tender, the owners state, that the maintenance of 40 Lascars for 5 months in England, and their passage back to Bengal, will amount to £.850; and therefore they propose that the Company shall pay them an additional allowance of £.1 per ton, as a moderate compensation for such expence; and on this point we observe, that although the Governor General seems to think the proposition reasonable, he acts with caution, and endeavours to avoid responsibility.

46. The Board of Trade had just declared that the point came not within their department; that they did not think themselves qualified to judge thereon for the Company, and therefore they referred it to the Governor General and Council. The Governor General, in his turn, thinks it not cognizable by the Council, and recommends another reference to the Board of Trade. Mr. Barwell concurs. Mr. Francis adheres to the former offer of £.22. 10, without subjecting the Company to any other condition or obligation; and General Clavering once more formally discharges himself from all responsibility.

47. In answer to your reference, the Board of Trade transmit you an extract of their proceedings, wherein they deem £.1 per ton a reasonable compensation for the charge in question.

48. Mr. Bentley (who seems to have thought Lascars would really be employed) humanely proposes, that in order to secure a proper care of the Lascars, and their speedy return to Bengal, payment of the additional freight should be withheld, till it were certified to the Court of Directors that those people had been shipped off for India; but the Board of Trade were of opinion, that Mr. Bentley's proposition was not an object of their deliberation.

49. The Board of Trade having given a direct answer, that £.1 per ton was a reasonable compensation for the maintenance of Lascars in England, and their passage back to Bengal; you immediately change your ground, tell them they have mistaken your reference; that your question was not whether £.1 per ton was a reasonable compensation? But whether "the freight altogether of £.23 10. per ton, which is now required for the Ashburnham, should be allowed?"

50. The Board of Trade seem fully aware of the disingenuous treatment they were suffering; but it is doubtful to us, whether any persons, except the owners of the Ashburnham, and the majority of our Council, could be privy to what we deem a premeditated design to obtain undue advantages from the Company on account of Lascars.

51. The Board of Trade observe, that they have noticed a tendency to throw the responsibility wholly upon them, notwithstanding the power of treating, and of determination, remained entirely with the Governor General and Council, but being urged to give a direct and explicit answer to this new modelled question, they acquaint you in direct terms, that they think the sum of twenty-three pounds ten shillings per ton should be allowed—and you immediately resolve that it shall be allowed accordingly.

52. The original tender of the ship was made at £.22 10. per ton, provided the Company would relieve the owners from a supposed unavoidable expence attending the maintenance and return of Lascars; only by contrivance and management the Company was actually subjected to the certain additional payment of one pound per ton, as an indemnification to the owners on that account, for on no other pretence was the said additional sum demanded; but on the most careful examination, we do not find that there was one Lascar on board, and therefore we must conclude, that we have suffered an imposition, and sustained a direct loss, to the amount of one pound sterling per ton on the whole freight of the Earl of Ashburnham.

53. The excuses of the Board of Trade for rejecting Captain Elphinstone's application for surplus tonnage, appear to us very frivolous, and altogether insufficient.

54. They inform you, that the Secretary's public notice had fixed the 4th of January for the delivery of the Triton's papers. That Captain Elphinstone's application was dated the 2d, and considered the 3d of January, at which time his invoices had been delivered in to the Board, and therefore that he was too late. That he nevertheless applied again on the 7th of January, when the time for closing the packet was actually elapsed, and was told, that had he applied sooner, his request should have been granted.

55. We observe, you seem struck with the impropriety of the conduct of the Board of Trade in not occupying the surplus tonnage of the Triton—and no wonder, because you knew, from the Governor General's examination of Captain Elphinstone, that he had made his application for more tonnage the moment he received the abstract of his cargo, and when his ship was but half laden; and that finding his cargo consist principally of raw silk, which flows in small compass, he declared his ship would hold 40 tons more than was laden.

56. Admitting all that the Board of Trade have said on this subject to be true, they are nevertheless very reprehensible, because a separate invoice might have been formed, without delay, for any quantity of additional goods for the Triton, in the manner proposed by Mr. Palk for Captain Webb, when he applied for surplus tonnage for the ship London.

57. We apprehend it was not in the power of Captain Savage to make his owners answerable for the risk and freight of surplus tonnage to the ship, in case he should not be able to receive it on Board, nor to alter the terms of Charter Party respecting demurrage, but it was certainly the duty of the Board of Trade to have granted his request, and to have submitted the event to us, rather than to have let goods remain another season in the warehouse, or in preference to lading surplus tonnage on the Ashburnham, more especially as the Cumberland was supposed to have been much better manned, and must of course sail sooner than the Ashburnham. The Board of Trade however, rejected the application of Captain Savage, and granted two hundred additional bales to the owners

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owners of the *Ashburnham*, though they knew the former would have taken them at half freight, and that the latter must be paid full freight, according to the terms of the charter party. The excessive attention of the Board of Trade to the interest of their Secretary, of your Accomptant General, and of the other owners of the ship *Ashburnham*, carried them in this instance, as in many others, beyond the bounds of prudence. She was chartered for 670 tons certain; no more than 668 tons were laden on Board; and therefore we are deprived of the goods reserved for her surplus tonnage, although they might have been brought home at half freight by the *Triton* and *Cumberland*.

58. We have ordered particular enquiry to be made, whether all the bale goods sent home on the *Ashburnham* could have been laden with propriety on board our own ships; and if it shall appear that they might have been so laden, we shall then calculate what additional charge has been incurred for freight in taking up the *Ashburnham*: and unless such additional charge be forthwith reimbursed to the Company, it is our determination that the parties concerned shall experience the severest marks of our resentment.

59. In your secret letter of the 9th of May 1777, you advise us, that you have under consideration, a plan produced by the Governor General for regulating the Vizier's troops, commanded by British officers, copy whereof you transmit for our information; and on consultation the 19th of May, you resolve that the plan be adopted.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY's General Letter to Bengal, the 23d Dec. 1777.

Para. 21. **Y**OUR address from the revenue department, dated the 25th of June 1777, together with copy of your proceedings from the 20th to the 25th of that month inclusive, also a letter from our Governor General, dated the 15th of August, were duly received; and from the importance of the subject contained in your proceedings, we deem it expedient to take the best legal opinions and advice, before we decide finally on questions which must necessarily result therefrom; but having not yet been able to obtain those opinions and advice, we proceed to make such remarks as occur to us in the present state of this extraordinary affair.

22. In the Governor General's Letter of the 15th of August 1777, he says, no event ever befel him for which he was so little prepared, as for the news of the notification made by Colonel Maclean of his desire to resign the service: And as this assertion appears to us very extraordinary, a review of the authority upon which the notification was made, becomes of course an object of our immediate attention.

23. The Governor General's letter has furnished us with an avowed acknowledgment of his having constituted Mr. Maclean his agent. But before the receipt of that letter, from the conduct of the Governor General respecting Mr. Maclean, and the part taken by him whenever that Gentleman's affairs were under consideration in Bengal, the Court of Directors could have no doubt of a strict intimacy having subsisted between them; and from the apparent zeal shewn by Mr. Maclean for promoting the honour and interest of the Governor General in England, the Court had as little doubt of Mr. Maclean having been duly authorised, by express instructions from Mr. Hastings, to signify his desire to resign the office of Governor General, and his request to have a successor nominated to the vacancy, which would thereby be occasioned in the Supreme Council at Bengal.

24. It now appears, from the letter before us, that Messrs. Graham and Maclean were regularly appointed the Governor General's agents in England; that he actually gave them powers and instructions, in writing, when they undertook that office: That those instructions contained several distinct propositions, which propositions required something to be done, or performed, as the conditions of the Governor General being confirmed in the Government, and that the last proposition was explained by a secret or a separate paper.

25. That besides these written documents, the Governor General gave verbal and cautionary injunctions to Messrs. Maclean and Graham; and that one of these injunctions was, an earnest recommendation to give up the defence of his cause, if it could not be maintained without being used as the instrument of a party.

26. The

26. The death of Mr. Graham happening soon after his arrival in England, and no other person appearing to have been associated with Mr. Maclean in this extraordinary agency, nor nominated or authorized by the Governor General to assist in negotiating or adjusting the conditions of his being confirmed in the Government, we must conclude that Mr. Maclean remained the Governor General's sole agent in England for that purpose; and from the Governor General's own account, now under consideration, we remain of opinion, that Mr. Maclean was duly authorized and empowered to agree to such conditions, on the Governor General's behalf, as might appear to him expedient respecting the objects of his negotiation.

27. The Governor General says Mr. Maclean has, in this instance, exceeded his powers: of the truth of the assertion the Court are not competent to judge. The Governor General has not yet thought proper to define the powers actually given to Mr. Maclean. He has not communicated to the Court the written propositions, which he required to be complied with, as the conditions of his being confirmed in the Government of Bengal, nor informed us what are the contents of the paper which was explanatory of the last of his propositions; nor has he acquainted us with the purport of more than one of the verbal injunctions alluded to in his letter.

28. If the usual accuracy of the Governor General had been observed, we should not have been at a loss to affix precise ideas to his declarations. In the information which he is now pleased to communicate, he mentions the conditions of his being confirmed in the Government. But it is notorious, that he was at that time in full possession of the Government; that he had been so for several years; that he had also been actually and recently confirmed therein by a most solemn act of Parliament; that the act of the legislature was full, complete, and stood in no need of confirmation, of which we assure ourselves the Governor General was fully aware when he gave his instructions to his agent.

29. In order therefore to account for this singular phrase, namely, "the being confirmed in the Government," we must be of opinion, that it contains a direct implication, that if the required conditions were not obtained, the Governor General would not remain in the Government; and this idea is in perfect agreement with the instructions produced by Mr. Maclean, in the Governor General's own hand-writing, declaring, that he would not continue in the Government of Bengal, unless the conditions therein specified were complied with.

30. The credit due to the testimony of Messrs. Vansittart and Stewart must be determined by the general character of those Gentlemen. The Governor General says he never called them to bear witness to his transactions: We can readily allow that the Governor might not think it necessary to call them in as formal witnesses, nor to authorize them to give testimony on the above occasions: but it was sufficient for the Court of Directors to know that they were persons, who, from their former intimacy with the Governor General, were the most likely to possess authentic information; and the Court had good reason to believe they were by no means partial to the interest of the person next in succession to the Government. If therefore Messrs. Vansittart and Stewart were of sufficient credit to be believed, their evidence was unexceptionable; it was also full, explicit, and directly in point. The means by which they obtained knowledge of the fact to which they gave testimony, were candidly and unreservedly explained. Mr. Vansittart declares, he was present when the instructions were given to Mr. Maclean; and Mr. Stewart confirms the account of Mr. Vansittart, by a solemn affirmation, that the Governor General had declared to him that he had given directions to the above purpose to Mr. Maclean.

31. As to the Agent having exceeded his powers, it is a circumstance which can only affect the interest of his employer, and his own reputation. The Governor General had selected and chosen Mr. Maclean, upon the most intimate, perfect, and personal knowledge of his ability, principles, and conduct: his commission and instructions were concealed by the Governor General from the Court of Directors, and remained unknown to them, till announced by Mr. Maclean himself; but when he stood forth as the public and avowed agent of the Governor General, and declared himself "authorized, empowered, and directed to signify to the Court of Directors his desire to resign his office of Governor General of Bengal, and to request the nomination of a successor to the vacancy, which would be thereby occasioned in the council;" and when the Court found his declaration confirmed by the respectable testimony of the Governor General's most intimate friends, they could no longer hesitate to receive Mr. Maclean as the undoubted Agent of the Governor General; to treat his propositions as those of his employer, and consequently to accept the proposed offer of resignation.

32. After avowing the commission and instructions given to his agent, we must declare, that the extracts quoted by the Governor General are nugatory: the offer of resignation was made subsequent to the date, and even to the receipt of all those letters. The Governor General has put it beyond a doubt, that Mr. Maclean acted by his immediate authority; he has nowhere pointed out to the Court of Directors the time when the negotiation of his agent was to commence, nor the period to

to which his commission was limited. The letters referred to contain no revocation or abridgement of the powers of Mr. Maclean; and as to the Governor General's intimation, that subsequent correspondence with Messrs. Maclean and Graham might have operated to destroy conclusions drawn from former instructions, the Court of Directors think it sufficient to remark, that to this hour they remain totally ignorant of the contents of such correspondence.

33. In regard to the proceedings had in Bengal, although General Clavering acted unwarrantably, and even illegally, in directing the Secretary to issue a summons in his name, as Governor General, to Messrs. Barwell and Francis to meet him in Council, and Mr. Francis in concurring in those transactions, before Mr. Hastings had acknowledged and confirmed the proceedings of his Agent, we cannot, nevertheless, but be displeased at the Governor General, for not giving a direct and candid explanation of the whole; but the Governor General has now sufficiently explained the motives of his silence. He tells us he could not disavow the declaration of Colonel Maclean, without appearing adverse to a man who had given him the most undoubted proofs of his friendship; and who, though in this instance he had exceeded his powers, he knew had been actuated by a sincere and honest, though a mistaken zeal to serve him. This open declaration of the Governor General needs no comment.

34. If the answer of the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, that they knew of "no act or instrument by which the place and office of the Governor General were vacated," had been accompanied with a direct disavowal of the pretended authority by which the offer of resignation had been made to the Court of Directors, the Governor General had been less reprehensible; and surely the solemn proceedings in England, undeniably evidenced by the documents before him, rendered such explanation his indispensable duty. Indeed, official deference to his employers, had there been no other motive, required that the Governor General should, in the most unreserved manner, have contributed to detect a flagrant imposition, if he found such had been practised in his name upon the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

35. But however great the improprieties above noticed may be, they bear very little proportion to the subsequent proceedings of the Governor General and Mr. Barwell.

36. In the first place, it was an act of indecency in the Governor General and Mr. Barwell to meet, even by adjournment, as a Council to enter upon public business, and to form the most important resolutions, without having summoned Mr. Francis to attend his duty as a Counsellor, at every such meeting; but Mr. Francis has declared, that he neither received a summons, nor knew till late in the day, and then only by report, that a Board had been assembled, by which the offices of General Clavering had been declared vacant.

37. It was an act of great presumption in the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, to resolve and declare, that General Clavering had vacated his place of Commander in Chief of the Company's forces in India, to which command he had been appointed by a special commission from the Company, without admitting that he had succeeded to the office of Governor General.

38. And we must be of opinion, that the resolutions and declarations of the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, that General Clavering had vacated the office of Senior Counsellor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and that Mr. Barwell was promoted to the said office of senior Counsellor, were, to all intents and purposes, not only unwarrantable, but illegal.

39. We have thus given you our sentiments on these extraordinary transactions. What measures it may be necessary for us to take in consequence thereof, in order to retrieve the honour of the Company, and to prevent the like abuse from being practised in future, will have our earliest and most serious consideration, so soon as we shall be furnished with the opinions mentioned in the former part of this letter. But we cannot, even for the present, dismiss the subject, without expressing our approbation of the sentiments of Mr. Francis, minuted on your proceedings of the 24th of June.

40. In your advertisement for the army contract, you state, that proposals will be received for supplying the army with provisions and bullocks, and for feeding the Company's elephants.

41. Before you come to any determination on the general proposals transmitted to you in consequence of your advertisement, a different proposition is received from Mr. Templer, deviating from the terms of your advertisement respecting elephants.

42. In addition to the feeding of Company's elephants, Mr. Templer proposes to replace, at his own expence, every elephant that shall die during the time of his contract; and also to procure and keep in readiness, over and above the establishment, three elephants for each brigade, in order to replace those which may die, or to provide for other casualties; which three elephants were to be always ready for service, without any additional charge to the Company.

43. In consideration of the risk attending this proposal, Mr. Templer demands a certain sum per month for feeding of the elephants, greatly exceeding all other offers before the Board for the performance of that service.

44. The sum demanded by Mr. Templer was excessive, and your acceptance of his single proposal a direct breach of the Company's orders.

45. In the 26th article of the Court's General Instructions, dated the 29th of March 1774, it was directed, "that all contracts, with the conditions, shall be publicly advertised; that sealed proposals should be received for the same; that every proposal should be opened in Council; and that the preference should be given to the lowest, with sufficient security for the performance."

46. These orders are plain and unequivocal; but in the case before us an individual makes a proposal, essentially different from your advertisement, and you accept it, not only without having recourse to the proper means for ascertaining whether the said proposal was the lowest that would be offered; but with another actually before you, nearly 30 per cent. lower than that made by Mr. Templer.

47. We need not inform you; that one of the members of your Board objected to the acceptance of a single proposal, as being a direct Breach of the Company's orders; nor that his objection was accompanied by an absolute offer, to find a responsible person who should hold the whole stock of elephants on his own account, and at his own risk, not only under every circumstance of disadvantage proposed by Mr. Templer, but even with additional responsibility, and at 30 rupees per month instead of 70, which was 20 rupees per month less for every elephant than was demanded by that Gentleman. We are extremely concerned to find that this plain proposition produced no reduction in the price thus attempted to be imposed on the Company.

48. The original contract was concluded with Mr. Templer for 3 years. In your letter per Europe, Para. 66, you inform us of his representation, setting forth losses sustained, and claiming your further indulgence to have the elephant contract extended for 5 years, as the only means by which he could expect to be indemnified for such losses; and you further acquaint us, that having reason to be satisfied of the justness of Mr. Templer's representation, and being desirous of affording encouragement to a scheme which appeared calculated for the good of the Company, you had acquiesced, and prolonged the contract until the first day of January 1782.

49. By the same letter we learn, that Mr. Templer having undertaken to supply and maintain elephants for the temporary brigade, at the rates allowed for the brigade in the field, you had authorized this addition also to be made to his contract, and fixed the establishment at 35, being a number equal to those of the other brigades on a peace establishment.

50. When Mr. Templer applied for a prolongation of his contract, and for leave to supply the temporary brigade, his letter was accompanied with new and distinct proposals for completing the brigades in the provinces with elephants, which, as on the former occasion, you accepted without advertising for other proposals. This was another breach of the Company's orders; but the circumstances are not noticed in your letter.

51. We observe, that the Board immediately rejected Mr. Templer's application for an extension of his contract; but we find from the Governor General's minute of the 23d October, that, in consequence of a personal interview with Mr. Templer, and of an explanation of his losses, the Governor General afterwards moved for the prolongation of the contract, to which Mr. Francis objected; but Mr. Barwell agreeing, the measure of course became an act of the Board.

52. The Governor General says, he was unwilling to extend the contract, before he could clearly ascertain the benefits which the service would derive from it, or be convinced, that from losses incurred in the faithful performance of his engagements, the contractor had a claim to such indulgence. The Company's benefits and the Contractor's losses shall be briefly considered. It is with pain we animadvert on subjects of this nature; but as guardians of the Company's property we cannot pass them over in silence.

53. Concerning the first proposals of Mr. Templer, we have already noticed, that an offer was made by a member of your Board, by which, had it been accepted, 20 rupees per month on every elephant would have been saved to the Company.

54. The number of elephants included in Mr. Templer's contract is 175. Supposing the like saving to have been made upon the whole contract, the excess given to Mr. Templer amounts to fortuit rupees 42,000, or upwards of pounds sterling 5,000 per annum.

General Clavering.

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55. Without impeaching the veracity of Mr. Templer, we must be of opinion, that in a transaction of this nature, his own account of losses ought to have been accompanied with other testimony, or proper proofs, before it gained official credit.

56. Admitting, however, that the Governor General's statement was just, to what does it amount? Mr. Templer's first contract was concluded in January 1777; in October following the Governor alleges, that 29 of the Contractor's elephants had died, and 34 had been maintained at different places for 9 months at his own expence; but he allows, however, that 105 of the contractor's elephants were then in the Company's pay.

57. Upon this number the Contractor was entitled, in one year only, to receive sonant rupees 25,200, or upwards of 3,000l. sterling more than would have been paid for the same number of elephants, if General Clavering's offer had been accepted: and therefore we cannot in justice consider the Contractor entitled to further indulgence, or even to your compassion, on account of his losses; but we can readily perceive that the Company, at that early period of the contract, must have been very considerable losers by having accepted his proposals.

58. As the Contractor had 34 elephants upon his hands, and 105 in the Company's pay, in October 1777, we take it for granted, that he might procure 36 more to complete the establishment within the first year. It would then be four complete years before his contract expires, and the Company would be subjected to pay upwards of 5,000l. sterling per annum to Mr. Templer, for 4 years certain, more than would have been paid for the same service, if the proposition of General Clavering had been attended to by your Board.

59. This waste of our property cannot be permitted: you have disregarded our authority, and disobeyed our orders, in not taking the lowest offers; we therefore direct, that the contract for elephants be annulled at the expiration of the year in which you receive this our order; that you receive back the Company's elephants, and such other as shall have been provided by Mr. Templer, at the stipulated price; that you advertise for proposals according to the terms of his contract, and accept the lowest that shall be offered with good security for the due performance of that service; and if Mr. Templer's proposals shall intitle him to a preference, we shall then have no objection to his holding the contract; but if the Contractor shall object to this adjustment, and recover damages of the Company for breach of engagement, we are determined in such case to institute a suit at law against those members of our Council who have presumed, in direct breach of our orders, to prefer the interest of an individual to that of the Company.

60. In the 45th paragraph of our letter, dated the 30th of March 1774, we signified our pleasure, that the head surgeon should not be permitted to enjoy any emolument arising from his being concerned in dieting the patients, and directed you forthwith to separate the occupations of surgeon and Contractor. From this plain order you have thought proper to deviate, by granting the Surgeon General a contract for three years. It is true, you have rendered it his interest to have a few patients as possible in the hospital, by suffering him to farm the whole at a gross expence; but this is a manifest perversion of the principle suggested by us, when we expressed our disapprobation of the Surgeon being concerned, on any account in dieting the patients by contract.

61. We allow the propriety of the Surgeon General's remark, that the Company's hospital expences have for some years past run very high, and that from the manner in which they were then conducted there might be little probability of a diminution; and his professed desire to lessen the Company's expence, and to put the hospitals on a more regular footing, must have had our warmest approbation and support, if it had appeared to us that those were the sole, or even the principal objects of his attention.

62. But if the Surgeon General would have had us believe, that his plan and regulations were principally designed to retrench unwarrantable charges, and to promote the good of the service, instead of undertaking to farm the hospital by contract on his own account, he should have remained utterly disinterested in the issue of the proposed reformation; he should have contributed all in his power to reduce improper expences, and to rectify abuses; and in proportion to his success he might have depended upon the Company for a proper gratification.

63. We lay it down as a fundamental principle, that neither the Surgeon General, nor any of the profession should be interested, directly or indirectly, in the quantity of medicines saved or expended, nor in the increase or decrease of patients admitted into our hospitals, or attended by the Surgeons at the expence of the Company; and on this account, were there no other objections, we should disapprove the contract given to the Surgeon General, because he is not only to furnish all the medicines at his own expence, but seems constituted the sole judge of what may be necessary; and, without impeaching his honour or integrity, we think it exceedingly improper that his pecuniary interest should be so deeply concerned, and stand in competition with his immediate duty, in the application of that part of his plan, a circumstance which ought never to be admitted in regulations of this nature; for it is possible, at least, that medicines may be more sparingly administered, and patients more speedily discharged, than can be consistent with the good of the service.

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62. But if the Surgeon General would have had us believe, that his plan and regulations were principally designed to retrench unwarrantable charges, and to promote the good of the service, instead of undertaking to farm the hospital by contract on his own account, he should have remained utterly disinterested in the issue of the proposed reformation; he should have contributed all in his power to reduce improper expences, and to rectify abuses; and in proportion to his success he might have depended upon the Company for a proper gratification.

63. We lay it down as a fundamental principle, that neither the Surgeon General, nor any of the profession should be interested, directly or indirectly, in the quantity of medicines saved or expended, nor in the increase or decrease of patients admitted into our hospitals, or attended by the Surgeons at the expence of the Company; and on this account, were there no other objections, we should disapprove the contract given to the Surgeon General, because he is not only to furnish all the medicines at his own expence, but seems constituted the sole judge of what may be necessary; and, without impeaching his honour or integrity, we think it exceedingly improper that his pecuniary interest should be so deeply concerned, and stand in competition with his immediate duty, in the application of that part of his plan, a circumstance which ought never to be admitted in regulations of this nature; for it is possible, at least, that medicines may be more sparingly administered, and patients more speedily discharged, than can be consistent with the good of the service.

64. As

64. As the Surgeon General must have conceived himself sufficiently at leisure to attend to the execution of regulations formed for the Hospital, and even, in a degree, to superintend the detail of that business, we see no reason why the same service might not have been performed for the Company, instead of taking it up upon contract for his own benefit. His proper emolument, as hinted above, would have been a recompence in proportion to savings made for the Company, or an additional salary adequate to his merit.

65. We observe in the Surgeon General's proposals, and in the deed first drawn and executed, he was to defray every kind of hospital and medicinal expence for a certain sum per annum: but, at his desire, you have revised the first deed, and agreed to another, with alterations in his favour, one of which is the granting him an addition of the common diet money usually paid by the Company for patients in the Hospital before the contract took place; on this occasion, you have acted more like friends of the Contractor, than as faithful servants of the East India Company.

66. The words of the Contractor's proposals are, to defray "every kind of hospital and medicinal expence, of whatsoever denomination;" but you have not scrupled to declare, in direct contradiction to a plain proposition stated on your own proceedings, that the Surgeon General's proposals were only to defray the medical charges incurred by the Company; and therefore you have ventured to add the diet money to his contract.

67. To put it beyond a doubt, that the Surgeon intended in his proposals to include every charge of diet, he has inserted therein the specific breakfast, dinner, and supper, at full diet, middle diet, low diet, milk diet, and even the quantity of bread, to which by public regulations, to be hung up in the hospital, every patient was to consider himself entitled, and as having a right to complain if he found them abridged; and to make it manifest that the Surgeon General expected no additional consideration on this account, he in the next paragraph declares, that, except in the article of doolies, the actual expence of the Company cannot exceed the sum stated in his proposals. You have however proved him mistaken, by granting him diet money over and above the sum required by those proposals, and bound the Company to make good this improvident grant for three years.

68. The medium expence of the Hospitals, said to be taken for several years past, is stated by the Surgeon General at Sonaut rupees 2,65,500; supposing this a just statement, and that the proposed annual saving would be Sonaut rupees 39,500; before you ventured to bind the Company in a contract of such extent and importance, you ought to have published the Surgeon General's plan, to have advertised for proposals, and to have taken the lowest offers, with good security for performance; by which means, we have no doubt, a much greater saving might have been made than that apparently established by the present contract; and we are confirmed in this opinion, because we find the combined average of Hospital charges, civil and military, for the years 1771-2, 1772-3, and 1773-4, amount only to current rupees 2,16,360, which is 77,790 rupees less than the annual sum granted to the Surgeon General for three years certain: the Surgeon General would, in such case, have been the proper person to have checked the Contractor's proceedings, or to have enabled you to establish sufficient checks for that purpose; and it would also have been his duty to report to your Board his opinion, whether the Contractor properly fulfilled his agreement; whether the plan was capable of further improvement; and whether it ought to be renewed, altered, or confirmed for a longer period than one year; but in all events, the first contract should not have been for a longer term than one year, nor should it have been renewed, unless experience had proved it to have been for the good of the service.

69. By selling all the Company's medicines and chirurgical instruments to the Surgeon General at prime cost, and reducing all the Surgeons to the necessity of re-purchasing medicines and instruments of him at 10 per cent. advance, you have established an absolute monopoly in articles conducive to the preservation of the lives of our servants, which we can neither approve nor permit. We do not find that any check is established to prevent the Surgeon General from taking a greater profit than 10 per cent. upon medicines and instruments, nor do we perceive the possibility of guarding against imposition or abuse in these particulars.

70. You have agreed that the whole of our consignments of medicines shall be delivered to the Surgeon General at prime cost, and that the pound sterling shall be reckoned at no more than eight current rupees. The Surgeon affirms that the Company will save 30,000 rupees per annum by this measure. The truth is, that the average amount of medicines sent to Bengal, for five years past, is only rupees 20,548; therefore the most that can be estimated as a saving on this head, is 20,548 rupees per annum; but by agreeing that eight current rupees shall be accounted equal to a pound sterling, the Company will lose nearly two rupees on every such pound, besides the interest of their money, from the time of purchasing the medicines in London to the time of their being delivered at Bengal.

71. Instead

71. Instead of monthly advances, you have agreed to grant the Surgeon General a full moiety of the annual expence, or rupees 1,13,250 in advance every six months; so that he is not only paid six months actual disbursements beforehand, but even the whole amount of his profits arising upon this lucrative contract, one moiety six months, and the other moiety twelve months in advance.

72. We find no provision made, that at the end of the term of three years, the medicines and instruments on hand shall be returned to the Company at prime cost, or even at any rate.—We do not mean to intimate, that in case it shall be found inexpedient to renew the contract, the present Surgeon General would take advantage of this circumstance, and distress the service, by withholding or refusing to deliver over to the Company such medicines and instruments as may be remaining in store; nor that at the close of his contract he will not have taken care to have a sufficient quantity on hand for the use of the settlement; neither do we believe that Mr. Campbell will, knowingly, permit bazar or country medicines to be substituted in lieu of European medicines; nor can we be of opinion, that Gentlemen of liberal principles and profession will suffer those who are to be supplied with medicines, and attended gratis, as being included in the contract, to be worse supplied or attended than those who pay the Surgeon liberally for their medicines and attendance; but as it is possible, that in other hands all these evils may happen, and that it is evidently become the interest of the Surgeons to starve the Hospital, we must declare, that the contract entered into with the Surgeon General cannot, on these accounts, receive our approbation.

73. We therefore direct that you forthwith inform the Surgeon General and Mr. Williams, who is also a party to the deed, that we think it inconsistent with their occupation, and with the station they hold in our service, to engage in contracts of this nature; that we likewise hope they will, on reconsideration, be equally sensible of the impropriety thereof, and not only consent to abolish the present contract, but exert their utmost influence in regulating the Hospital, and afford you every assistance in their power to enable you to retrench superfluous charges; and you are to acquaint the Surgeon General, that on no other terms will we consent to any addition being made to his usual salary.

74. And it is our further order, that if the Surgeon General shall not consent to relinquish the contract, nor actually cancel the deed within one month after the arrival of this letter at Fort William, that you forbear to pay him any other salary or emolument on the Company's account than that which he enjoyed before the addition granted him, as recorded on your proceedings of the 24th of December 1777.

75. We observe the additional salary was granted to the Surgeon General within six months after giving him the Hospital contract; but whatever necessity there might have been for encreasing his emoluments before that period, we must be of opinion it was totally obviated by the bargain then concluded.

76. The amount of the additional salary granted to the Surgeon General appears to us very large; and we are surprized, with our former orders concerning Commission on the Revenues before you, how you could venture, in your computation, to assign a sum to the Surgeon General, in lieu of such commission, equal to that usually received by a Lieutenant Colonel.

77. In order to prevent the Company's money from being thus given away in future without their consent, we positively direct that no augmentation be henceforth made by you to the salary and emoluments of any person whatever, after such salary and emoluments shall have been established or approved by the Court, without their licence first obtained for that purpose, except in cases of extreme necessity; and in every such case, that you take sufficient security that all money which may be paid on that account, and which shall afterwards be disallowed by the Court of Directors, be refunded, with interest thereon from the time of payment. This regulation is also to be strictly observed by our Board of Trade, and to remain a standing order in all time to come, unless repealed by the Court of Directors.

78. We shall not by this opportunity confirm the specific allowance made by you to the Surgeon General; but we consent, for the present, that in addition to his former allowance, and in consequence of his giving up the contract, and attending to the regulation of our Hospital, and to the reduction of our charges, he be paid the additional sum of 10,000 current rupees per annum; and if it shall hereafter appear, that by his assistance and influence, our Hospital is put under proper regulations, and our medical charges so reduced as to warrant a further recompence being made to him, he may rely upon our attending to the subject so soon as the regulations are established, and the amount of the savings shall become an object worthy of our consideration.

79. Another article, which comes under our inspection, is the contract concluded for five years

with Captain Forde, for an armed vessel, for the pilotage of the Chittagong river, and for the defence of the coast and river against the incursions of the Muggs.

80. Our objections respecting this contract are to the inutility of the measure, to the principle upon which it is founded, to the time for which it is concluded, and to the expence incurred by the Company on that account.

81. The defence of the coast, and the protection of the country from the incursions of plunderers, are, no doubt, proper objects of the Company's care, but surely not to be farmed out to any contractor whatever. If it be not a dangerous service, the establishment is totally unnecessary; if it be a dangerous service, it is evidently the interest of the Contractor to avoid danger, and not to hazard the loss of his ship or men, because they must be replaced at his own expence: and therefore, as an active and faithful discharge of the Contractor's duty seems incompatible with his interest we must, on that account, disapprove the contract in question.

82. We find it suggested in General Clavering's minute, that during the twelve months which Captain Forde commanded the Company's *Snow Amazon*, at Chittagong, he never stirred out of harbour, nor ever moved at the appearance of the Muggs on the neighbouring coast. If this be true, when the ship and men were at the risk of the Company, we have no reason to conclude, that the service will be better performed at the sole risk of the Contractor.

83. The marine charges at Chittagong for the year preceding the contract, were current rupees 5,071; but the annual charge to be incurred by Captain Forde's contract, exclusive of naval and ordnance stores, which are to be furnished to him at the Company's expence, is rupees 33,000 per annum; and as it does not appear to us, that the utility of the measure by any means warrants so great an addition to our standing charges at Chittagong, it must therefore be disallowed on account of the expence.

84. The contract is for the term of five years. We conceive it was impossible for you to judge with certainty, at the time of contracting, whether the experiment you were about to adopt, would answer the ends proposed even for one year, or whether it could be attended with the smallest benefit to the country or the Company, and therefore, we must also disapprove of the length of time to which this contract is extended.

85. We observe Mr. Francis has remonstrated, and General Clavering protested against the measure under consideration: we now direct you forthwith to inform Captain Forde, that we deem contracts for protection and defence of any part of the country highly improper; that we have no doubt of his acquiescing in the propriety of our remarks, and relinquishing a contract which we think inconsistent with his duty; but if Captain Forde shall not agree, and actually cancel the deed within one month after the receipt of your notification, then we direct, that you forthwith suspend him from the execution of any other office in our service than the command of his own ship, the better to enable him to execute the service for which that ship is intended; and that you take such further measures for the protection and defence of the coast and river of Chittagong, as shall appear to you absolutely necessary for those purposes.

89. In the 68th paragraph of your letter, per *Europa*, you inform us, that as the marine contract held by Mr. Keble had been some time expired, and the disbursements of that department defrayed by him only from month to month, you had accepted proposals from Captain Wedderburne and Mr. John Sampson, your Master and Deputy Master Attendant, for two years, upon the terms allowed to the late Contractor for the last year of his contract. We find Mr. Keble's contract expired the 1st of September. The application of Messrs. Wedderburne and Sampson was made the 22d of October, and their contract concluded the 1st of November.

90. One great objection to this transaction is, that the Master Attendant, instead of becoming the marine Contractor, certainly was, or ought to have been, the proper check upon any other person who might have undertaken that service upon contract; and your destroying this check, as it respects the interest of the Company, appears to us very exceptionable.

91. Upon the expiration of Mr. Keble's contract, it was your indispensable duty, in case you found it expedient to renew the marine contract, to have advertised for fresh proposals, and to have taken the lowest, with good security for performance, according to the letter and spirit of our instructions.

92. As the new Contractor offered no better terms than those of his predecessor, it was an act of great partiality to grant his request, and of unnecessary severity to dispossess Mr. Keble at a moment's warning, without obtaining terms more advantageous for the Company.

93. Mr.

93. Mr. Wedderburne having deceased since the conclusion of the contract, we direct you forthwith to signify to Mr. Sampson, that he must relinquish the marine contract in November following the receipt of this our order, and be no longer a competitor for, or interested directly or indirectly in, any future contract of this nature, except he resign his office of Master Attendant. We think either of those employments sufficient to occupy the attention of one person; but were it otherwise, we are determined that our Master Attendant shall remain a constant check upon the marine Contractor.

94. If Mr. Sampson shall prefer the office of Master Attendant, and give up the marine contract; you are then to advertise for proposals, and take the lowest, in the manner directed in the 36th paragraph of our instructions of 29th March 1774. But if Mr. Sampson should rather chuse to hold the marine contract, you are then to appoint the next person in succession to fill the office of Master Attendant, provisionally, until our further pleasure on this subject shall be known.

95. In the 134th paragraph of the Company's General Letter, dated the 23d March 1770, the President and Council were positively directed not to fail, every year, to advertise for and receive such proposals as might be offered for supplying the troops with provisions, and for feeding draught and carriage bullocks to be employed with the army, and that, in all cases, those proposals which should appear lowest in point of charge should be accepted. They were also to take care that in all advertisements, a sufficient time should be allowed for candidates to prepare proposals before the expiration of the subsisting contract, and before the time limited for receiving them. And in the 39th article of your General Instructions, dated the 29th of March 1774, you were expressly directed, not only to attend strictly to the standing orders of the Company, but to "all such orders and instructions as the Court of Directors had transmitted to the Governor and Council, or Select Committee at Fort William."

96. In September 1777, Mr. Johnson (who had held the army contract in 1775) gives in proposals for providing and feeding draught and carriage cattle, and for victualling the Europeans. Instead of proceeding according to the Court's orders, and to the established usage of the service, you direct Mr. Johnson's proposals to be compared with the terms of the unexpired contract; and by the report of your Secretary we find them correspond with the terms of the said contract, except in two particulars, namely, that Mr. Johnson demanded an additional sum of one rupee per month for feeding camels, not on actual service, and 15 rupees per month for every camel which should be his own property, though no such stipulation had been made by the Contractor in the subsisting contract.

97. Admitting, as we do, that the increase of charge to the Company was inconsiderable, your proceedings were, nevertheless, totally irregular, and your acceptance of Mr. Johnson's offers was, in many points of view, a most deliberate breach of your duty; you have extended a contract for three years, which was positively ordered to be annual; you have refused to advertise for proposals, though expressly commanded by the Court of Directors; and you have concluded this contract for 3 years, upon terms less advantageous than the preceding contract, and therefore not upon the lowest terms procurable.

98. The person who then held the contract had just petitioned you for an extension of his term, and expressed his hope of holding the contract for three years. He also signified a wish to be allowed half price for discharged bullocks, and prime cost for extra bullocks procured during the march of the army; which regulations were not in his former contract.

99. With these materials before you the question is put, whether the Contractor's terms, or the proposals of Mr. Johnson, shall be accepted? Mr. Francis, in strict conformity with the Company's orders, and according to established usage, was of opinion that the contract should be advertised. Mr. Barwell thought the present Contractor had (the preceding year) by making low proposals (to use his own phrase) rejected Mr. Johnson, in hopes of obtaining future indulgence; and therefore he could not hesitate to give his vote for Mr. Johnson.

100. However strange Mr. Barwell's motive for giving his vote for Mr. Johnson may appear to us, we must confess the Governor General's reasons for concurring therein were still more extraordinary; his words are, "I disapprove of publishing for proposals; the contract is reduced too low already, and will require a vigilant attention to it on the part of the Commanding Officer of the corps of the army, that it be duly performed." To which he adds, that according to the best information he had been able to obtain, little profit would be made by the Contractor, if he did his duty.

101. But although the Governor General has thought proper to express so direct and pointed a disapprobation of the mode adopted and positively enjoined by the Company for conducting so great a branch of their affairs as that of the army contract, we nevertheless adhere to the propriety of the

the Court's orders ; and hereby renew the injunction, that you fail not every year, three months at least before the expiration of the subsisting contract, to advertise for and receive such proposals as may be offered for supplying the troops with provisions, and for feeding bullocks and camels to be employed with the army ; and that in all cases you accept the lowest, with sufficient security for performance.

102. If the present Contractor shall think proper to conform to this regulation, and give in proposals lower than those of any other person who shall offer good security for performance, he will be entitled to hold the army contract for another year, or it may be to the end of his present term, but on no other conditions will we permit it.—And if he shall think himself aggrieved, and take measures in consequence, by which the Company becomes involved in loss or damage, we shall certainly hold the majority of our Council responsible for such loss or damage, and proceed against them accordingly ; but as one of the Members of your Board has very properly entered his dissent to the measure, he will of course be exempted from prosecution, and in justice to his sentiments and conduct on the occasion, we hereby declare, that they have our entire approbation.

103. And we further direct, that the before-mentioned 134th paragraph of the Court's General Letter on this subject, dated the 23d of March 1770, be forthwith given out in general and brigade orders, and read at the head of every brigade and detachment of our troops in Bengal, by the respective Adjutants doing duty with such troops, once in every three months at least ; and likewise, that the Commander in Chief, and Commandants of the said corps, report to you every month in what manner the troops are victualled, the cattle fed, and in general how the terms of the contract are observed and fulfilled by the Contractor, so far as shall have come to his or their knowledge, for your information and guidance in rectifying abuses, if such shall hereafter occur in the carrying on of this important service.

107. In your plan for victualling the New Fort we observe the stores are to be furnished by the Agent at the bazar or market price, and changed, at his expence, so often as shall be found necessary. They are to be purchased with the Company's advances, and the Agent is to be allowed a commission, or per centage for losses which may be occasioned by decay, wastage, and variation of the markets, and also for servants wages, and other expences.

108. In order to ascertain what sum would be a reasonable compensation for the agent, you very properly agree to consult the principal merchants of Calcutta on the subject.

109. The persons consulted were Mr. John Robinson, Mr. Charles Croftes, and Mr. David Kelican ; they report 12 per cent. as a compensation for loss by decay, wastage, and variation of markets ; 5 per cent. for the Agent's trouble ; and 3 per cent. for Cooley hire, servants wages, and charges of that nature ; amounting in the whole to 20 per cent. upon the prime cost of stores to be provided.

110. In the Governor General's minute, respecting the cost and expenditure of stores, it is stated, that a loss has been sustained of 45 per cent. per annum for two years ; the Governor General therefore concludes, that an allowance of 20 per cent. would neither afford the Agent the smallest encouragement, nor even the prospect of an indemnification for losses which might be sustained in perishable stores.—He therefore moves, that 30 per cent. per annum be allowed upon all stores to be provided by the Agent.

111. Mr. Barwell says, the opinion of Merchants cannot be opposed to facts, and that as the loss sustained had been 90 per cent. in two years (or 45 per cent. per annum) he gives his assent to the Governor General's proposal for 30 per cent. per annum.—But if the Company's interest had been duly regarded by the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, they must have observed that the excessive loss of grain, upon which their estimate was calculated, had been occasioned by the want of proper magazines, and by other circumstances easy to be remedied and corrected, and therefore ought not to have been urged as arguments for granting 30 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. commission, in direct opposition to a report made at your own request, by the most respectable Merchants in Calcutta, who doubtless would have gladly taken the contract upon the terms of their own propositions.

112. As the idea of taking the opinions of Merchants originated with Mr. Francis, we find he resolved to abide by their opinion.

113. General Clavering has justly objected to the immense profits of the Agent.—He estimates the amount of provisions for the Fort at 3 lacks of rupees, and of course the agency at rupees 90,000.

114. And

114. And besides the Commission to be paid by the Company, the General observes, that Merchants calculate upon a profit being gained from 15 to 25 per cent. on provisions brought from the country to Calcutta; he therefore concludes, that the Agent may secure an additional profit of 20 per cent. on that account, which, added to his commission, renders the total rupees 1,50,000 on the first half year's delivery of stores.

115. The mode of the Agent's appointment was also objected to by General Clavering. The person proposed by the Governor General was Mr. Belli, his private secretary. The General reminds the Board of the Company's order that contracts should be advertised. Had this mode been pursued, the Governor General's Secretary could only have obtained the Agency on the lowest terms: The Governor General objected to advertising, lest the world should know what provision was made for defence of the fort; this reasoning the General reprobates, because, supposing it publicly known, that four months provisions were safe in the fort, it would discourage an enemy, rather than invite them to attack the place.

116. In answer to the General's observations, the Governor General has pledged himself, that if required by the Court of Directors, the profits arising from the Agency shall be paid into the Company's Treasury, and appropriated as the Court shall direct.

117. On this view of facts, we deem it equitable that the amount paid, or to be paid, to Mr. Belli by the Company, for agency, be reduced to 20 per cent. which sum, for the reasons above-mentioned, must be considered as an ample compensation for his trouble, risk, loss, and all expences whatever.

118. It is therefore our positive order, that according to the engagement of the Governor General, the Agent's accounts be forthwith laid before your Board, and that the commission paid, or to be paid, to Mr. Belli on those accounts, be reduced to 20 per cent. and likewise, that the said commission be calculated upon the prime cost of provisions furnished, and not upon the Bazar price at Calcutta.

119. In your letter per Europa, you acquaint us, that on the expiration of Colonel Parker's contract, many proposals were received for keeping in repair the Cantonments of Barumpore and Dinapore; but that before you closed with any of them, the late Contractor had stated the expence incurred by him in the first year, and offered to engage for that sum, and for a per centage for his profit, to continue his superintendence of the said repairs; that upon consideration of the subject, you were of opinion, the expence attending the said repairs could not be ascertained by any fixed standard; that it would be most for the interest of the Company to reject all the proposals, and to adopt another mode for conducting the business.

120. On reference to your proceedings, we find, that when you came to this determination, proposals were before you to perform the service in question for 27,251 rupees per annum less than the offers made by Lieutenant Colonel Parker. Mr. Francis and General Clavering thought you were bound to accept the lowest proposals, with good security for performance; but Mr. Barwell being of opinion, that if Lieutenant Colonel Parker would deliver in bills upon honour, a commission of 15 per cent. should be allowed him thereon for his trouble; and the Governor General concurring in Mr. Barwell's proposition, it of course became a resolution of the Board; and in consequence of this resolution, General Clavering justly observes, that "every good effect which the Court of Directors expected from advertising for contracts, seem entirely defeated."

121. Instead of Lieutenant Colonel Parker's offer being the lowest, they were the highest. He could not on those terms obtain the contract; you therefore determine to reject all proposals, and to grant him 15 per cent. upon his disbursements, without requiring any other check or voucher for the same than his own honour.

122. When Lieutenant Colonel Parker proposed to superintend the repairs by agency, he requested 25 per cent. for his trouble, or such less sum as should be settled by the Board, by whose determination he declares he will implicitly abide; but the Board having agreed to allow only 15 per cent. he then declines the proposal; says he is unable, without personal inspection into the charges and conduct of his agents, to pledge his honour for the amount of the real expence incurred; and informs you that his principal reason for soliciting the continuance of the contract was, because he had a considerable quantity of stores on hand; and that as Mr. Vanderheyden had offered to take them off his hands, provided he might enjoy the terms offered to Colonel Parker, he hoped you would indulge him with liberty to relinquish the trust in favour of that Gentleman, which would enable Colonel Parker to attend to the more indispensable duties of his military station: Whereupon you immediately resolve on the measure, and require Mr. Vanderheyden to accept the offer.

123. As the case now stands, the honour of Mr. Vanderheyden is to be taken for the justness of his bills; and it is evidently become his interest to expend as much money as possible on the cantonments, because he draws a commission of 15 per cent. on his disbursements. We do not mean to arrange the integrity of the present Agent, but we shall ever disallow all modes of conducting public business on principles which make the honour of the Agent the criterion of the amount of his disbursements, and render his interest incompatible with frugality, and consequently with the welfare of the Company.

124. We therefore direct, that the agency of Mr. Vanderheyden, on principles above-mentioned, be forthwith discontinued, and that you again advertise for proposals to keep the cantonments in repair by contract, with good security for performance, unless you shall be convinced it may be better performed, and at less expence, by agency; and in such case the Agent's emoluments must arise from savings made in conducting the business committed to his care, and on no account be calculated upon the amount of his expenditures.

131. From a view of your conduct towards the Ranny of Burdwan, and the Ranny of Radshahy, and her adopted son Rajah Ramkissen, and from your interesting debates concerning those persons, we have already been induced, in the 92d paragraph of our letter of the 4th of March, to express our disapprobation of every mode of vexatious interference in the private concerns of the Zemindars, and of the idea of disturbing them in the quiet enjoyment of their possessions; and as the Rannies above-mentioned appear to have suffered an unusual degree of inconvenience and distress, since, by the death of Colonel Monson, the Governor General and Mr. Barwell became a majority of the Board, we now direct, as the most eligible mode of doing justice to all parties, that soon as conveniently may be, after the number of our council shall be complete, and consist of five members, the whole of the proceedings of our council relative to the Ranny of Burdwan, and to the Ranny of Radshahy, be taken into your most serious consideration, and that to the utmost of your power the most impartial justice be rendered to the Zemindars above-mentioned; and if it shall appear to three members of the Board, that the requisitions and injunctions of the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, respecting the Ranny of Burdwan, were improper, and the re-establishment of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, who had been removed by the late majority, and placing a military force upon the Rajah's house, were acts of oppression; or that the dispossession of the Ranny of Radshahy and her adopted son, and the distinction in her disfavour, respecting outstanding balances, were unwarrantable proceedings, we direct that you make such reparation and satisfaction to those Zemindars as their respective cases shall require: but if on the contrary, you shall at full Board be of opinion, and resolve, that the proceedings of the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, concerning the Ranny of Radshahy and the Ranny of Burdwan, were founded in justice, then we hereby direct, that you ratify the said proceedings, and forthwith inform the parties concerned, that you have our orders to signify to them our confirmation thereof.

132. We have attended to the representation of Mr. Benjamin Lacam, setting forth the distress to which he is reduced by your determination concerning harbour rates, and boats navigating that part of Channel Creek which is included in his Pottah; and upon the fullest consideration we are convinced of the impropriety of suffering a toll to be imposed on boats, and direct that Mr. Lacam be informed thereof, and restrained from collecting such toll; and if Mr. Lacam shall nevertheless insist on having a right to receive toll on boats, then our pleasure is, that the validity of his Pottah, and of his right to collect such toll, be forthwith tried in the Supreme Court of Judicature; and that no toll be in the mean time collected on boats; that you make strict enquiry whether Mr. Lacam has expended any, and what sums of money, in consequence of his supposing himself entitled, by the terms of his Pottah, to a toll on boats; and if you find that charges have actually been incurred by him on that account, then our pleasure is, make Mr. Lacam such compensation for the said charges, as the justice of the case may require.

134. Having thought fit to appoint Thomas Fitzhugh, Esquire, Mr. Thomas Bevan, and Mr. Matthew Raper, to be a select committee of Supercargoes, with full powers to transact the Company's business in China, we direct, that you address the said Committee, whenever our affairs shall render it necessary for you to correspond with our servants at Canton.

135. We have appointed the following persons to be Supercargoes under our select committee at China; viz. Messrs. James Bradshaw, William Henry Pigou, George Rogers, Abraham Roebuck, Henry Brown, John Harrison, George Cumming, Alexander Bruce, Charles Edward Pigou, Henry Lane, and David Lance.

136. We have resolved to allow our Supercargoes, below the select committee, and writers of five years standing, the privilege jointly of transacting business by Commission for private persons, care being taken that it be for such persons as are licensed by us to trade in India; but no person whatever in our service in China shall be permitted separately to receive consignments, or to transact

transact any business by commission, or otherwise, except on account of, and for the East India Company.

137. We have further resolved, that the whole amount of profit arising or to arise to the Company's servants from executing commissions for private persons, be divided in equal proportions, share and share alike, amongst the persons next below the Select Committee, including all writers of five years standing in such division; but as we have found it necessary to prohibit the Commanders of our ships from carrying out to Canton, without our special licence, any clock, watch, temple, toy, or other curious article whatever, of which prohibition due notice has been given; in order to render this regulation more effectual, we have excepted the above articles from the privilege granted to our Supercargoes and writers, and positively directed, that no clock, watch, temple, toy, or other article of the like nature, received by them, or by any of our servants in China, be disposed of by commission or otherwise, after the publication of our orders to the contrary, on any account or pretence whatever, unless the importer shall first produce to our Select committee at Canton the Company's special licence for carrying any such article to China; and we have further directed, that every person offending against this regulation be forthwith suspended, and not restored but by application to the Court of Directors.

138. But as the Court of Directors thought fit, by their instructions, dated the 24th of November 1775, to authorize and permit any of the Company's Supercargoes to receive commissions for any bullion, goods and merchandize, which might be committed to their care, provided such bullion, goods and merchandize, be received from, or consigned to, any person or persons licensed to reside at any of our Presidencies in India; and as we conceive it probable, that in consequence of the said permission granted in November 1775, our Supercargoes may have already received, or have had consigned to them, bullion, goods, and merchandize, which cannot be disposed of consistently with our present orders; and as the consignees may not deem themselves warranted without authority from the consignors, to bring the same to the joint account of our Supercargoes, and writers of five years standing, as above directed; for the relief of such persons, we hereby direct, that every Supercargo in our service, who shall, before the arrival of these our orders at Canton, have actually received goods to be disposed of by commission, in consequence of the Court's authority, granted in their letter of the 24th November 1775, or to whom goods shall have been actually consigned, by persons licensed to reside at any of our Presidencies in India, before the publication of these our orders at any such Presidency respectively, then and in every such case the goods and merchandize actually received or consigned as aforesaid, before the publication of our orders to the contrary, may be disposed of by such Supercargo or Supercargoes to whom they shall have been so consigned or received, without bringing the same to the joint stock account, subject however to all the limitations and restrictions contained in the Court's said orders of the 24th November 1775, and not otherwise. And after goods so consigned or received, before our orders were made public, shall have been disposed of, no person or persons whatever in our service in China, or at Macao, or who may hereafter proceed thither, either from England, or from India, shall, on any account, be permitted, jointly, or separately, to receive any consignment, or to dispose of any bullion, goods, wares, or merchandize whatever, or to transact any business by commission, or otherwise, except in the manner above directed in these our orders and instructions.

139. We consider the new office of Commissioner of Law Suits as a breach of the Company's bye law, improper in its nature, and totally unnecessary. You have five public Secretaries, one of them ought certainly to transact the business assigned to this new office. All correspondence respecting law suits, must, in the first instance, come before your Board, and your proceedings thereon be regularly entered on consultation, and also in a separate book to be kept for that purpose, in the manner directed respecting contracts; broken sets must also be carried up to the latest period possible before the dispatch of every ship, and be transmitted for our information. We therefore direct, that the office of Commissioner of Law Suits be forthwith discontinued, and that all facts and circumstances necessary for the information of our Attorney and Advocate General, to enable them to defend our property and privileges, be duly arranged by one of your Secretaries, and invariably submitted to your consideration in such department as you shall think proper for taking cognizance of matters of this nature.

141. We observe, that in March 1776, on the Governor General's motion, the salary of the Persian Translator was increased from 100 to 600 sicca rupees per month, which was to be in full of every other emolument. Three hundred rupees per month were however added for house rent. You have now resolved, that the office of Persian Translator shall be put on the same footing, respecting salary, as the Secretary of your principal department; so that an office which, in March 1776, was executed for 100 rupees per month, is, in January 1778, increased to 1,800 sicca rupees per month, and 300 for house rent. These proceedings deserve our severest censure. And we direct, that the salary of the Persian Translator be not only reduced to 600 rupees per month, and not again increased without our permission first obtained for that purpose, but that all above

above that amount, which shall have been received by him on the arrival of this letter, be forthwith repaid into our Treasury, on pain of suspension from our service.

144. We are very sensible of the merit of Mr. Larkins, and permit you to render his salary equal to that of your Accountant General of the Revenue Department; but as we have, in our letter of the 30th January 1778, disapproved your increasing the Revenue Secretary's salary from 1,200 to 1,800 rupees per month, and ordered the said increase to be discontinued, we think it improper that the salaries of either of your Accountants should exceed that of your Secretary in the Revenue Department, and therefore direct, that the salaries of your Accountants be fixed at 1,200 sicca rupees (£.1,670 per annum) per month respectively; which is more than equal to the salary of the Members of the Board of Trade, and that they be not again increased, except by order of the Court of Directors.

145. Upon the removal of Mr. John Stewart, you very properly reduced your Public Secretary's allowance from 2,500 to 1,800 rupees per month; and as he has the care both of the Public and Secret Departments, we acquiesced in his receiving that allowance, more especially as it was so much below the sum enjoyed by his predecessor; but we cannot permit other salaries to be unnecessarily increased, because they happen to be inferior to that of your Public Secretary, who transacts the business of two principal departments.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL; dated 14th February 1779.

8. **W**E by no means approve your late proceedings on the application of the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowlah, for the removal of the Naib Subahdar. The requisition of Mobarick ul Dowlah was improper and unfriendly, because he must have known that the late appointment of Mahomed Reza Khân to the office of Naib Subahdar had been marked with the Company's special approbation, and that the Court of Directors had assured him of their favour so long as a firm attachment to the Company's interest, and a proper discharge of the duties of his station, should render him worthy of their protection: we therefore repeat our declaration, that to require the dismissal of a Prime Minister, thus circumstanced, without producing the smallest proof of his infidelity to the Company, or venturing to charge him with one instance of mal-administration in the discharge of his public duty, was improper, and inconsistent with the friendship subsisting between the Nabob of Bengal and the Company.

9. Admitting the Nabob's complaint, that Mahomed Reza Khân is not connected with him by relative ties, to be well founded, it by no means follows that he has been deficient in duty, or sincere attachment to him, or that his power is oppressive and dishonourable to the Nabob and his family; nor can assertions of this nature, unattended by proof, have any weight with us.

10. In regard to the Nabob's claim, to take charge of his own affairs, merely because he is of age, and thinks himself capable of conducting them, we find it declared by one of your Members, and not contradicted, that he knew with certainty, that the Nabob is, in his own person, utterly incapable of executing any of those offices which were deemed of essential importance to the welfare of the country; and we are sorry to find, that neither this declaration, nor the protests of two Members of the Council, seem to have been thought worthy of an answer, or even of consideration, by the majority of the Board.

11. The Nabob hopes, from your favour and regard to justice, to be delivered from the authority of Mahomed Reza Khân. He ventures to declare the Company solely indebted to the warm support of his ancestors for their present greatness and advantages. He claims the management and administration of the Soubahdarree as his right; and says it will be highly inequitable in the Company to refuse their approbation to his request.

12. We pass over these extraordinary suggestions of the Nabob without reply; only observing, that in justice to him and ourselves we must take the best care in our power of the peace and internal good government of the country; and we are not disposed to hazard the effects which might be occasioned by committing the entire management thereof to his inexperience, without enjoining him to accept such assistance, and to employ such ministers about his person, as may be deemed necessary on the part of the East India Company.

13. The 23d February, we find the Nabob's letter, and a question thereon, were circulated to the different Members of the Board, for their opinions to be taken at the next meeting of the Council; which

which meeting happened on the 2d day of March, but one of the Members being indisposed, did not attend at that Board.

14. We have carefully noticed your debates on the subject; the resolution of Council of that day, that the Nabob's letter should be referred to the decision of the Court of Directors, and that no resolution should be taken in Bengal on his requisitions, without our special orders and instructions, appears to us very proper; we must therefore express our disapprobation, on finding the said resolutions rescinded, on the frivolous pleas urged by the majority of the Board three days afterwards.

15. If the absence of a Member of Council were sufficient to preclude the discussion of any subject which might have been referred for consideration by a former Board, or to invalidate resolutions taken during such absence, it would be in the power of any Member effectually to defeat the ends proposed by the institution of a Council, and to put a total stop to public business, whenever he thinks proper. We shall not waste time in refuting claims of privilege advanced on this occasion, because they appear to us unworthy of consideration, and beneath all argument.

16. The Nabob having intimated that he had repeatedly stated the trouble and uneasiness which he had suffered from the Naibship of the Nizamut being vested in Mahomed Reza Khan, we observe one of the Members of your Board desired the Nabob's repeated letters on the subject might be read; but this reasonable request was over-ruled, on a plea of saving the Board's time, which we can by no means admit as a sufficient objection.

17. The Nabob's letters of the 25th and 30th of August, of the 3d September, and 17th of November, leave us no doubt of the true design of this extraordinary business, being to bring forward Munny Begum, and again to invest her with improper power and influence, notwithstanding our former declaration, that so great a part of the Nabob's allowance had been embezzled or misapplied under her superintendence.

18. Instead of your declaring that the Nabob's demands were grounded on positive rights which will not admit of discussion—that the Nizamut is his inheritance—that the dependants of the Nizamut Adawlut and Foujedary appertain to that inheritance—that as he is pleased to demand and assert the positive rights of his office as Nazim of the provinces, there is no ground for denying his request—and that a reference to the Company would be an evasion unbecoming the honour of Government, the Nabob might have been reminded that a Naib Subadar was appointed, and the office continued without interruption or objection during the government of his ancestors, who must have been supposed more capable of governing the provinces than a youth of twenty years of age.

19. You have requested this inexperienced young man, to permit all the present Judges and Officers of the Nizamut and Foujedary Adawlets, or Courts of Criminal Justice, and also all the Foujedars or Officers appointed to guard the peace of the country, to continue in office, until he, the Nabob, shall have formed a plan for a new arrangement of those Officers; and it is with equal surprise and concern, that we observe this request introduced, and the Nabob's ostensible rights so solemnly asserted at this period by our Governor General, because on a late occasion, to serve a very different purpose, he has not scrupled to declare it as visible as the light of the sun, that the Nabob is a mere pageant, and without even the shadow of authority; no circumstance has happened since that declaration was made to render the Nabob more independent, nor to give him any additional degree of power or consequence; you must therefore have been well apprized that your late concessions to Moparick ul Dowlah were unnecessary, and as such unwarrantable.

20. As we deem it for the welfare of the country, that the office of Naib Subahdar, be for the present continued, and that this high office should be filled by a person of wisdom, experience, and of approved fidelity to the Company; and as we have no reason to alter the opinion given of Mahomed Reza Khan, in our letter of the 24th of December 1776, we positively direct that you forthwith signify to the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah our pleasure, that Mahomed Reza Khan be immediately restored to the office of Naib Subahdar; and we further direct that Mohamed Reza Khan be again assured of the continuance of our favour, so long as a firm attachment to the interest of the Company, and a proper discharge of the duties of his station, shall render him worthy of our protection.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL, dated 14th April 1779.

Para. 13. **I**N answer to the 24th Paragraph of your letter per Eagle, dated the 17th August 1778, stating, that you expected an amendment of our orders to answer the change of circumstances which had taken place in troops serving with the Vizier, you will have been informed, by our letter, of the 23d December 1778, that whatever change may have been made, or shall hereafter be made, in the denomination or arrangement of those troops which are now formed into a brigade, Mr. John Wombwell was to be continued in the office of Paymaster to the said troops, with the full pay and emoluments specified in our letter of the 28th November 1777: we now repeat that order, and expressly command, that Mr. John Wombwell be forthwith directed to take charge of the said office of Paymaster to the temporary brigade, and to all the troops, of whatever denomination, that are under the command or charge of British Officers, in the service or pay of the Vizier.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL, dated 14th May 1779.

Par. 1. **B**Y the Eagle Packet, we have received your advices relative to the measures taken for establishing an alliance with the Rajah of Berar. At present we shall only remark, that the undertaking appears contrary to the Company's former policy, to our engagements with Ragobah and Nizam Ally, and doubtful respecting any reasonable prospect of advantage to arise therefrom to the Company. These are our general ideas, on a summary view of your proceedings; but as the subject is important, it shall have an early and impartial consideration, and our further sentiments and orders thereon shall be communicated to you by the ships which remain to be dispatched so soon as convoy shall be ready to sail for their protection. In the mean time, we enclose a transcript of instructions sent over land by Colonel Capper to Bombay, dated the 31st August 1778, concerning Ragobah, copy whereof, and also a packet for you, were transmitted by the same conveyance, which we hope you have received: and that the injunctions contained in the letter to you of that date have been duly observed.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL; dated the 27th May 1779.

Para. 40. **W**E have read, with astonishment, your formal resolution to suspend the execution of our orders relative to Mr. Francis Fowke. Your proceedings, at large, are now before us, we shall take such measures as appear necessary for preserving the authority of the Court of Directors, and for preventing such instances of direct and wilful disobedience in our servants in time to come. At present, we repeat the commands contained in the 67th Paragraph of our letter of the 30th of January 1778, and direct that they be carried into immediate execution.

EXTRACT of COURT'S LETTER to BENGAL; dated 18th October 1780.

Par. 4. **Y**OUR proceedings, relative to several extra allowances granted to Sir Eyre Coote, have been but a few days before us. By an early opportunity we shall give you our sentiments and instructions fully upon that subject. At present, we only observe, that these allowances appear to us in a light so very extraordinary, and so repugnant to the spirit of a resolution of the General Court of Proprietors respecting the allowance made to General Clavering, that we positively direct, that they be discontinued immediately, and no part thereof paid after the receipt of this letter.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL; dated 2d February 1781.

Par. 51. **W**E are much concerned at feeling ourselves under an absolute necessity of disapproving the conduct of our Governor General in Council, in giving an increased salary to our Advocate General, not thinking ourselves at liberty either to grant, or to countenance the granting,

granting, of an increased salary, beyond the £.3,000 a year allowed by the General Court, and declared expressly by the resolution to be "in full consideration of all demands and allowances whatsoever for his services to the Company at that Presidency." It is unnecessary for us to discuss Sir John Day's merits or services; to determine on the measure, it is sufficient for us to say, that the General Court have declared, that £.3,000 a year should be a full satisfaction to Sir John Day for his services; and that we hold ourselves bound by the Resolutions of the General Court, and cannot allow it to be disregarded by the Company's servants in India; therefore we direct, that the increased allowance made to Sir John Day, of 2,500 rupees per month, by the Governor General and Council, on the 17th June 1779, be discontinued from the receipt of this.

52. We wish to support the dignity of our Advocate General in every thing that is proper; but we cannot think we should be justified in countenancing his refusal to comply with such formalities as the Court of Judicature, by its authority and jurisdiction, have a right to require. In this, however, as it is a law matter, we have not depended on our judgments, but have taken the opinions of his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, and our own standing Council, of which we send you copies herewith.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL; dated 25th January 1782.

Par. 114. **W**E have read, with great concern, that part of your public letter of the 29th November 1780, relative to the defalcation of Paymasters.

115. In the 38th Paragraph of the Court's instructions, dated the 29th of March 1774, it was ordered, that all Paymasters, and other persons, who might apply for money in advance, should at the same time, specify whether they had any of the Company's money in hand, and to what amount, and also the particular services to which the money applied for was to be appropriated; and it was expressly ordered, that no advance should be made from the Treasury, upon any application which should be deficient in any of the circumstances above-mentioned.

116. If these instructions had been regularly attended to, from the institution of the late government to the time of discovery, it must have been impossible for the balances in the hands of Paymasters to have risen to the alarming amount specified in your letter, and for which they now stand defaulters. We observe, that you have taken such measures as appeared most likely to recover so much as possible of the said balances; and must rely on your care and assiduity, not only totally to prevent the like transactions in future, but to render the present deficiency and loss to the Company on that account as small as possible.

121. As Captain Forde declined relinquishing his contract for an armed vessel for the pilotage of the Chittagong River, and for the protection of the Coast and River, against the incursions of the Muggs, the injunction contained in the close of the 85th Paragraph of the Court's letter of the 23d December 1778, became positive, and ought to have been immediately obeyed. Your having recorded his letter for our information was proper, but can be no reason for delaying to execute the Court's orders, which did not admit of reference to future consideration; if peculiar circumstances had been such as could justify delay, they would have had due weight with us; but it no where appears to have been the case respecting the contract with Captain Forde.

122. We see nothing in Mr. Sampson's letter, to induce us to alter our sentiments respecting the impropriety of your Master Attendant being Marine Contractor; on the contrary, we repeat the observation contained in the Court's letter of the 23d December 1778, that the Marine Contractor is, or ought to be, the proper check upon any other person who undertakes that service upon contract. We shall not controvert the testimonies given of Mr. Sampson's conduct as Marine Contractor; but we must remark, that no stress can be laid upon the certificate of Mr. Doveton, the Deputy Master Attendant, for the following reasons:—Mr. Doveton was a partner with Mr. Sampson in the Marine Contract. Mr. Doveton was also Deputy Master Attendant—Mr. Sampson was Master Attendant: he thinks it necessary to bring proofs of having done his duty as Marine Contractor; and Mr. Doveton, his partner in the contract, and his Deputy in office, signs an official testimonial in favour of his own partner in the contract, who was also his immediate superior in office.

123. We do not mean to imply, that the testimony of Mr. Doveton was not true; for we remark with satisfaction, that the Masters of fourteen of our vessels have signed very full and ample testimonials that their vessels had been kept in constant and good repair; that they had been regularly

gularly furnished with all necessary stores since the commencement of the contract; that they had been annually refitted in the completest manner; and that all wages had been regularly paid every month, as they became due; this was very proper evidence of the Contractor having acted upon principle, but the impropriety of his holding the contract is not lessened thereby; we therefore confirm the instructions given in the 93d and 94th paragraphs of the Court's letter of 23d March 1778, and positively direct, that our Master Attendant be never admitted a competitor for, or interested directly or indirectly in, any future contract of this nature. We observe Mr. Sampson thought it his duty to comply implicitly with the Court's commands. His conduct in that respect was becoming his station, and has our approbation.

124. When the Court of Directors ordered the Agency of Mr. Vanderheyden to be discontinued, they also directed you to advertise for proposals to keep the Cantonments in repair by contract, unless you should be convinced that it might be better done by Agency; and in such case the Agent's emoluments were to arise from savings made, and not to be calculated upon the amount of his expenditures.

125. We see nothing on the face of your proceedings to warrant a conclusion that the terms proposed by Mr. Vanderheyden to execute the work by contract were excessive; they were considerably lower than the charges incurred by his Predecessor, and about 6,700 rupees less than the estimate of repairing by Agency; but nevertheless, the accepting of a single proposal was irregular and unwarrantable. We do not find any Member of the Board objected to the amount of the annual charge to be incurred, but to the length of the term.

126. The additional clause introduced, enabling Government to put a stop to the works, if thought proper, when two years of the contract shall be unexpired, obviates General Coote's objection respecting the utility of the post for so long a period, but affords no relief in case the repairs be continued. We therefore direct, that immediately upon receipt hereof, you signify our pleasure to Mr. Vanderheyden, that the contract be advertised, and that the lowest proposals, with good security for performance, be accepted; and if Mr. Vanderheyden, from experience in the work, shall find himself able to perform it upon lower terms than other offers, we shall be well pleased to find him continued in that employment, but not otherwise.

127. We have received a letter from our Governor General, dated the 29th of November 1780, relative to an unusual tender and advance of money made by him to the Council, as entered on your consultation of the 26th of June, for the purpose of indemnifying the Company from the extraordinary charge which might be incurred by supplying the detachment under the command of Major Camac, in the invasion of the Maratta dominions, which lay beyond the district of Gohud, and thereby drawing the attention of Madajee Scindia, to whom the country appertained, from General Goddard, while the General was employed in the reduction of Bassein, and in securing the conquests made in the Guzerat country; and also respecting the sum of three lacks of rupees, advanced by the Governor General for the use of the army, under the command of Chimnaje Boosla, without the authority or knowledge of the Council; with the reasons for taking these extraordinary steps, under the circumstances stated in his letter.

128. In regard to the first of these transactions, we readily conceive that in the then state of the Council, the Governor General might be induced to temporary secrecy respecting the members of the Board, not only because he might be apprehensive of opposition to the proposed application of the money, but perhaps because doubts might have arisen concerning the propriety of appropriating it to the Company's use on any account; but it does not appear to us that there could be any real necessity for delaying to communicate to us immediate information of the channel by which the money came into his possession, with a complete illustration of the cause or causes of so extraordinary an event.

129. Circumstanced as affairs were at the moment, it appears that the Governor General had the measure much at heart, and judged it absolutely necessary. The means proposed of defraying the extra expence were very extraordinary, and the money, as we conceive, must have come into his hands by an unusual channel; and when more complete information comes before us, we shall give our sentiments fully upon the whole transaction.

130. In regard to the application of the Company's money to the army of Chimnaje Boosla, by the sole authority of the Governor General, he knew that it was entirely at his own risk, and he has taken the responsibility upon himself: nothing but the most urgent necessity could warrant the measure, nor can any thing short of full proof of such necessity, and of the propriety and utility of the extraordinary step taken on this occasion, entitle the Governor General to the approbation of the Court of Directors; and therefore, as in the former instance, relative to the sum advanced and paid into our Treasury, we must also, for the present, suspend our judgment respecting the money sent

sent to the Berar Army, without approving it in the least degree, or proceeding to censure our Governor General for this transaction.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S General Letter to BENGAL; dated 30th April 1782.

Para. 3. **A**ND we are the more displeased, that notwithstanding you neglect to transmit to us such important advices, yet the material parts of your revenue letter, and other papers of great consequence, were sent by the Governor General to Major Scott, which we cannot but look upon as the highest inattention to the duty you owe your employers, as well as a great disregard to the legislative authority of this kingdom; and although we shall, by future conveyances of several ships which will be soon under dispatch, acquaint you with our sentiments more fully upon this and other particulars, yet we could not omit this opportunity of expressing our displeasure for such great neglect.

6. Since our letter to you of the 25th January last, we have resumed the consideration of Sir Elijah Impey's appointment to the office of Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adaulat; and being fully convinced of the impropriety of that appointment, and that no time should be lost in coming to a determination on that subject, we have resolved, that Sir Elijah Impey be removed from the office of Judge of the Sudder Dewannee Adaulat; and we do direct that he be removed from the said office immediately upon the receipt hereof.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S General Letter to BENGAL, dated 12th July 1782.

Para. 17. **W**E have attended to your advices of the 25th November 1780, in your revenue department, respecting the grant to Mr. David Kellican of the exclusive privilege of the trade of Assam for four years, from the 1st of January 1781, on his paying the annual sum of 50,000 Arcot rupees to the Company for such exclusive privilege; we have likewise perused the grant itself, as entered on your revenue consultations, together with the petition of Gonganarain Roy, complaining of the injuries he will thereby sustain; and a letter from Mr. George Lear, a free Merchant, to the Revenue Council at Dacca, on the same subject.

18. Grants of this nature are so repugnant to every principle of Commerce, so detrimental to the revenue, and so prejudicial to the interest of the natives, and others, who ought to be allowed a free and uncontrouled trade over India, on paying the accustomed duties to Government, that we cannot hesitate a moment in declaring our condemnation of them; and we hereby direct, that the agreement with Mr. Kellican be forthwith annulled: And we not only forbid all future monopolies, but also declare, that we shall hold you responsible for the consequences of any breach of our positive orders in this respect.

36. As we consider it highly improper that a Judge of the Supreme Court should hold any office under your appointment, we hereby revoke the appointment of Sir Robert Chambers to be President of the Court of Justice at Chinsura, or any other appointment that may have been made by you to him, or either of the other Judges, and positively direct that you do, on no account whatever, confer any office upon that Gentleman, or any other of the Judges of the said Court, in future.

41. Having taken into our consideration the appointment of Mr. Auriol to be Agent for supplying the other Presidencies, and our island of St. Helena, with grain, with a commission of 15 per cent. on his disbursements; and having examined all your proceedings thereon, we cannot but express our displeasure at such an unnecessary expenditure of the Company's money.

42. Our Presidency of Bombay have informed us that they received a consignment from Bengal of 3,040 bags of rice; and that they could not but be struck with the enormous amount of the charges, which were said to be near rupees 7 per bag. The freight alone was charged at 5 rupees per bag, when they could have contracted for it at Bombay, free of all risk and charges, at rupees 5. 3 per bag; but what appeared inexplicable to them was, the commission of 15 per cent. to the Agent, which commission was not only charged on the prime cost of the rice, but also on the freight, and all other charges. It likewise appears, from the estimate which you have transmitted to us of the

Probable resources and disbursements of your Government within the 30th of April 1781, and 1st May 1782, that the amount which it is expected the Agent will require from your Treasury in 1781-2, will be current rupees 15,92,500. At 15 per cent. on this sum, the commission will amount to current rupees 2,38,875, or (taking the rupee at 2s. 3d.) £.26,873.

43. This profusion of expence is at all times wholly unjustifiable. But that you should have adopted it when the Company were in the utmost distress for money, and almost every department in arrear, shews how little attention has been given to our real interests.

44. In thus disapproving a measure so wholly unjustifiable, we mean not to convey censure on Mr. Auriol, or on any other persons who may have been appointed to similar agencies. But all such appointments are to be forthwith annulled, adhering to, and repeating our former orders, that such parts of the Company's business as can be done by contract be so executed; and in concluding such contracts, you are to take the instructions already before you for your guidance.

51. We have paid due attention to your advices respecting the agreement made between your Government and the Nabob of the Carnatic in March 1781; and upon the maturest consideration of the paper entitled "The Request of the Nabob," and also of the replies thereto from the Governor General and Council, we cannot be of opinion that the said agreement was either necessary or expedient, and do therefore positively direct that the same be forthwith annulled.

52. We were extremely surprised at the appointment of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, in consequence of the before-mentioned agreement, to reside with the Nabob as the representative and minister of your Government; for unless you had cause to suspect that our Governor and Council at Madras would not have followed your instructions, or that they had before actually disobeyed your orders, respecting such subjects as they are obliged by act of Parliament to receive and obey your instructions upon, such an appointment must naturally tend to lessen the respect which ought ever to be shewn to them not only by the Nabob and his family, but also by the neighbouring Princes. The Nabob's residence at Chepauk, which is in the vicinity of Madras, clearly points out our Governor and Council as the fittest persons to negotiate any matters with his Highness from your Government; we do therefore hereby revoke the said appointment of Mr. Sullivan.

53. Having by our letter of the 23d December 1778, Paragraphs 86 to 88, condemned the contract entered into with Mr. Mackenzie for the provision of opium, we cannot but be surprised at your having concluded a new contract for four years relative to that article, with Mr. Stephen Sullivan, without leaving the terms of it to the decision of the Court of Directors. We do not mean to convey any censure on Mr. Sullivan respecting this transaction, but we cannot withhold our displeasure from the Governor General and Council at such an instance of contempt of our authority. Neither can we approve of your having abolished the office of inspector, and at the same time ordering all the opium to be consigned to the Vendue Master, allowing him a commission thereon, when, in our opinion, it should have been sent to the Board of Revenue, or to the Board of Commerce.

70. Your giving Majors commissions to Captains John Dodds, James Lewis, and Alexander Maglathan, on purpose to enable them to partake of the Military fund in such advanced rank, was highly improper; and as we cannot but consider such appointments as tending to pervert the real intentions of that institution, we positively forbid the like being practised in future.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY's General Letter to Bengal; dated 28th August 1782.

Para. 2. **T**HE Right Honourable Lord Macartney has transmitted to us copy of a letter which he received from the Governor General, dated 23d July 1781; an extract from which is as follows:

"I can say little upon the subject of Tanjore, for I can hardly allow it the credit of a serious argument. The meanness of our first settlers dignified the Rajah with title of King, and by that misnomer, if I may call it so, he has acquired all the prerogatives of royalty, though the Nabob, his undoubted Sovereign, has been without scruple treated as a dependent. If these ridiculous prejudices are allowed to operate against every principle of justice and policy, and (I must add) of common sense, it is a pity that they could not be confined to the season of peace and security. Surely, this is not a time to encourage or yield to the delusion. The late President
"and

“ and Select Committee informed us, that the Rajah had refused to contribute a store of grain to the
 “ subsistence of the army, for which the President had written to him a letter expressive of his dis-
 “ pleasure. This is a language so remote from my conceptions of the actual and absolute rights
 “ of your Government, while it is charged with the entire defence of the state of which the Rajah
 “ of Tanjore is a member, and of his dependence, that I can scarce offer an opinion which shall
 “ not appear extravagant in the comparison. In a word, I think it improper, at such a time, to
 “ leave the Rajah an opinion to with-hold a grain of his store, or a rupee of his Treasury, from the
 “ service of the general state ; and most heartily advise, that while that service, in the present des-
 “ perate condition of it, lasts, the whole (with the single reservation of his own personal subsistence)
 “ be taken out of his hands, in better trust for the public use. These are my public, not private
 “ sentiments, and your Lordship is welcome to avail yourself of them in any manner you please.
 “ Most heartily do I wish, that they may be conformable to your own.”

3. The sentiments contained in the preceding extract are so diametrically opposite to those which we entertain respecting the rights of the Rajah of Tanjore, and the other powers connected with the Company, and are so repugnant to every idea of justice and moderation, and the agreements subsisting between us and the Rajah, that we cannot but express our extreme surprise thereat. We hope and trust, that they have made no impression upon the minds of the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, that may prove derogatory to the rights of the Rajah. We have written a letter to his Excellency by this dispatch, a copy whereof is inclosed for your notice, wherein we have assured him of our unalterable determination to support and protect him in the management of his own territories, according to the agreement subsisting between the Nabob of Arcot, the Rajah, and Company, and to guarantee to him and his family the quiet possession of his country. We have therefore given directions to our servants at Madras to govern themselves, in all their transactions with the Rajah, agreeable to these determinations.

4. Your proceedings respecting Mr. Francis Fowke are really surprising to us. Mr. Fowke's first appointment to be Resident at Benares was in August 1775 ; he was recalled from thence in December 1776, and Mr. Graham appointed to succeed him. Our orders, however of the 30th January 1778, were positive for his restoration ; but they were rendered ineffectual by your resolution, in July 1778, to suspend the execution of them. In May 1779 we repeated the orders respecting Mr. Fowke, and in consequence thereof Mr. Fowke was again appointed to proceed to Benares. But judge of our astonishment to find that, in January 1781, in contempt of our authority, Mr. Fowke was once more removed from his station at Benares. So far from a charge having been brought against him, on which ground alone his removal could be justified, we find his conduct approved, and his character esteemed ; and in lieu of the station from which he is thus removed, another positive order of the Company was broken through, by his being appointed Agent for the provision of Boats to be employed for the military service of your establishment, with a commission of 15 per cent. upon his disbursements, and an allowance given him of rupees 1,000 per month, until the expiration of the then subsisting boat contract.

5. Without meaning to disapprove of the conduct of Mr. Markham, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Fowke at Benares, but merely to vindicate the authority of the Court of Directors, we hereby direct that Mr. Fowke do immediately resume his station at Benares. As to the Boat Agency, that appointment must be immediately annulled, and the business performed by contract, in the manner repeatedly laid down for your guidance.

6. Equally extraordinary and unwarrantable have been your proceedings respecting Mr. John Bristow ; he was appointed Resident at Owde in December 1774 ; in December 1776 he was recalled, without the shadow of a charge being exhibited against him. By our letter of 4th July 1777, we signified our disapprobation of the proceedings against Mr. Bristow, and directed that he should be restored to his station : which direction we confirmed by our subsequent letter of the 23d December 1778. Mr. Bristow arrived in India in February 1780, and in October of the same year it was resolved by your Board, that Mr. Bristow should return to Owde, but that his appointment should be limited solely to the conduct of political negotiations, Mr. Middleton being at the same time nominated to settle pecuniary matters with the Vizier. On the 21st May 1781, upon receiving a letter from the Vizier, expressing his desire that Mr. Bristow should be removed from his Court, he was again recalled : but without entering into the consideration of this matter, and in order to vindicate and uphold our own authority, we do hereby positively direct, that Mr. Bristow do forthwith proceed to Owde in the station of our Resident there. We do not mean in the least to reflect on the character and ability of Mr. Middleton, who must be immediately recalled from thence, but it is a duty incumbent upon us thus to maintain the respect due to the orders of the Court of Directors. You are likewise to observe, that we shall not suffer any other person to proceed to Owde for the management of the finance. One person being, in our opinion, sufficient to transact our business there, as principal in both those departments ; and we expect our orders respecting the succession to that Residency be fully complied with.

7. When

7. When we consider the peremptory and repeated orders which we have given respecting the appointment of Field Officers, we cannot but express our displeasure at the various instances of disobedience thereto ; but we are struck with particular astonishment to find, that, in consequence of your military arrangements in 1780, no less a number than thirty-six Captains were promoted to the rank of Major, besides 84 Lieutenants to the rank of Captain, and 124 Ensigns to the rank of Lieutenant.

8. We do not find that Sir Eyre Coote, our Commander in Chief, was consulted upon the occasion ; but on the contrary, we have before us a strong protest from him, both against the arrangements, and the promotions in consequence of them, declaring the whole to be " irregular, unmilitary, " and burthening the Company with an enormous additional expence, which he was clearly satisfied there was no necessity for incurring, and much less at a time when the Company's funds " could so ill afford it."

9. Admitting, however, the necessity for the arrangement made in the sepoy corps, we see no reason for putting a Major at the head of each regiment, with an additional allowance of 600 rupees per month, when, in our opinion, a Captain might have done the duty ; nor for appointing a Captain to the head of each battalion, when the service might have been performed by a Lieutenant ; we do therefore hereby positively direct, that the advanced pay and allowance to the officers thus appointed to the rank of Major and Captain, be immediately discontinued, until those officers shall have risen to such superior rank, according to the establishment of the army, before the regulations above-mentioned took place.

10. We observe likewise, that, with the same disregard to our orders, you have promoted Lieutenant Colonel Blair to the rank of Colonel, thereby superseding a very deserving officer, Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham ; we therefore direct that you grant to the latter a Brevet Commission of Colonel upon the receipt hereof, and that he be restored to his proper rank, which is next below Colonel Muir in the Infantry ; but neither of the said officers, nor such others as may have been promoted to the rank of Field officers, or any others advanced to superior rank, contrary to our orders, are to receive the pay and allowances annexed to their advanced rank, until they shall have risen thereto according to the establishment of the army.

11. We shall take another opportunity of remarking, in stronger terms, on the deviations from our orders in this respect. In the mean time we positively direct, that you do not make any promotions of Field Officers above the establishment, on any account or pretence whatsoever.

12. We have already given you our sentiments on your late military arrangements, so far as they regard the appointment of officers to superior rank, beyond the establishment of the army : we continue of the same opinion respecting such a disobedience of orders, and think it necessary to repeat our directions, that you do not appoint any additional Field Officers, on any pretence whatsoever. General Coote's last letter to us from Fort St. George, of so late a date as the 29th January 1782, has confirmed us in our opinion on this subject. This letter was written after your regulations had time to operate : the detachment under Colonel Pearse was included in those regulations ; the General must therefore have experienced the ill effects of them. He has expressed himself in the following words : " The swelling of the Bengal Military List, with the creation of such a number " of Field Officers, and the advancement of the inferior ranks in proportion, has been productive " of a grievance severely felt by the Company's old and experienced officers on this as well as on the " Bombay establishment ; as, acting as they now are upon the same service, it has been attended " with all the hardships incident to supercession. The officers also in his Majesty's service, whilst " acting in this country, suffer from this new arrangement."

13. However competent we may be to give an opinion upon the appointment of officers to superior rank, yet we confess ourselves not sufficiently able to judge of the plan for new modelling your corps of native infantry. Much must depend on local knowledge. A plan, the objects of which were to lessen expences, and to do justice to the native troops, is certainly entitled to a liberal construction ; but as we had appointed a Commander in Chief of such distinguished abilities and experience, as Sir Eyre Coote, his opinion ought certainly to have been asked, and his approbation obtained, before you resolve to put it in execution.

14. We cannot, however, avoid remarking, on a very extraordinary passage in the letter from General Stibbert on this occasion, and which was adopted by you in your letter of the 7th of January 1781. After observing that abuses had, from a long course of practice, insinuated themselves throughout the army, and which were of a nature tending immediately to the ruin of the corps composing our native infantry, and consequently to the endangering the British interests in India, General Stibbert adds, that totally to debar Officers from all perquisites and emoluments whatsoever, without advancing their rank and salary, would produce no other consequence than that of rendering them to a man disaffected to the service.

15. Such

15. Such unmilitary ideas, coming from a Provincial Commander in Chief, cannot but astonish us. Abuses have crept into the service, leading to its immediate ruin, and a remedy is not to be applied without countenancing other abuses, and without a positive breach of our orders. To preserve the British interests in India, these abuses must be remedied, but the remedy is to be at the expence of the Company; and if we do not consent to this, our Provincial Commander in Chief has told us, that, to a man, the Officers will be disaffected to the service: but we have a better opinion of the generality of the Officers employed in India; we think they will chearfully acquiesce in measures taken for the remedy of abuses, without a compensation—will content themselves with the fair emoluments of their stations, and not be disaffected to a service, the advantages of which are allowed to exceed any other, because it is necessary to make reforms, in order to prevent that service being brought to ruin. We desire that you communicate these our sentiments to General Stibbert.

22. Your proceedings of the 7th of July 1781, respecting the road to be made from Calcutta to Chunargur, could not fail to attract our notice. This undertaking, we find, is to cost the Company, at least, two lacks and a half of rupees.

23. When we consider the enormous amount of your military charges; the scarcity of cash at our other Presidencies, whereby they are unable to pay the troops; the want of money for the provision of an investment; and the absolute necessity of every rupee being applied to the purposes above-mentioned, we are astonished at the measure; nor can we withhold our surprise at your having agreed to allow the Officer appointed to superintend the work, the enormous gratuity of 50,000 sicca rupees, which we can by no means give our consent to; but if, upon the completion of the business, the Officer shall appear entitled to some reward, we will, upon your recommendation, take the same into our consideration.

24. In time of peace, and with a flowing Treasury, there might not have been much objection to a work of this kind; but even then the matter ought to have been submitted to our previous consideration and final determination, agreeably to our orders of the 16th April 1777, Para. 52 and 53, the Governor General having declared it to have been long in contemplation; but so trifling in your estimation, even in the present critical situation of the Company's affairs, is the expensiture of two or three lacks of rupees, that you have not so much as mentioned the subject to us in any of your letters.

25. However, as the business will be in great forwardness by the time of your receipt hereof, we have only to enjoin you never to exceed the sum of rupees 16,000 per annum for keeping the road in repair; and to direct, that all future projects of this kind be submitted to our consideration before you carry them into execution.

39. Having examined your proceedings relative to the appointment of Major Fairfax, with his pay and allowances, to have charge of the Governor General's narrative of his transactions at Benares, we are of opinion, that the said appointment was not only unprecedented, but highly improper and unnecessary, and utterly inconsistent with the œconomy which ought to be observed in the management of the Company's affairs. We are the more astonished at this appointment, as Major Fairfax has candidly acknowledged to us, that the state of his health obliged him to return to England at the time he did, and that he should have come home the preceding season, had not the situation of public affairs induced him to stay. Should you, however, be of opinion, that he is entitled to any compensation on this account, the same is to be given by yourselves, as we will never consent to the Company being put to the smallest expence by such an unjustifiable transaction; and hereby positively direct, that no such appointment be made in future, on any pretence whatsoever.

44. The proceedings of your Government respecting Rajah Cheyte Sing, have been for some time under our serious consideration. Our enquiry commenced with the death of Sujah Dowlah, in 1775, when the Governor General and Council concluded a treaty with his successor, by which the Zemindary of Benares, with its dependencies, was surrendered in perpetuity to the Company.

45. Previous to the conclusion of the before-mentioned treaty, we find that on the 13th of February 1775, the Governor General proposed, that each Member of the Board should deliver in his sentiments of the conditions to be required or acceded to for the new treaty: this was accordingly done, and on the opinions then delivered, the Governor General proposed, that the perpetual and independent possession of the Zemindary of Benares, and its dependencies, be confirmed and guaranteed to Rajah Cheyte Sing, and his heirs for ever, subject only to the annual payment of the revenue hitherto paid to the late Vizier, amounting to Benares sicca rupees 23,71,656. 12, that no other demand be made upon him, either by the Nabob of Oude or your Government, nor any kind of authority or jurisdiction exercised by either, within the dominions assigned him. The Governor General's observations on this proposition are as follow: "The Rajah of Benares, from the
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" situation of his country, which is a frontier both to the Provinces of Oude and Bahar, may be
 " made a serviceable ally to the Company, whenever their affairs shall require it. He has always
 " been considered in this light, both by the Company and the successive Members of the late
 " Council; but to ensure his attachment to the Company, his interest must be connected with it,
 " which cannot be better effected than by freeing him totally from the remains of his present
 " vassalage, under the guarantee and protection of the Company, and at the same time guarding
 " him against any apprehensions from this Government, by thus pledging its faith, that no en-
 " croachment shall ever be made on his rights by the Company."

46. On the 3d of March, the Board resumed the consideration of the business; and the Governor General proposes the following question: " Whether it shall be made a condition of the
 " new treaty, that Rajah Cheyt Sing shall exercise a free and independent authority in his own
 " dominions, subject only to the payment of the tribute?"—This question was resolved in the af-
 firmative.

47. Every preliminary being settled with the Vizier, and the treaty executed, the Governor General, on the 12th June 1775, laid before the Board a minute, with observations respecting the arrangements to be made with Rajah Cheyt Sing, in which he declares his readiness to acquiesce in any plan which may be proposed on terms by which more effectual provision may be made for the interest of the Company, without an encroachment on the just rights of the Rajah, or the engagements actually subsisting with him. He proposes, that Cheyt Sing shall pay to the Company, in equal monthly payments, the yearly revenue of 22,48,449 sonaut rupees; that he shall be empowered to exercise a complete and uncontrouled authority over his Zemindary, under the acknowledged sovereignty of the Company; that he shall maintain in constant pay, a body of 2,000 horse for the service of the Company, whenever they shall be required; and that while the Rajah shall continue faithful to these engagements, and punctual in his payments, and shall pay due obedience to the authority of your government, no more demands should be made upon him by the Company, of any kind, nor on any pretence whatsoever shall any person be allowed to interfere with his authority, or to disturb the peace of his country. At the conclusion of this minute, the Governor General observes, " that voluntary restraint laid by the government on its
 " own actions, will afford the Rajah the greatest confidence, and naturally inspire him with senti-
 " ments of fidelity and attachment, both from the principles of gratitude and self-interest. With-
 " out some such appearance, he will expect, with every change of government, additional de-
 " mands to be made upon him, and will of course descend to all the arts of intrigue and con-
 " cealment practised by other dependent Rajahs, which will keep him indigent and weak, and even-
 " tually prove hurtful to the Company. By proper encouragement and protection he may prove a
 " profitable dependent, a useful barrier, and even a powerful ally to the Company; but he will
 " be neither, if the conditions of his connection with the Company are left open to future varia-
 " tions." On the 5th of July, the Board agree with the Governor General, except in the article to oblige Rajah Cheyt Sing to keep up a body of 2,000 horse; they resolved, indeed, to recommend the same to him, but declare, there shall be no obligation on him to do it; the Governor General at the same time observing, that it was far from his intention to propose this, or any other article to be imposed on the Rajah by compulsion.

48. We are much surprised at the conduct of the Governor General towards the Rajah on his arrival at Benares, when we observe that, by the instructions he received for his guidance previous to his departure from Calcutta, the arrangements he was to make with Cheyt Sing, were to be consonant to the mutual relation and actual engagements subsisting between the Company and him.

49. The imprisonment of his person, in the midst of his country, which for time immemorial has been the residence of the most respectable persons of Hindostan, thereby disgracing him in the eyes of his subjects and others, was unwarrantable, and highly impolitic, and may tend to weaken the confidence which the native Princes of India ought to have in the justice and moderation of the Company's government.

50. The Resolutions of the Court of Directors, on your proceedings relative to Cheyt Sing, are as follow:

" That it appears to this Court, that on the death of Sujah Dowlah, in 1775, a treaty was made
 " by his successor, by which the Zemindary of Benares, with its dependencies, was ceded in per-
 " petuity to the East India Company."

" That it appears to this Court, that Rajah Cheyt Sing was confirmed by the Governor General
 " and Council at Bengal, in the management of the said Zemindary (subject to the sovereignty of
 " the Company) on his paying a certain tribute, which was settled at sicca rupees 22,66,180; and
 " that the Bengal Government pledged itself, that the free and uncontrouled possession of the Ze-
 " mindary of Benares, and its dependencies, should be confirmed and guaranteed to the Rajah and
 " his

his heirs for ever, subject to such tribute; and that no other demand should be made upon him, nor any kind of authority and jurisdiction exercised within the dominions assigned him, so long as he adhered to the terms of his engagements.

"That it appears to this Court, that the Governor General and Council did, on the 5th July 1775, recommend to Rajah Cheyt Sing, to keep up a body of 2,000 horse, but at the same time declared, there should be no obligation on him to do it.

"That it appears to this Court, that Rajah Cheyt Sing performed his engagements with the Company in the regular payment of his tribute of sicca rupees 22,66,180."

"That it appears to this Court, that the conduct of the Governor General towards the Rajah, whilst he was at Benarès, was improper, and that the imprisonment of his person, thereby disgracing him in the eyes of his subjects and others, was unwarrantable, and highly impolitic, and may tend to weaken the confidence which the native Princes of India ought to have in the justice and moderation of the Company's government."

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL; dated 26th September 1782.

Par. 4. **W**E have already, in our letter of the 12th July last, repeated our orders of the 29th March 1774, that no person should hold any appointment under the Company who was not regularly admitted into the service by the express authority of the Court of Directors.—We are confirmed in our opinion of the necessity of these orders, from observing the expence incurred by the Company on account of near 30 persons holding offices, who are not covenanted servants, which amounts to no less a sum than £.20,000 a year.

5. When we consider that by your late regulations for the management of the revenues, a great number of our servants, of long standing, are totally out of employ, we cannot but express our astonishment that persons should have been appointed Salt Agents, Deputy Paymasters, Commissioners, &c. who are not in our service, and many of whom remain in India, even without our license.

6. We do therefore, most positively forbid the like in future; and direct, that every person not in the Company's service, who may be employed in those, or in any other stations, be forthwith removed, and our own covenanted servants appointed in their stead.

7. We likewise observe, that the charge for monthly writers at your Presidency amounts to upwards of £.4,000 a year. This is not only a great expence to the Company, but is likewise extremely injurious to our interests, as our junior servants are thus kept out of employment, and must of course, run into dissipation. Nor is this the only evil; since, for want of being trained in that regular official line of business, which is so necessary to a perfect knowledge of our affairs, they contract habits of idleness, conceive a contempt for many material parts of their duty, and when they advance in station, find themselves ignorant of the Company's concerns.

8. We therefore direct, that all monthly writers be forthwith discharged, and their places supplied by our own junior servants. But should any of these refuse to act in the different offices, such persons must be immediately suspended from the service, and remain so till our pleasure shall be known.

9. We shall expect, that the directions which we have thus thought it absolutely necessary to give, be implicitly obeyed, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and which we will not suffer to be evaded by any private recommendation, or on any other pretence whatsoever. And we likewise require you to send us by every ship a list of covenant servants, with their employments, that we may be enabled to judge how far our orders, in this respect, shall have been rendered effectual.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL; dated 15th January 1783.

Para. 34. **T**HE granting mocrerry, or fixed leases, being contrary to our positive order of the 24th December 1776, Par. 44, and 23d December 1778, Par. 130, we cannot

not but express our astonishment at your having given perpetual leases for the farm of the Pergunnah of Tellaurah, the Zemindary of Baharbund, the Pergunnahs of Havelly, Hajepore, and Tuppah Murvah, and many of the principal districts in the Patna province. We positively direct, that you procure these leases to be cancelled, in such mode as shall be agreeable to justice, in respect to the parties to whom they are made; and we repeat our orders, that you do not grant fixed leases in future, on any pretence whatever. As the expediency of letting the lands for a longer period than one year, or in perpetuity, is a great political question, on which, in the present critical situation of our affairs, we cannot at this time come to any determination, you are to be guided by our before-mentioned orders on the subject, until you shall receive our further instructions. And as you have granted these perpetual leases contrary to our positive orders, we shall hold you responsible for the consequences, should any expence or difficulty arise in procuring their resumption. But we do not mean hereby to dispossess the present holders of their lands, on the contrary, they are to continue to possess them from year to year, so long as they pay their rents, and otherwise behave to your satisfaction.

41. Your advices and consultations respecting the new plan for the management of the customs have been very attentively perused and considered. As the arrangement was avowedly formed, not so much by the desire of increasing the customs, as of promoting the internal commerce of the provinces, by the removal of restrictions and oppressions, we are much concerned to find so many instances upon your records of its having produced a contrary effect. The complaints from Scrool, on the borders of Burdwan, in particular, are very alarming. The enormous tax of 15 per cent. upon thread alone, could not fail to produce the consequences which followed; viz. That not an anna's worth of thread is brought to market, nor a piece of cloth manufactured. This we do not wonder at, when it is stated, that the whole tax upon cloth amounts to upwards of 36 per cent.

42. It is certainly a most impolitic measure, for many reasons, to tax the materials for manufacture at so high a rate, more especially, as in the present instance the Company's investment must be very materially affected thereby. Equally impolitic, in our opinion, is the tax laid on rice, and the other necessaries of life. This also will be felt in the investment, as it will be the means of raising the price of the manufactures.

43. So much depends on local knowledge, that it is impossible for us to give any specific direction upon the subject. We are well aware that the introduction of new modes, though they be really beneficial, is too apt to produce murmurings, from a natural prejudice in favour of old customs, and a dislike to whatever bears the appearance of innovation; we therefore would willingly believe, that from these causes proceeded Captain Stewart's declaration, that there are few individuals in the town of Calcutta, who have not experienced the operation of authority in some department or other of the customs, very different from what it was the meaning of the Board it should be exercised.

44. However, it is a matter well worthy of the greatest attention. We confess that we do not think the subject has had that mature consideration, which the importance of it so highly deserves. Mr. Wheler, though he concurred in adopting the new regulations, seems to confirm us in this opinion, where he says, that the period of the decline of trade was an ill-chosen one for adding new burthens. If, as Mr. Wheler had asserted, the import and export trade of Bengal has of late years considerably decreased, you certainly ought to have been extremely careful how you adopted any measure which had a tendency to encrease the evil.

45. Seeing therefore the necessity of some mode being thought of for recovering the drooping commerce of Bengal, we recommend it to you in the most earnest manner to take the subject into your early consideration. After tracing the causes of the decline, you will be the better enabled to apply a remedy. But even you yourselves, with all the advantage of a residence upon the spot, and with the best inclination to adopt some salutary regulation for the benefit of the country over which you are deputed to preside, will not be able to lay down a perfect and invariable system. An anxious attention to circumstances as they arise, can alone enable you to remedy defects; as by gradual improvements the people will be induced to acquiesce more cheerfully in a total change of system.

46. We wish to see every obstruction to a free commerce removed. But, as we have before observed, it is impossible for us to lay down any specific rule, we therefore again recommend it to you to take the matter into your most serious consideration, that such wise measures may be pursued as will ultimately tend to the good of the country, and the ease, prosperity, and happiness of those under our Government.

47. Whatever regulations may be adopted, it is absolutely necessary that the Chokies, under the appointment of the Zemindars, should be prevented from continuing their exactions. The Zemindars cannot complain of this, as we find by your proceedings, that when the customs were brought under the controul of the Company, and the inferior Chokies appointed by the Zemindars, were in conse-

consequence removed, a proportional abatement was made in their rents.—How it happens that the regular customs were not by this means encreased, we are at a loss to know; and we were surprized to find, that though the amount of the deduction from the annual revenue was 9,77,227—yet the customs, on a medium of 6 years, have produced only 7,29,433.

48. It is impossible to lay the inferior Officers employed in the collection of the customs under too great restriction. We are led to this observation from a complaint upon your records of the improper behaviour of some of them in the Buzars at Calcutta. The Farmer of the Buzar duty ought not to be molested in making his collection; and the venders of grain should be at liberty to carry it to such markets as they may prefer.

49. The amount of fees on a Rowannah appears to be very exorbitant.—We find it stated, that goods to the amount of 1 lack, pay a fee to the Collector of rupees 250, where 2 rupees were paid formerly; and that as the 15th regulation stands, the fee on 1 lack may amount to a thousand rupees.—We agree entirely with Mr. Wheler, that the commerce of the country is thus loaded with a charge which it can ill support.

50. One of the complaints from Scrool is, that every man who purchases 8 annas worth of rice, or any other article, is obliged to go 80 miles for a passport, to convey it from the market to his own house, though the distance may not be one mile, or he is liable to the payment of double duties. This is another instance how little attention was paid to the real utility of the plan when you resolved upon its institution.

51. We remark likewise, that the Zemindars of Beerboom have complained, that the Collectors at Scrool, collect money upon travellers and passengers, and upon two or three occasions, where the wives of Bengal men have been carried from the habitation of their fathers to that of their husbands, ornamented with new clothes, he has collected a duty upon them. The Zemindars conclude their representation with saying, that unless their complaints are redressed, the trade will be entirely stopped, and Government will not only experience delays, but great losses in the revenue. The Committee of Revenue likewise declare, that unless some immediate steps are taken for circumscribing the powers of the Officers of the Customs, a very considerable failure in the revenues will ensue; Mr. Wheler at the same time observing, that the dissatisfaction which generally prevails, from the powers of the Commissioners of the Customs, very evidently appears, both from the recorded and verbal complaints of all men, and he does not see any reason to doubt the reality of the grievances which are said to exist; therefore we do not hesitate to pronounce, that your late regulations for the management of the customs appear to us to have been made rather with a view of creating lucrative posts for a certain description of men, than with any design either of encreasing the revenue, or of promoting commerce. And we are confirmed in this opinion by the enormous per centage which you have fixed for the commission on the amount of the collections. If we only take the customs at 8,26,346, which is the amount of their estimated produce for 1782 (as appears by your letter of the 8th April last) 15 per cent. on that sum will be rupees 1,22,951. But when we consider that though the duty is not to be paid on the Company's investment, you have notwithstanding permitted the Commissioners to draw the same per centage as if it were actually collected, a very considerable addition must be made to their emoluments. The other establishments under the Commissioners, from the most accurate account we have been able to form, amount to upwards of 2 lacks per annum; so that the total expence of collecting that part of our revenue cannot be estimated at less than 3 lacks—though we cannot account for your having estimated the customs at only 8 lacks, when we understand that in former years they produced a considerable deal more.

52. Upon the whole, we have great reason to be dissatisfied with the late arrangements, and direct that you revise your proceedings respecting the managements of the customs, and report to us the result for our final determination.

53. The promoting Officers to superior rank on their departure from India, with a reservation of the rights of their superiors, as was lately done in the case of Captain Kennan, being not only irregular and improper, but contrary to our orders of the 10th of December 1773, we cannot approve the same; and therefore positively direct that no such promotions be made in future. As the letters of the Commander in Chief and Colonel Camac are not before us, we cannot at present determine with respect to the merits of Captain Kennan.

Our GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL, at Fort William in Bengal.

Para. 1. **H**AVING taken into consideration the late arrangements made by the Governor General with the Vizier, we shall now proceed to make such observations thereon as appear to us necessary.

2. In our letter of the 4th of March 1778, we signified our disapprobation of the military regulations of 1777, respecting the province of Oude; we therefore can see no objection to the temporary brigade and the three regiments of cavalry being withdrawn from thence. Indeed, it appears that the Nabob was utterly unable to defray the expence of these troops. We hope that, agreeably to an intimation from the Governor General, this corps has been dissolved.

3. According to the present agreement, no more troops are to be placed to the account of the Vizier than one brigade, at rupees 2,60,000 per month, and a regiment of sepoys, at rupees 25,000 per month, making the annual sum of about 37 lacks; and we trust he will be punctual in the payment of this subsidy. To enable him to be so, we find that he has engaged to reduce his troops to regular and complete establishments, their number never to exceed the certain means of paying them; and that he has likewise agreed to adopt other economical regulations.

4. By the 2d article of the treaty, the Nabob is permitted to resume such Jaghires as he shall think proper, with a reserve, that all such Jaghiredars, for the amount of whose Jaghires the Company are guarantees, shall, in case of a resumption of their lands, be paid the amount of the net collections through the Resident.

5. We do not see how the Governor General could consent to the resumption of such lands as the Company had engaged should remain in the hands of those who possessed them previous to the execution of the late treaty, without stronger proofs of the Begum's defection than have been laid before us. Neither can we allow it to be good policy to reduce the several Jaghiredars, and thus uniting the territory, and the troops maintained for the protection of that territory, under one head, who may by that means, at some future period, become a very powerful enemy to the Company.

6. With respect to the resumption of the Jaghires possessed by the Begums in particular, and the subsequent seizure of the Treasure deposited with the Vizier's mother, which the Governor General, in his letters to the Board, 23d January 1782, has declared he strenuously encouraged—and we hope and trust, for the honour of the British nation, that the measure appeared to be fully justified in the eyes of all Hindostan—the Governor General has informed us, “that it can be well attested, that the Begums principally excited and supported the late commotions; and that they carried their inveteracy to the English nation so far, as to aim at our utter extirpation.”

7. It must have been publicly known, that in 1775, the Resident at the Vizier's Court not only obtained from the Begum, widow of the late Sujah Dowlah, on the Nabob's account, 30 lacks of rupees, half of which was to be paid to the Company, but also the forbearance of 26 lacks, for the re-payment of which she had security in land, on the Nabob's agreeing to renounce all further claims upon her, and that to this agreement the Company were guarantees.

8. We find, that on the 21st of December 1775, the Begum complained of a breach of engagements on the part of the Nabob; soliciting your protection for herself, her mother, and all the women belonging to the seraglio of the late Nabob, from the distresses to which they were reduced: in consequence whereof, it was agreed, in consultation 3d January 1776, to remonstrate with the Vizier; the Governor General remarking, “That as the Representative of our Government has become an Agent in this business, and has pledged the honour and faith of the Company for the punctual observance of the conditions under which the treaty was concluded, you had a right to interfere, and justice demanded it, if it should appear that those engagements have been violated.” And the Board at the same time resolved, “That as soon as the Begum's engagements with the Nabob, to which Mr. Bristow is a party, shall be fulfilled on her part, this Government will think themselves bound to protect her against any further demand or molestation.”

9. If therefore the disaffection of the Begums was not a matter of public notoriety, we cannot but be alarmed for the effects which these subsequent transactions must have had on the minds of the natives of India. The only consolation we feel upon this occasion is, that the amount of those Jaghires, for which the Company were guarantees, is to be paid through our Resident at the Court of the Vizier; and it very materially concerns the credit of your Government on no account to suffer such payments to be evaded.

10. If it shall hereafter be found that the Begums did not take that hostile part against the Company which has been represented (as well in the Governor General's narrative, as in several documents therein referred to; and as it no where appears, from the papers at present in our possession, that they excited any commotion previous to the imprisonment of Rajah Cheyt Sing, but only armed themselves in consequence of that transaction; and as it is probable, that such a conduct proceeded entirely from motives of self-defence, under an apprehension, that they themselves might likewise be laid under unwarrantable contributions) we direct, that you use your influence with the Vizier, that their Jaghires may be restored to them; but if they should be under apprehensions respecting the future conduct of the Vizier, and wish our further protection, it is our pleasure, that you afford those ladies an asylum within the Company's territories, and there be paid the amount of the net collection of their Jaghires, agreeably to the 2d article of the late treaty through the medium of our Resident, as may be ascertained upon an average estimate of some years back.

11. With respect to the third article regarding Fyzoola Khan, the Rohilla Chief; before we could form an opinion upon it, we were led to an examination of such parts of your records as in anywise related to him.

12. We found, that at the conclusion of the Rohilla war, in 1774, a treaty was made between the late Sujah Dowlah and Fyzoola Khan, whereby the latter, on certain conditions, was put into the possession of Rampore, and some other districts in the Rohilla country. Though it does not appear upon the face of the treaty what equivalent was made to the Vizier, yet we find, by a letter from Colonel Champion, entered on your Consultations of the 31st October 1774, that Fyzoola Khan was to give the Vizier half his treasure.

13. On the 9th March 1778, a considerable time after the death of Sujah Dowlah, you were informed by the Resident at the Vizier's Court, that there were reports of hostile intentions in Fyzoola Khan. The Resident added, that the Rohilla Chief might be justly alarmed by the Nabob's resumption of a number of Jaghires granted by his father, and by his oppressive conduct in general. You were likewise informed, that Fyzoola Khan was solicitous to obtain the guarantee of the Company to his engagements with the Vizier; and the professed motives of the Resident for sending a deputation to Fyzoola Khan were, "that in case of the latter's acquitting himself, it would give him a confidence in the Company, which might induce him to look up to that influence as the surest defence against any invasion of his right, and thereby render him a faithful, and perhaps, a useful ally, upon some future emergency." On a motion of the Governor General, the Resident was authorized to offer the Company's guarantee for the observance of the treaty; the Governor General at the same time observing, that the many letters which he had received from Fyzoola Khan, at various times, proved the necessity of such an intervention.

14. On the 4th May following, the Resident acquainted the Board, that Fyzoola Khan appeared in no respect to have violated the treaty, transmitting at the same time, a new treaty under the guarantee of the Company.

15. We find, that Fyzoola Khan declared to the person who negotiated this matter with him on the part of the Company, "that without the guarantee of the Company, he could not look upon himself secure in his present possessions; that the Company were the only power in which he had confidence, and which he could look up to for protection." There never was, perhaps, a treaty concluded with more solemnity. According to the report of Mr. D. Barwell, entered in your Consultations, 21st May 1781, it was signed in the presence of the greater part of his subjects, in order to establish a firm conviction in their minds, "that it was an act fully authorized by the English Government; which was now become bound to exact, with impartiality, a strict observance of each article of the treaty." This business was finally settled by the Governor General being desired by the Board to write to Fyzoola Khan, confirming the obligation of the Company as guarantees; and by your acceptance of a lack of rupees on behalf of the Company, as an acknowledgment from Fyzoola Khan.

16. In November 1780, upon receiving information, that the Seiks and Goodies were committing depredations in Rohilcund, we find that the Board agree to apply to the Vizier, to require from Fyzoola Khan his quota of troops; in consequence of which, the Governor General wrote for 5,000 horse; but judge of our surprize, to find by the treaty*, that whenever the Vizier declared

* "That he shall consider the Vizier's friends as his friends, and all his enemies as his own. That with whomsoever the Vizier shall declare war, Fyzoola Khan shall join with his army two or three thousand men, to the utmost of his ability; and that if the Vizier marches against any enemy in person, he shall then bring his whole army to join him; and if he is unable to join him, because the number of 5,000 men, to which his standing army is limited, are too few, in such case he shall have leave to raise 4,000 more, that he may then join him with a sufficient force, and these expences shall be defrayed."

war,

war, Fyzoola Khan was to join only with 2 or 3,000 men, unless the Vizier had marched in person. Where then was the justice of this demand? Fyzoola Khan replied, as appears by your Conf. 15th February 1781, that he would send 2,000 horse, which were all the cavalry in his service; that the 3,000 foot kept up by him were for the management of the concerns of his Jaghire, and that without them the collections could not be made.

17. We cannot here avoid remarking, that at the very time of your making this improper demand, 500 of Fyzoola Khan's troops had actually joined our forces, though he was under no obligation to furnish the Company with a single man, but had granted this supply merely to shew his attachment to the English.

18. The before-going answer from Fyzoola Khan was immediately followed by a minute of the Governor General, declaring that he had evaded the treaty; in consequence of which, it was instantly resolved to send a deputation to insist upon its being complied with, and to demand the immediate delivery, not of 5,000, but of 3,000 horse. To make so hasty and peremptory a demand for three thousand horse, after you had been positively assured that he had but 2,000 in his service, carries with it the appearance of a determination to create a pretext for depriving him of his Jaghire entirely, or to leave him at the mercy of the Nabob; and all the subsequent proceedings seem to confirm us in this idea.

19. Notwithstanding it is stated on Conf. 4 June 1781, that a flat refusal was the verbal answer to this deputation with respect to 3,000 horse, yet we find at the conference, Fyzoola Khan willing to agree, "that in compliance with the treaty which specified no definitive number of cavalry, he would furnish 2,000 horse and 1,000 foot; that he would give them one year's pay in advance, and furnish further funds during the war." On the very day you received an account of the result of this deputation (4 June 1781) a letter is read at your Board from the Vizier, proposing to resume the grant, and leave the Nabob Fyzoola Khan to join his other faithless brethren that were sent across the Ganges, and in lieu thereof, to pay him the amount stipulated by the treaty, after deducting the pay of 5,000 troops; and shortly after, the Governor General proceeded up the country.

20. We do not find any further mention of this business until we read the following article of the new treaty with the Nabob of Oude, which was executed on the 19th September 1782, viz. 3dly, "That as Fyzoola Khan has, by his breach of treaty, forfeited the protection of the English Government, and causes, by his continuance in his present independent state, great alarm and detriment to the Nabob, he be permitted, when time shall suit, to resume his lands, and pay him in money, through the Resident, the amount stipulated by treaty, after deducting the amount and charges of the troops he stands engaged to furnish by treaty, which amount shall be passed to the account of the Company, during the continuance of the present war."

21. The before-going article is expressly said to be founded on a breach of the treaty by Fyzoola Khan; and yet, in the observation which the Governor General has made upon this article, he acknowledges that the conduct of Fyzoola Khan was not an absolute breach of treaty, though evasive and uncandid. We confess ourselves of opinion, that his conduct was neither evasive or uncandid. But admitting the fact, does it furnish a justifiable ground for breaking through a most solemn engagement? Was it a time to seize slight pretences for evading a treaty, when the most alarming confederacies were formed against the Company.

22. We fear, that by observing such a conduct as this, few of the country powers of India will, in future, adopt the sentiments of Fyzoola Khan, "in considering the Company as the only power in which they have confidence, and to which they can look up for protection."

23. We do not only arraign the justice of the measure, but its policy also; and if we wanted an argument upon this occasion, the Governor General, in his observations upon this article of the treaty, has furnished us with an unanswerable one. "I am of opinion," says he, "that neither the Vizier's nor the Company's interest would be promoted by depriving Fyzoola Khan of his independency; and I have therefore reserved the execution of this agreement to an indefinite term; and our Government may always interfere to prevent any ill effects from it."—We have thus agreed to commit an act of injustice, by which neither the Vizier's nor the Company's interest will be promoted; and yet, if we do not suffer this injustice to take place, we shall be guilty of a breach of treaty with the Vizier. It is not by such a policy as this, that we can ever hope to break the confederacies, and regain the confidence of the several powers of India.

24. In our letter of the 12th of July last, we expressed our apprehensions for the event of the deputation sent to Fyzoola Khan; and we are sorry to find that those apprehensions were but too well

founded. Fyzoola Khan had reason to expect other treatment at the hands of the Governor General; for did he not, at the breaking out of the war with France, to shew his attachment to the Company, make a voluntary offer to maintain 2,000 cavalry for our service? The Resident at the Vizier's Court writes, under the 5th December 1778, that he found such a promptness in Fyzoola Khan to render the Company any assistance within the bounds of his finances and ability, as even surpassed his own expectations: and did you not resolve in consultations 28th of the same month, "That the thanks of your Board be returned to him for this mark of his faithful attachment to the Company?" In the Governor General's letter to Fyzoola Khan upon this occasion are the following words: "In my own name, and that of the Board, I return you our warmest thanks for this instance of your faithful attachment to the Company;" and you yourselves have acquainted us, in your secret letter of the 21st of February 1779, that on requesting the aid of part of the offered assistance, "he, without hesitation or delay, sent 500 men to co-operate with our forces."

25. Thus, in March 1778, you pledge the Company's faith for the performance of the treaty between Fyzoola Khan and the Vizier: in December following, the thanks of the Board are given to him for his attachment to the Company, in sending troops to their assistance on the breaking out of the war with France: in November 1780, you make an unwarrantable demand upon him, which it not being in his power to comply with, furnishes a pretext for depriving him of his lands; and in September 1781 a treaty is finally concluded, by which his territory is wrested from him, and given to the Vizier.

26. Fyzoola Khan's merits with the Company on the one hand, and the Governor General's treatment of him on the other, must be known to all the surrounding powers; and if such singular marks of attachment to the Company's interest and government are to be thus requited, we have reason to dread future combinations against us, which may end in the utter extirpation of the English from Hindostan. It is only by a strict regard to justice, moderation, and good faith, that we can hope to maintain our present footing in India.

27. As we can no where discover that Fyzoola Khan has been guilty of a breach of treaty, and thereby forfeited the protection of the Company, and as the Governor General has informed us, that he has reserved the execution of the agreement contained in this article to an indefinite term, and that our Government may always interfere to prevent any ill effects from it; and as Fyzoola Khan appears to have had great merit with the Company in the particular instance above referred to, we direct, that that article be not carried into execution, and that you obtain the consent of the Vizier to Fyzoola Khan's continuing in the possession of his Jaghire unmolested.

28. The 4th article of the treaty is as follows: "That no English Resident be appointed to Furruckabad, and the present one recalled."—In order that we might fully understand this article, we had recourse to your proceedings of the 22d of May 1780, for the reasons of your first sending a Resident to Furruckabad: we find that Mozuffer Jung, Nabob of that place, complained of suffering hardships under the person who collected the annual tribute for the Vizier; upon which the Governor General remarked, that he is extremely desirous, as well from motives of common justice, as due regard to the rank and situation which that Chief holds among the powers of Hindostan, that some means may be devised of affording him relief: the Board accordingly, on the same day, appointed a person to reside at his Court, and the motives for such an appointment were highly praise-worthy—we wish the real grounds for revoking the appointment had been equally so; but on the contrary, we conceive that this removal of our Resident was rather calculated to afford the Vizier an opportunity of exercising his oppression uncontrouled; and the Governor General's observation upon this article of the treaty justifies this opinion; wherein he says, "If the Nabob Mozuffer Jung must endure oppression (and I dare not, at this time, propose his total relief) it concerns the reputation of our Government to remove our participation in it." But wherein did this political necessity consist? In our opinion it concerned the reputation of our Government much more to have removed the oppression altogether, than to have sanctified that oppression by an article in a formal treaty: to say that Mozuffer Jung himself desired the removal of the Resident, can, as is represented by the Governor General in the Appendix to his Narrative, have little weight in the argument, since it was always in your power to have punished any improper conduct in the Resident, or to have nominated in his room one on whom you could depend. And when the Nabob expressed such a desire, was he acquainted with the previous determination of the Vizier to heap oppression on him, and that too under the sanction of the British Government?

29. It is true, that Mozuffer Jung does not stand in the same relation to the Company as Fyzoola Khan, but still, "those motives of common justice, and a due regard to the rank and station held by that Chief among the Princes of Hindostan," which actuated your Board upon a former occasion, ought certainly to have had some weight in the present instance: we trust, however, that by means of the mutual good understanding which the Governor General, in his observations on this article of the treaty, says subsists between the Vizier and himself, you will have frustrated the intended

intended oppression towards the Nabob of Furruckabad, and thus have preserved the honour of the Company.

30. And as you have before stood forth in the protection of this Nabob, in a manner worthy of the British character, we wish that the same protection may be continued to him; and we recommend it to you, to use your influence with the Vizier, in order to shield him from that oppression, which it highly concerns the credit of the British name should not be exercised upon him.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL; dated 1st March 1783.

Par. 17. **A**ND as our orders of the 28th November 1777, 23d December 1778, and 17th May 1780, respecting these appointments, have been never carried into full effect, it is our express and positive direction, that you do immediately comply therewith, and that the said appointments do extend to all troops, under whatever denomination, serving without the Company's Dewanny Provinces to the westward of the Caramnassa River, whether of the strength of the Company's regular establishment, or in the service of the Vizier, commanded by British Officers, provided, however, that Mr. Wombwell, and his successor, Mr. Taylor, be willing to accept the above appointments, in preference to the stations or employments they may respectively possess upon the receipt of this letter.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL; dated 28th January 1784.

Par. 7. **W**E must not suffer the Governor General's letter, relative to our resolutions about Cheyte Sing, to be passed over in silence, wearing, as it does, the appearance of animadversions on the conduct of his superiors, not to be justified in his situation.

The Court of Directors have not only an undoubted right, but their duty calls them, to condemn any measure that shall appear of a dangerous tendency: the conduct towards Cheyte Sing was in their eye liable to destroy that confidence so necessary to be preserved with the country powers; the Court therefore hoped, by their marked disapprobation, to prevent any steps of the like kind in future. After the resistance which the Rajah had made, no countenance could be consistently shewn him; nor was any measure for his restoration ever proposed: but whilst the Governor General remains subject to the orders of the Court of Directors, he is bound to yield to their decrees; therefore, as his letter, addressing them with such unguarded warmth, must carry with it the appearance of tending to resist those whom it is his duty to obey, we consider him in that respect to have been very blameable: however, we turn aside from this disagreeable subject, to express great approbation at the extraordinary exertions of our Governor General and Council to counteract the designs of our numerous enemies, and to furnish such large assistance and supplies for the Carnatic in its wasted and desolate condition. It is to the abilities of our Commander in Chief, whose loss we sincerely lament, aided by your vigilance and support, we owe the preservation of that country, as the powerful irruptions of Hyder, and the hostile measures of France, had disabled our Governor and Council of Fort St. George from defending the possessions of our ally, the Nabob of Arcot.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL, dated 16th
March 1784.

Par. 10. **WE** disapprove the appointments made by you, between the 1st January 1782, and 10th March 1783, of twenty-four Assistant Surgeons; viz.

Hugh Mahon,
Robert Anderson,
John Lamb,
— Morris,
James Grant,
Will. Hunter
John Shaw,
Patrick Ivory,
Tho. Watt,
Walter Williams,
Tho. Luke Stoke,
John Burgh,

Alex. Morine,
James Orrack,
Geo. Davidson,
James Campbell,
Alex. Ruffel,
Will. Cooper,
Will. Jones,
Tho. Wilkins,
Will. Davidson,
Tho. Clarke,
Will. Cooke,
Tho. Powles,

And positively direct that, on the receipt of this letter, you revoke the said appointments.

11. And in order to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the removal of the said twenty-four persons, and to provide for other casualties, we have resolved to permit twenty-six Assistant Surgeons, should so many offer, to proceed to India this season on the usual conditions.

12. We permit the twenty-four Assistant Surgeons appointed by you to remain in India to practise in their profession, and direct that they be re-appointed to vacancies, as they may happen, after the said twenty-six Assistant Surgeons shall have been provided for.

13. Mr. Thomas Morris, one of the said twenty-four Assistant Surgeons, whom you ordered to proceed to England as Surgeon of the Warren, has obtained our leave to return to your Presidency under the circumstances above-mentioned.

14. We have further resolved, that no more Surgeons be allowed to proceed, till it shall be known whether their services be wanted in India; and in order to ascertain this point, we direct that you regularly transmit to us statements of the number of Surgeons and Surgeons Assistants necessary for your establishment, describing the different departments where they are to be employed; and also that you forward annually (in duplicate at least) lists of Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons, belonging to your Presidency.

15. And in case it should happen, at any time, that the establishment at one Presidency should be more than complete, while that at another is deficient, it is our order, that the deficiency at one settlement be supplied from the redundancy of the other. We therefore direct you to advise our other Presidencies, from time to time, of the number upon your establishment, in order for their making the necessary arrangements accordingly.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL; dated 9th
December 1784.

Par. **WE** observe, with great surprise, by your general letter dated the 9th of February last, that you had thought proper to make it a standing rule, that all servants of the Company appointed to reversionary stations in the Board of Trade should be allowed to draw the salaries which they would be entitled to were they Members of the Board, until you should receive our commands upon the subject. We cannot avoid expressing our disapprobation of the resolution in question, by which we should be subjected to a considerable and indefinite expence; and we therefore direct, that the standing rule before-mentioned be annulled immediately upon receipt of this letter, and that persons appointed to reversionary stations in the Board of Trade be paid the salary and allowances as a senior Merchant only.

It is our further pleasure that all allowances granted to Mr. Bateman, or any other person, in consequence of the rule established by you as before stated, do forthwith cease and determine upon the arrival of this our order at Fort William; and we cannot omit adverting to the impropriety which occurs in this case, of grounding a general order upon the particular instance of Mr. Bateman. From a regard to the peculiar circumstances of distress attending his case, we have not ordered a reim-

reimbursement to be made of the sums he may have received in consequence of this order; if it had not been for this consideration, we should certainly in that, and every other way, have expressed our highest disapprobation of a proceeding so contrary to the general spirit of our orders, and so inconsistent with that oeconomy essentially necessary for the very existence of our Government in India.

We can in no degree think it right that you should appoint Agents to act for your Government independently of our other settlements, at the Court of any of the Princes so connected with them, or that you should receive Agents from those powers separately addressed to you; still less should we think such a measure justifiable, if the same person should be allowed by you to act in both capacities, and more especially if he should be chosen from among the inferior servants of that Government whose dignity would thus be lessened.

Whatever representations from the native powers so connected with our subordinate settlements, whatever propositions for future arrangements, and above all, whatever complaints against the conduct of our Governments in those settlements, are made to you, must be transmitted to those Governments alone; with them you are immediately to communicate on those subjects, and whatever steps you take in consequence, you are to pay every attention to the honour and dignity of our servants placed by us in high situations: this is a line of conduct due to them, as well from the character which they derive from us, as from the indispensable necessity of holding, in the eyes of the different powers of India, the weight and authority of every branch of the British Government.

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL; dated the 8th July 1785.

Para. 31. **W**E have perused your proceedings relative to the appointment of a Committee of Accounts to transact the business appertaining to your Board in the department of Inspection. Even if the present situation of the Company's affairs did not absolutely and indispensably require that every possible reduction in their expences should immediately take place, we should be far from being convinced of the necessity of the present arrangement. Peace being now re-established, we conceive that you will have sufficient leisure to set apart at least one day in a week for assembling as a Board of Inspection, with the assistance of the Accountant General in the Civil Department, and of the Commissary General in the Military, who should, in the intermediate days, audit and examine the several accounts, and thus come prepared to make their observations or objections thereon to the Board, all the purposes of the original institution in 1772, might be fully answered, and an effectual check and controul in every branch of expenditure completely established. We do therefore hereby direct, that the Committee of Accounts be forthwith abolished, and that you do immediately resume the business of that department as a Board of Inspection—that your meetings be constant and regular, and that your proceedings be transmitted to us in the same manner as those in the other departments.

49. The President and Council of Fort St. George have lately complained to us of the bad quality of provisions consigned to them from your settlement. They state; that out of 1,282 casks, 822 were wholly unserviceable; that the rest must be sold for whatever they could get for them, and that their storehouses would not have been, by any means, so much burthened with this unserviceable article, had you attended to their repeated remonstrances against your continuing to send it. But that, notwithstanding every argument they could urge to the contrary, consignment upon consignment, both of salt provisions and rum, have unremittingly been made to them; the former of which, as they alledge, have often been of a very bad quality; and 320 casks which arrived at Madras in May 1784, appeared to be so entirely decayed, that after landing and examining some of the casks, they thought it best to return it by the vessel it came in, at a trifling freight, in order that you might recover the amount of the cost from the Contractors, as it was not actually worth the expence of boat hire to bring it on shore.

50. We are sorry to observe, by your letter to Fort St. George of the 2d August last, that, from the particular declarations contained in the answer from the different Agents for supplies, you deemed yourselves precluded from all hopes of recovering the property from any further procedure in this business.

51. But we can by no means submit to so heavy a loss without a more particular enquiry being made therein.—Either the Agent for the supplies, the Contractors, or the Owners of the vessels, must have materially failed in their respective duties. We do therefore direct, that you immediately enter upon as strict an examination as possible into the subject of the present complaint; and that you take the opinion of the Advocate General, whether any, and what legal methods ought to be pursued for the recovery of the loss the Company has sustained herein; and if you shall find it to have arisen from any misconduct in our own servants employed in this transaction, we direct that you adopt the most vigorous and effectual measures for bringing them to a severe and exemplary punishment.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of the COMPANY'S GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL; dated 14th March 1786.

Para. 1. **P**REVIOUS to the receipt of your letter of the 14th January last, advising the appointment of Mr. John Carnac to be Resident on the part of your Government at the Portuguese settlement of Goa, on the resignation of Mr. Charles Crommelin, we had come to the resolution of abolishing that office, as will appear by the list which accompanied our letter of the 11th April following, and which we hereby confirm.

2. We cannot permit this subject to pass, without particularly adverting to the conduct of your Board, in the appointment both of Mr. Crommelin and Mr. Carnac; neither of them are servants of the Company, and yet both have been appointed to the Residency of Goa, in contradiction to our repeated orders, that no Europeans, on any pretence whatever, should be suffered to hold any posts, or to exercise any office, civil or military, under the Company, who had been admitted into the service by the express authority of the Court of Directors. You will further attend to the illegality of those appointments. The act of Parliament of the 13th of his present Majesty has very clearly laid down the rule to be observed in the restoration of dismissed servants; namely, that it shall not be done without the consent of 3-4ths of a Court of Directors, and 3-4ths of a Court of Proprietors, to be taken by ballot: but in the instances before us, you have assumed a power which does not belong to you, and by a summary mode of proceeding have restored dismissed servants, and appointed them to a place of great trust and confidence by a simple resolution of your own Board.

3. We disapprove of the pension to Mr. Crommelin, and direct that it do cease immediately upon the receipt hereof; and we trust all our servants abroad will be cautious of any such unwarranted grants of the revenues of the Company; for otherwise, we shall in future find ourselves under the necessity of ordering sums so granted to be reimbursed by those servants who shall concur in making them.

of the Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments of the East India Company in the East Indies, with the Salaries, or the Pay and Emoluments belong. there-allowed or paid by the said Company in respect thereof, accord. to the latest Advices received.

B E N G A L. Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.						Salary & Emolum. to each office. per Ann.
1	Governor General	—	—	—	—	£.25,000
	Staff and Guards attending on Gov. Gen. as per statement A.	—	—	—	—	4,050
		—	—	—	—	31,100
		—	—	—	—	60,150
2	Second in Council & Comman. in Ch. in Ind.	—	—	—	—	10,000
	Rent for a house	—	—	—	—	1,500
		—	—	—	—	11,500
3	Third Member of the Supreme Council	—	—	—	—	10,000
	Aid de Camp to do.	—	—	—	—	600
		—	—	—	—	10,600
4	Fourth Member of do.	—	—	—	—	10,000
5	Fifth Member of do.	—	—	—	—	10,000
		—	—	—	—	£102,250
6	President of the Board of Trade	—	—	—	—	£.2,000
	Rent of a house	—	—	—	—	1,500
		—	—	—	—	3,500
7	Second Member of do.	—	—	—	—	1,500
8	Third Member of do.	—	—	—	—	1,500
9	Fourth Member of do.	—	—	—	—	1,500
10	Fifth Member of do.	—	—	—	—	1,500
11	Sixth Member of do.	—	—	—	—	1,500
12	Seventh Member of do.	—	—	—	—	1,500
13	Eighth Member of do.	—	—	—	—	1,500
14	Ninth Member of do.	—	—	—	—	1,500
15	Tenth Member of do.	—	—	—	—	1,500
16	Eleventh Member of do.	—	—	—	—	1,500
17	Twelfth Member of do.	—	—	—	—	1,500
		—	—	—	—	£. 20,000

Under the Governor Gen. and Council in the General Department.						Rank of covenant servants holding offices.	Salary & emoluts. to each office per ann.	Total per ann.
18	Secretary to the Public Department	—	—	—	—	Sen. Mer.	1,800	6,450
19	Sub Secretary to do.	—	—	—	—	do.	1,200	
20	1st Assistant to Secretary do.	—	—	—	—	Jun. Mer.	600	
21	2d Assistant to do. do.	—	—	—	—	Writer	450	
22	3d Assistant to do. do.	—	—	—	—	do.	375	
23	4th Assistant to do. do.	—	—	—	—	do.	300	
24	5th Assistant to do. do.	—	—	—	—	do.	225	
25	6th Assistant to do. do.	—	—	—	—	do.	150	
26	Examiner	—	—	—	—	do.	450	
27	Examiner	—	—	—	—	do.	450	
28	Register	—	—	—	—	do.	450	
29	Secretary to the Secret Department	—	—	—	—	J. M.	1,800	6,450
	Allowed for house rent, and in lieu of fees	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	
		—	—	—	—	—	3,300	
30	Sub Secretary do.	—	—	—	—	Writer	1,200	
31	1st Assistant to Secretary to do.	—	—	—	—	do.	600	
32	2d Assistant to do. to do.	—	—	—	—	do.	450	
33	3d Assistant to do. to do.	—	—	—	—	do.	375	
34	4th Assistant to do. to do.	—	—	—	—	do.	300	
35	5th Assistant to do. to do.	—	—	—	—	do.	225	
36	6th Assistant to do. to do.	—	—	—	—	do.	150	
37	7th Assistant to do. to do.	—	—	—	—	do.	450	
38	8th Assistant to do. to do.	—	—	—	—	do.	450	
	Secret Depart.——Carried forward	—	—	—	—	—	£.7,350	£.6,450
	General Depart.——Carried forward	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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N. B. The figures between crotchets [], refer to other offices held by the same person.

A List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments. &c. continued

Number of Offices.	Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.		Rank of covenant servants holding offices	Salary & Emolument to each Office per Ann.
	General Department continued —	Brought forward	—	—
	Secret Department. — Brought forward	—	—	£.7,350
N ^o .				
39	9th Assistant to Secretary to Secret Departm.	—	Writer	150
40	10th Assistant to do. — to — do	—	do.	150
[344] 41	Examiner — — —	—	do.	450
42	Examiner — — —	—	do.	450
[46] } 43	Register — — —	—	do.	450
[85] }				
44	2 Assistants to the Governor General	{ — — —	do.	450
45		{ — — —	do.	450
46	1 Do. — to Mr Wheler —	Held by Register Sec. Dept. No. 43	—	450
47	1 Do. — to Mr. Macpherson —	A Madras servant	—	450
48	1 Do. — to Mr. Stables —	Bombay Servant	—	450
49	Secretary to the Board of Inspection	—	Factor	1,350
50	Assistant to do. — — —	Held by 2d Assist. Secretary's Of. No. 21	—	150
51	Assistant to do. — — —	Do. — 3d do. — — No. 22	—	150
52	Accountant General (including house rent) —	As Accountant — — £.2,400	Sen. Mer.	1,450
		As Auditor of Rev. Accts Comfn. 1,050		900
[57] 53	Sub Accountant — — —	— — —	Jun. Mer.	1,050
54	Head Assistant to Accountant General —	— — —	Writer.	1,050
55	Assistant to do. — — —	Not covenanted servant	—	187
56	Assistant to do. — — —	— — —	Writer	375
57	Assistant to the Comptroller of Offices —	Held by Sub Accountant, No. 53	—	—
[165] 58	Post Mast. Gen. (includ. 10 per ct. on receipts)	— — —	Writer	2,200
	Allowed for servants and establishment	— — —	—	1,150
[197] 59	Deputy Post Master General — —	— — —	do.	370
[183] } 60	Sub Treasurer — — —	— — —	S. M.	—
[189] }				
61	Mint Mast. draws $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct. on coinage	Without a salary	J. M.	800
[65] 62	Affay Mast. dra. $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct. on coinage, &	Salary of £.80 per annum	do.	680
63	Persian Translator, including house rent	— — —	Factor	1,800
64	Deputy do. — — —	— — —	Writer	900
65	Assistant under do. — — —	— — —	do.	150
66	French and Dutch do. — — —	Held by Assay Master, No. 62	—	200
[81] 67	Civil Paymaster, a comm. of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on	Disbursements — — —	Factor	3,000
68	Assistant to do. — — —	Held by 1st Assist. Sec. Dept. No. 31	—	375
69	Coroner — — —	Held by Dept. Commissary Gen. No. 79	—	450
70	Clerk to the Court of Requests — —	— — —	J. M.	300
71	Superintendent of the Police — —	Not covenanted servant £.2,000	—	2,300
	Additional allowance for Clerks, &c.	300	—	600
72	Deputy do. — — —	— — —	J. M.	—
73	Compiler of standing Orders — —	— — — £.2,200	S. M.	—
	Allowed for Assistants	820	—	—
74	Agent for providing Post Bearers —	A Lieutenant — — —	—	—
75	Surveyor General — — —	A Captain — — —	—	—
76	Mineralogical Surveyor — — —	— — —	—	—
77	Agent for supplies to the Fleet — —	A Madras servant — — —	—	—
78	Commissary General — — —	A Captain — — — £.3,300	—	5,150
	Allowed for Assistants	1,850	—	1,250
[69] 79	Deputy Commissary General — — —	— — —	J. M.	—
80	Military Paymaster General — — —	— — — £.3,300	J. M.	4,740
	Allowed for Assistants	1,440	—	1,440
81	Deputy do. — — —	Held by Civil Paymaster, No. 67	—	1,250
82	Accountant to Military Paymaster General —	— — —	Writer	450
83	1st Assistant to do. — — —	— — —	do.	300
84	2d Assistant to do. — — —	— — —	do.	150
85	3d Assistant to do. — — —	Held by Register to Sec. Dep. No. 43	—	—
	General Department—Carried forward	—	—	£.67

List of Offices, Places and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. continued.

Number of Offices.	Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.			Rank of covent. servants holding Offices.	Salary & Emolmt. to each Office per Ann.	Total per Ann.
	General Department.		Brought forward			£. 67,399
N ^o 86	Secretary to the Military Department Allowed for Assistants and contingencies	Lieutenant Colonel			£. 600 2,000	2,600
87	Paymaster of the Works		Held by Sec. to Pub. Dept. No. 18			1,500
88	Paymaster to the 1st brigade			Sen. Mer.	4,120	
89	Do. — to 2d do.			Factor	3,460	
90	Do. — to 3d do.			S. M.	3,460	
91	Do. — to the Garrison and Artillery			J. M.	3,460	
92	Do. — to the detachment at Futtly Ghur			Factor	4,120	
93	Do. — to the Bombay detachment				5,600	
94	Do. — to the troops in the Vizier's domi.			Factor	4,640	
95	Deputy Paymaster to the 1st brigade			Writer	860	
96	Do. — to the 2d do.	Lieutenant			860	
97	Do. — to the 3d do.	Do.			860	
98	Do. — to the Artillery		Held by Register Pub. Dept. No. 28		900	
99	Do. — to the detachment at Futtly Ghur			Writer	860	
100	Do. — to do. — do.			Factor	860	
101	Do. — to the troops in the Vizier's domi.				1,120	
102	Commissary to the Bombay detachment			J. M.	2,950	
103	Auditor of accts. of the troops in the Viz. dom.				4,120	
104	Judge Adv. besides 2l. per day when on duty				1,420	43,670
105	Secretary to the Board of Ordnance Allowed for Assistants and	Captain Contingencies	£. 2,700 3,000			
106	Deputy-secretary to do.	Lieutenant			5,700	
107	Paymaster to Ordnance Department.		Held by Paymaster to Garrisons, No. 91		900	
111	Four Commissaries of Ordnance	Captain Lieutenant Do. Do.			unknown 650 650 650 650	
116	Five Deputy Commissaries of Ordnance				360 360 360 360 360	11,000
117	Chaplain to Calcutta				1,800	
118	Do. — to do.				1,800	
119	Do. — to Fort William Garrison				917	
120	Do. — to 1st Brigade				917	
121	Do. — to 2d do.				917	
122	Do. — to 3d do.				917	
123	Do. — to troops in the Vizier's dominions				1,570	
124	Do. — to the army		Abolished latter End of 1783		1,590	10,428
		Carried forward			£.	136,597

List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments. &c. continued

Number of Offices.	Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.	Rank of covenant Servants holding Offices.	Salary & Emolts. to each Office per Ann.	Total per An.
	General Department			
	N ^o		— £.	— £.
	125 Collator	S. M.	—	136.
	126 First Member of the Committee of Grain	S. M.	2,250	2.
	127 Second do. do.	Do.	2,250	
	128 Third do. do.	J. M.	2,250	
[169]	129 Fourth do. do.	Do.	2,250	
	130 Secretary to do. do.	—	3,750	
[328]	131 Assistant-Secretary to do. do.	—	750	
	132 Grain Keeper	Not covenanted servant	600	
	133 Acting Commissary at Chinsura	S. M.	unknown	14.
[305]	134 Jemautdar at do.	J. M.	1,050	
[138]	135 Judge of Chinsura Adawlut	J. M.	2,550	
[220]	136 Register of do.	Not covenanted servant	375	
	137 Commissary at Chandernagore	Factor	1,780	
[353]	138 Jemautdar at do.	Held by Judge of Chinsura, No. 135	1,050	
RESIDENTS.				
	139 Resident at Oude	S. M.	2,400	
	140 1st Assistant to Resident	Do.	600	
	141 2d do. do.	J. M.	600	
	142 3d do. do.	Do.	600	
	143 4th do. do.	Do.	450	
	144 5th do. do.	Factor	615	
[150]	145 6th do. do.	Do.	390	
	146 7th do. do.	Do.	450	
	147 8th do. do.	Do.	450	
	148 9th do. do.	Do.	390	
	149 Accountant at Lucknow, inclu. contingencies	Held by payment to Vizier's, No. 94	3,000	
	150 Assistant to do.	Held by 6th Assistant at Lucknow, No. 145	450	
	151 Resident at Benares	S. M.	1,500	
	152 1st Assistant to Resident	Factor	540	
	153 2d do. do.	Writer	450	
	154 Interpreter to do.	Surgeon	450	
	155 Resident at Balasore	S. M.	—	
	156 Resident at Hyderabad	Do.	4,280	
	157 Assistant to do.	Writer	750	
	158 Resident at Goa	Not covenanted servant	—	
[186]	159 Resident with Scindia	S. M.	4,280	
	160 Assistant to do.	Lieutenant	750	
	161 On deputation to Thibet	Lieutenant	4,280	
	162 Surveyor to attend the Deputy	—	1,030	
	163 Resident with the Mogul	Not covenant servant	unknown	
	164 Do. at Furruckabad	Factor	unknown	
	165 Agent Victualler of the Gar. of Fort William	Held by Post Master General, No. 58	Annual Average on 3 year's receipts	
	166 Agent for the manufactory of Gunpowder	Held by Secretary Secret Dept. No. 30	These 2 appointments, with the emolts. to either not specified.	
	167 Agent for Military Stores	Major	Emoluments not known.	
	168 Conr. for provid. bullocks & camels for army	Not covenant servant	—	
	169 Do. do. elephants do.	Held by 4th mem. com. of Grain, No. 129	—	
	170 Agent for providing boats for do.	Estimated at	5,000	
	171 Assistant to do.	—	450	
			216,407	
	N.B. This agy. is supposed to have ceased, as by late regulations of the Board of Inspection, in 1783, the officers have a specific allowance for furnishing boats for themselves.			

List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments. &c. continued.

Number of Offices.	B E N G A L. Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.				Rank of covenant Servants holding offices.	Salary & Emoluts. to each Office. per Ann.	Total per Ann.
Under the Governor General and Council in Revenue Department.							
172	Secretary to the Revenue Department				S. M.	2,700	10,345
173	Asstt. Secretary to do.	do.			do.	900	
174	Sub-secretary to do.				do.	750	
175	1st Assistant in Secretary Office				Factor	450	
176	2d do.	do.			do.	375	
177	3d do.	do.	as Examiner		Writer	300	
178	4th do.	do.			do.	225	
179	5th do.	do.	as Examiner		do.	300	
180	6th do.	do.			do.	225	
181	7th do.	do.			do.	225	
182	8th do.	do.			—	150	
183	Accountant General to Revenue Department	Held by Sub-Treasurer, No 60.			—	2,400	
184	Persian Translator to do.	Held by 4th Asstt. Rev. Depart. No. 178			—	970	
185	Asstt. to do.				W.	375	
186	President of the Com. of Rev. paid by comfn.	Held by Resident with Scindia, No. 159			—	10,950	66,985
187	2d Member of do.	do.			S. M.	9,100	
188	3d Member of do.	do.			S. M.	9,100	
189	4th Member of do.	do.			—	9,100	
190	Acting-supernumerary Member of do. do.				S. M.	9,100	
191	Secretary to the Committee of Revenue				J. M.	3,600	
192	Asstt.-secretary to do.				Factor	1,270	
193	Sub-secretary to do.				Writer	750	
194	1st Asstt. to Secretary to do.				do.	450	
195	2d do.	do.			do.	375	
196	3d do.	do.	Examiner		do.	300	
197	4th do.	do.	Examiner	Held by Deputy Post Master, No. 59	—	300	
198	5th do.	do.			Writer	225	
199	6th do.	do.			do.	150	
200	7th do.	do.			do.	150	
201	8th do.	do.			do.	150	
202	Preparer of Reports to Committee of Rev. paid by commission			Held by Sub-sec. to Revn. Dept. No. 174	—	3,600	10,025
203	Asstt. to do.			Held by 2d Asstt. Revn. Dept. No. 176	—	300	
204	Asstt. to do.				Writer	225	
205	Sub-accountant to the Committee of Revenue			Held by 1st Asstt. Revn. Dept. No. 175	—	1,270	
206	Persian and Bengal Translator to do.				Writer	1,500	
207	Asstt. do.		to do.		do.	750	
208	Register of Canongoes Offices to do.				Factor	750	
209	1st Asstt. to do. & Keeper of Aumeeny Records	Held by 2d Asstt. Rev. Dept. 176			—	520	
210	2d Asstt. to do.				Writer	300	
211	Aumeen, or Investiga. Gen. of Coll. to Com. of Revenue				S. M.	2,250	
212	Asstt. to President of Committee of Revenue	Held by 2d Asstt. Register, No. 210			—	300	
213	do.	do.			Writer	150	
214	Superinten. of the Bazee Zemen Duffer, incl. contingencies				S. M.	2,850	3,900
215	1st Asstt. to do.				Factor	450	
216	2d do.	to do.			Writer	300	
217	Superintendent of Zemindarry Duffer. Allowed for Writers and contingencies				S. M.	2,250	
218	Superintendent of Mazooley Duffer Allowed for Writers, &c.			Held by Sub-secry. Rev. Dept. No 174	—	670	
219	Superintendent of do.			Held by Sub-secry. Secret Depart. No. 30	—	2,250	
					—	1,030	
					—	225	
220	Collector of Houghly			Held by Judge of Chinfura, No. 135	—	2,250	
221	1st Asstt. to do.				S. M.	750	
222	2d do.	to do.			Writer	600	
223	3d do.	to do.		Held by 2d Asstt. Com. Rev. No. 195	—	300	
Department — Carried forward					—	—	6,91,255

A List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments. &c. continue

Number of Offices.	Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.			Rank of covenant servants holding Offices.	Salary & Emolument to each Office per Ann	Total per Ann
	Revenue Department continued.		Brought forward	—	—	91,000
	224	Collector of the town of Calcutta	Held by Asst. Sec. Comm. Rev. No. 192	—	—	1,000
[234]	225	Collector of the 24 Purgunnahs	—	Writer	2,250	2,250
	226	Superintendent of Pools in do.	—	F.	900	900
[286]	227	Collector of Petty Mhals, commission	—	S. M.	—	3,000
	228	Superintendent of Opium sales, do.	—	J. M.	—	3,000
[357]	229	Resident at the Durbar at Moorshedabad	—	S. M.	1,500	1,500
[311]	230	Assistant to do.	—	J. M.	450	450
	231	Chief of the Revenue Collections, do.	—	S. M.	1,800	1,800
	232	1st Assistant to do.	—	Factor	750	750
[312]	233	2d do. to do.	—	Writer	600	600
	234	Superinten. of the Pools of Lushkorpore, and Moorshedabad	Held by Collector of 24 Purgun. No. 225	—	300	300
	235	Collector of the Revenues at Futty Sing	—	Factor	—	5,000
	236	Superinten. of the collections of Bogree under Burdwan, including £ 350 contingencies Also allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on collects. above the fixt Jumma	—	Writer	—	1,000
	237	Superintendent of the collections of Rajeshahy	—	Factor	2,250	2,250
	238	Assistant to do.	—	Writer	750	750
[313]	239	Collector of Ramgur	—	S. M.	2,100	2,100
[314]	240	Assistant to do.	—	—	540	540
	241	Collector of Tirhut	—	Factor	2,250	2,250
	242	Assistant to do.	—	W.	750	750
	243	Chief of the Revenue collections at Patna	—	S. M.	2,250	2,250
	244	1st Assistant to do. do.	—	Writer	750	750
	245	2d do. do.	—	do.	600	600
	246	3d do. do.	—	do.	450	450
	247	Collector of Sircar Saurun Revenues	—	S. M.	2,250	2,250
	248	Assistant to do.	—	S. M.	750	750
	249	On deputation to Sircar Sarun	—	J. M.	470	470
[321]	250	Collector of the Revenues at Boglepore	—	J. M.	2,000	2,000
[322]	251	Assistant to do. do.	—	Factor	600	600
	252	Collector of the Revenues at Dacca	—	S. M.	2,250	2,250
[358]	253	1st Assistant to do. do.	—	S. M.	750	750
[324]	254	2d do. to do. do.	—	Writer	600	600
	255	3d do. to do. do.	—	do.	450	450
	256	Collector of Sylhet	—	J. M.	2,250	2,250
	257	Assistant to do.	—	Factor	750	750
	258	Commissioner to Sundeep	Held by 1st Asst. Dacca, No. 253	—	not speci.	not speci.
	259	Collector of the Revenue at Purnea	—	S. M.	2,250	2,250
	260	1st Assistant to do.	—	J. M.	750	750
[330]	261	2d do. to do.	—	Factor	600	600
	262	Collector of Silberries	—	Writer	2,250	2,250
[331]	263	Collector of Rungpore	—	S. M.	2,250	2,250
[332]	264	Assistant to do.	—	W.	900	900
	265	Collector of the Revenues at Patcheat	—	S. M.	2,250	2,250
	266	1st Assistant to do. do.	—	Writer	750	750
	267	2d do. do. do.	—	do.	600	600
[269]	268	Resident at Belluah	—	S. M.	2,250	2,250
	269	On deputation to Momen Sing	Held by Resident at Belluah, No. 268	—	2,250	2,250
	270	Commissioner to Burdwan	—	S. M.	8,100	8,100
	271	Assistant to do.	—	Writer	600	600
[355]	272	Superintendent of the Bunds of Burdwan	—	S. M.	730	730
	273	Collector of Revenues at Midnapore	—	S. M.	2,250	2,250
[338]	274	Assistant to do. do.	—	Writer	750	750
	275	Collector of Jellafore	—	—	2,250	2,250
	Revenue Department — Carried forward —		—	—	—	16,000

List of the Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments. &c. contin.

B E N G A L. Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.				Rank of covenant servants holding offices.	Salary & emolums to each office per ann.	Total per ann.
Revenue Department				Brought forward	— £.	166,960
276	Resident at Beerbhoom	—	—	S. M.	—	2,250
277	Superintendent of the Collect. of Kulyan Sing	—	—	J. M.	—	2,250
278	do. do. in Siccar Rotas, &c.	—	—	do.	2,250	
279	Assistant to do	—	—	—	750	
						3,000
280	Collector of the Revenues at Chittagong	—	—	S. M.	2,250	
281	1st Assistant to Collector	—	—	Factor	750	
282	2d do. to do.	—	—	Writer	600	
283	Collector of Tipperah	—	—	Factor	400	
						4,000
284	Superintendent of Collections of Nuddea	—	—	S. M.	unknown	
285	Assistant to do.	—	—	—	750	
						750
286	Printer to the Company	—	Held by Coll. of Petty Mahals, No. 227	—	—	1,500
287	Comptroller of the Manufacture of Salt	—	Held by Superint. of Nuddea, No. 284 Salary and servant £. 3,120 Commission — — 15,360	—	—	
288	Deputy Comptroller	—	Held by Paymt. to Garrisons, No. 91	—	18,480	
289	Assistant do.	—	—	J. M.	675	
290	Agent for Idgellee	—	{ Held by Assist { Salary £. 1,500 } Comptroller { Comfn. — 11,600 }	Nº 289	450	
291	do. Tumlock	—	{ Salary £. 1,500 } { Comfn. — 9,980 }	F.	13,100	
292	do. 24 Purgunnahs	—	{ Salary £. 1,500 } { Comfn. — 11,683 }	W.	11,480	
293	do. Roymungul	—	{ Salary £. 1,500 } { Comfn. — 4,757 }	F.	13,183	
294	do. Bulwa and Chittagong	—	{ Salary £. 2,250 } { Comfn. — 8,057 }	J. M.	6,257	
300	Six Deputies, each £. 450 per ann. N.B. The commission of the Comptroller and Agents is calculated on the profit of the salt of 1781-2, sold in 1782-3.	—	Not covenanted servants	—	10,307	
					2,700	
301	Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	—	Held by Sec. to Rev. Departm. No. 172	—	750	
302	Bengal and Persian Translator to do.	—	—	Factor	1,800	
303	1st Assistant to Register	—	Held by 1st Assist. Sec. Office, No. 175	—	225	
304	2d do. to do.	—	Held by 2d do. No. 170	—	150	
305	Judge of the Dewannee Adawlut at Calcutta	—	Held by Jemautdar Chinsura, No. 134	—	4,650	
306	Register to do.	—	—	W.	450	
307	Judge of do. Morlee	—	—	S.	4,650	
308	Register to do.	—	—	F.	450	
309	Judge of do. Moorshedabad	—	—	S.	4,650	
310	Register to do.	—	—	W.	450	
311	Judge of do. Nattore	—	Held by Assist. at the Darbar, No. 230	—	4,650	
312	Register to do.	—	Held by Assist. at Moorshedabad, No. 233	—	450	
313	Judge of do. Ramgur	—	Held by the Collector, No. 239	—	750	
314	Register to do.	—	Held by the Assistant, No. 240	—	300	
315	Judge of do. Patna	—	—	S.	4,650	
316	Register to do.	—	—	W.	450	
317	Judge of do. Massey	—	—	S.	4,650	
318	Register to do.	—	—	W.	450	
319	Judge of do. Durbunga	—	—	S.	4,650	
320	Register to do.	—	—	W.	450	
321	Judge of do. Boglepore	—	Held by Collector, No. 250	—	750	
322	Register to do.	—	Held by Assist. Collector, No. 251	—	300	
323	Judge of do. Dacca	—	—	S.	4,650	
324	Register to do.	—	Held by Assist. Dacca, No. 254	—	460	
325	Judge of do. Sultanore	—	—	S.	4,650	
326	Register to do.	—	—	W.	450	
327	Judge of do. Backergunge	—	—	S.	4,650	
328	Register to do.	—	Held by Sub-sec. to Grain Com. No. 131	—	450	
			Adawlets — Carried forward	— £.	132,637	
	Revenue Department — Carried forward	—	—	—	— £.	180,260

A List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establish. &c. contin

Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.	Number of Offices.		Rank of the covenant servants holding offices.	Salary & Emolum. to each Office per Ann.
Revenue Department.		Brought forward		
		Adawluts — Brought forward	—	£. 132,637
Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut at Tajepore	329		J. M.	4,650
Register to — do. —	330	Held by Assistant at Purnea, No. 261	—	450
Judge of — do. Rungpore	331	Held by Collector, No. 263	—	750
Register to — do. —	332	Held by Assistant Collector, No. 264	—	300
Judge of — do. Burdwan	333		J. M.	4,650
Register to — do. —	334		W.	450
Judge of — do. Rajehaut	335		S. M.	4,650
Register to — do. —	336		W.	450
Judge of — do. Midnapore	337		S.	4,650
Register to — do. —	338	Held by Assistant to Collector, No. 274	—	450
Judge of — do. Chittagong	339	Held by Collector, No. 280	—	750
Register to — do. —	340	Held by Assistant Collector, No. 281	—	300
Judge of — do. Sircar Rotas, &c.	341	Held by Collector, No. 278	—	1,950
Register to — do. —	342		Writer	450
Remembrancer of Criminal Courts	343		Writer	1,500
Register of Natives subject to the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court	344	{ Held by Examiner Secy. Office Sec- cret Dept. No. 41 — — }	—	2,250
President to the Board of Customs	345		S. M.	8,870
2d Commissioner of do.	346		do.	7,100
3d Commissioner of do.	347		do.	7,100
Secretary and Accountant to the Board	348		S. M.	3,550
Sub Secretary and Sub Accountant to do.	349	Held by Assist. Gen. Dep. No. 20	—	1,500
Custom Master	350		J. M.	2,450
Deputy Custom Master	351		Factor	1,540
Assistant to Custom Master	352	Held by 2d As. to Comm. Rev. No. 195	—	450
Collector of Govern. Customs at Calcutta, paid by Fees	353	Held by Comm. Chandernagore, No. 137	—	3,750
Assistant — do. —	354	Held by 3d As. Comm. of Rev. No. 196	—	450
Collector of — do. Houghly	355	Held by Sup. Bunds of Burdwan, No. 272	—	750
Assistant to — do. —	356		Writer	450
Collector of — do. Morshedabad	357	Held by Resident at the Durbar, No. 229	—	3,750
Assistant to — do. — pd by fees	358		J. M.	450
Collector of — do. Dacca	359		J. M.	3,750
Assistant to — do. —	360	Held by Judge Ad. Sultanore, No. 325	—	450
Collector of — do. Patna	361		S. M.	3,750
1st Assistant to — do. —	362		Factor	450
2d do. to — do. —	363		do.	450
Collector of — do. Choufar	364		Factor	1,500
Serv. formerly holding places under the Prov. Councils now out of employ, but drawing the emoluments annexed to those posts, and others employed with specific allow.				
10 late Members of Provinc. Councils, viz.				
3 at £. 1,350 each	—	—	S. M.	4,050
5 at — 1,050 each	—	—	{ 4 S. M. }	5,250
	—	—	{ 1 J. M. }	
2 at — 900 each	—	—	{ 1 S. M. }	1,800
	—	—	{ 1 J. M. }	
2 late Assistants to Provincial Councils	—	—	J. M.	{ 825 }
1 removed from Office in the General Department, allowed	—	—	J. M.	1,800
4 not employed, allowed £.750 per Ann. till appointed to Offices	—	—	{ 3 J. M. }	3,000
	—	—	{ 1 Factor }	
				£.

List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. continued.

BENGAL	Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.				Rank of Covenant Servants holding Offices.	Salary & Emolum. to each Office per Ann.	Total per Ann.
Under the Board of Trade.							
365	Secretary	—	—	—	J. M.	2,625	5,925
366	Assistant Secretary	—	—	—	J. M.	1,350	
367	Deputy Secretary	—	—	—	Factor	600	
368	Examiner in Secretary's Office	—	—	—	Writer	450	
369	1st Assistant in do.	—	—	—	Do.	450	
370	2d Assistant in do.	—	—	—	Do.	225	
371	3d Assistant in do.	—	—	—	Do.	225	
372	Accountant	—	—	—	S. M.	2,400	4,070
373	Sub-accountant	—	—	held by As. Bazee Zem. Dufter, No. 215	—	920	
374	1st Assistant to Accountant	—	—	—	Writer	450	
375	2d do. — do.	—	—	held by 5th As. Rev. Dept. No. 179	—	150	
376	3d do. — do.	—	—	—	Writer	150	
377	Assistant to the President	—	—	—	Writer	925	3,325
378	Bengal Translator to Committee of Aurungs	—	—	—	—	—	
379	Secretary — to — do.	—	—	—	—	—	
380	Sub Treasurer	—	—	—	J. M.	1,050	
381	Auditor of Accounts allowed for Writers	—	—	—	Me. of Bd	300	
382	Buxey or Paymaster	—	—	held by Paymaster to Garrisons, No. 91	—	1,050	
383	Export Warehouse Keeper	—	—	—	J. M.	2,250	3,150
384	1st Assistant to do.	—	—	held by Sub Treasurer, No. 380	—	450	
385	2d do. — do.	—	—	held by As. to Account. N. 374	—	225	
386	3d do. — do.	—	—	—	W.	225	
387	Import Warehouse Keeper	—	—	held by a Member of the Board	—	no allowance	1,125
388	Sub — do.	—	—	—	J. M.	900	
389	Assistant to do.	—	—	held by 5th As. Rev. Dept. No. 179	—	225	
390	Superintendent of Cloth Investment	—	—	—	{ ap. fr } { hom. }	1,012	3,075
391	Deputy — do.	—	—	—	not c. fer.	900	
392	Superintendent of Silk do	—	—	—	S. M.	1,163	
393	Agent for loading, unloading, & dispatch. the Compy's Ships, includ. £.750 Sloop Hire	—	—	—	J. M.	3,600	3,975
394	Assistant to — do.	—	—	not Covenant Servant	—	375	
395	Resident at Malda	—	—	—	J. M.	750	14,874
396	Assistant to do. at do.	—	—	—	Writer	525	
397	Resident at Midnapore	—	—	—	—	750	
398	Resident at Chittagong	—	—	—	Factor	750	
399	Assistant at — do.	—	—	—	Writer	525	
400	Resident at Bauleah	—	—	—	S. M.	750	
401	Assistant to — do.	—	—	—	Factor	525	
402	Resident at Colinda	—	—	—	—	750	
403	Resident at Commercolly	—	—	—	J. M.	750	
404	1st Assistant to — do.	—	—	—	Writer	525	
405	2d — do. — do.	—	—	—	Do.	225	
406	Resident at Rungpore	—	—	—	J. M.	750	
407	Do. — at Radnagore	—	—	—	Writer	750	
408	Do. — at Jungpore	—	—	—	S. M.	750	
409	Do. — at Keerpoy	—	—	—	S. M.	750	
410	Do. — at Soonamookey	—	—	—	S. M.	750	
411	1st Assistant to Chief at Coffimbuzar	—	—	—	Writer	450	
412	2d do. — do.	—	—	—	Writer	300	
413	Superintendent of Silk Filatures at do.	—	—	—	{ ap. fr } { hom. }	1,431	
414	Assistant to do — do.	—	—	—	do. do.	193	
415	1st do. to Chief at Dacca	—	—	—	S. M.	675	
416	2d do. to — do.	—	—	—	Writer	300	
417	Assistant to Chief at Patna	—	—	—	Factor	525	
418	Do. to Chief at Luckypore	—	—	—	Writer	525	
M m m							£. 39,519

List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. continued

Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.		Rank of covenant servants holding offices.	Salary & Emolument to each Office per Ann.	Total per Ann.
Board of Trade continued.	— Brought forward —	—	—	£.39.5
N. B. The next in succession to a vacancy in the Board of Trade allowed the same as a Member of the Board — —	— — — —	S. M.	—	1,5 41,0

Besides the foregoing allowances to the servants in the several departments, they are paid according to rank, as follows :

Senior Merchants

Salary — — £.40 per ann.
Diet — — 26
£.66 each p.a.

Junior Merchants.

Salary — — £.30
Diet — — 26
£.56 each p.a.

Factors.

Salary — — £.15
Diet, &c. — — 26
£.41 each p.a.

Writers.

Salary and Diet £.69 each p.a.

An allowance for house rent is also given to the servants who have no allowance for that purpose annexed to their offices, of £.56 per annum.

Exclusive of the servants in the different departments before specified, the following are out of employ, or not arrived, viz.

- 4 Factors unemployed
33 Writers unemployed, or not arrived.

Those in Europe absent with leave are not included.

AL Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. continued.

Offices and Employments in the Supreme Court of Judicature.							Total of Salary & Emols. to each Off. per Ann.
Supreme Court of Judicature.							£.
Chief Justice	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
3 Judges, each £.6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,000
Advocate General	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
	Salary	—	—	—	—	—	3,230
	Allowance for Office Charges	—	—	—	—	—	6,230
Senior Advocate to the Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,500
Junior do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
2 Masters	—	—	—	—	—	—	972
	{ One held by the Interpr. to the Supreme Court }					—	972
Keeper of the Records and Muniments	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
Accountant General	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
Sealer	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
2 Reading Clerks {	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
Interpreter to the Supreme Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
2 Assistant Interpreters for Portuguese, Persian and Moors	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,250
Crier	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Court Keeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice, and for stationary	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
Interpreter to do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
Tipstaff to do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Clerk to 1st Judge	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Interpreter to do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	366
Tipstaff to do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Clerk to 2nd Judge	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Interpreter to do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	366
Tipstaff to do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Clerk to 3d Judge	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Interpreter to do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	366
Tipstaff to do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Clerk to the Grand Jury	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Interpreter to the Grand Jury	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
Crown Side.							
Clerk of the Crown	—	—	—	—	—	—	730
Clerk of Indictments	—	—	—	—	—	—	366
Common Plea Side.							
Prothonotary	—	—	—	—	—	—	730
2 Clerks of the papers, & of the depositions {	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
Equity Side.							
Register	—	—	—	—	—	—	730
2 Sworn Clerks {	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examiner	—	—	—	—	—	—	488
Interpreter to Examiner	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
Ecclesiastical Side.							
Register	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
Examiner	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Apparitor	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Admiralty Side.							
Register	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
Examiner	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Apparitor	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Examiner and Receiver of Petitions	—	—	—	—	—	—	586
	Held by Interpreter to Supreme Court					—	

A List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. cont.

Offices and Employments in the Supreme Court of Judicature.				
Supreme Court of Judicature continued.				
Attorney for conducting Pauper Suits	—	—	—	—
Advocate for — do. — do.	—	—	—	—
Register of Agents and Stewards	—	—	—	—
Clerk to his Majesty's Justice	—	—	—	—
Do. — do. —	—	—	—	—
Clerk to the Acting Justice	—	—	—	—
Sheriff	—	—	—	—
Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons at Bengal.				
Surgeons.				
Surgeon General at the Presidency — Salary and House Rent	—	—	—	—
Allowance for defraying Expence of the Hospital and Medicine Shop	—	—	—	—
Second Surgeon at the Presidency	—	—	—	—
Physician to — do. —	—	—	—	—
and to the Jail	—	—	—	—
Medical Inspector	—	—	—	—
Allowance to do. as Surgeon	—	—	—	—
Six Surgeons at the Presidency, each £.810	—	—	—	—
Surgeon to the Resident at Benares	—	—	—	—
Do. — to the Resident at Scindia	—	—	—	—
Surgeon to Fort William Garrison, held by Medical Inspector	—	—	—	—
Do. — to Budge Budge Garrison	—	—	—	—
Do. — to the Resident, &c. at Oude	—	—	—	—
Do. — to Chandernagore	—	—	—	—
11 do. at Revenue Stations, at different allow.	—	—	—	—
8 do at Commercial do. { 3 at £.855 } { 5 at £.630 }	—	—	—	—
Four do. Surgeons Major to the Army	—	—	—	—
One, Lieutenant's Col. Pay & full Batta	—	—	—	—
Three, Major's Pay & full Bat. each £.958	—	—	—	—
Two do. to Detachm. serving beyond the Prov. each Major's Pay & double Bat. £.1,642	—	—	—	—
Twelve Surgeons to the Army, Capt.'s Pay & allow. with full Batta each, £.510	—	—	—	—
Three do. to Detachm. serv. beyond the Prov. Capt.'s Pay & double Bat. each, £.730	—	—	—	—
N. B. Some of the above, though paid as Surgeons, rank only as As. Surgeons.	—	—	—	—
Assistant Surgeons.				
Fifty-two Assistant Surgeons to the Army, Lieutenant's Pay and Allowance, with full Batta, each, £.355. 7. 6	—	—	—	—
Ten do. to detachments serving beyond the Prov. with double Batta, each £.538	—	—	—	—
One to Revenue Station	—	—	—	—
One with Resident at Atcheen	—	—	—	—
One with Deputation to Thibet	—	—	—	—
About 30 more unemployed.	—	—	—	—

of the Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments. &c. contin.

B E N G A L.

Offices and Employments in the Military Establishment.

EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.

One Regiment.

				Pay and Allowances to each Rank per Annum on a Peace Establishment with $\frac{1}{2}$ Batta.	Total Pay and Allowances per Annum on a Peace Establishment.
				£.	£.
1 Colonel Commandant	—	—	—	4,102 —	4,102 —
3 Lieutenants Colonel	—	—	—	1,222 12	3,667 16
3 Majors	—	—	—	856 2	1,712 4
10 Captains	—	—	—	493 10	4,935 —
10 Captain Lieutenants	—	—	—	328 16	3,285 —
10 Lieutenants	—	—	—	280 10	8,415 —
44 Lieutenant Fireworkers	—	—	—	242 5	10,659 —
19 Cadets	—	—	—	75 12	1,134 —
39 Serjeants	—	—	—	43 10	2,566 10
35 Corporals	—	—	—	37 10	2,062 10
29 Drummers and Fifers	—	—	—	33 —	957 —
66 Bombardiers	—	—	—	37 10	2,475 —
200 Gunners and Matrosses	—	—	—	33 —	19,800 —
				£.	65,771 —

STAFF.

1 Adjutant to the Corps	—	—	—	512 10	512 10
6 Adjutants	—	—	—	203 15	1,222 10
6 Quarter Masters	—	—	—	173 15	1,042 10
8 Serjeant Majors	—	—	—	73 10	147 —
8 Quarter Master Serjeants	—	—	—	64 10	129 —
1 Aid de Camp	—	—	—	306 —	306 —
1 Brigade Major	—	—	—	512 10	512 10
4 Drum and Fife Majors	—	—	—	40 10	162 —
2 Drill Serjeants	—	—	—	21 —	42 —
4 Drill Corporals	—	—	—	10 10	42 —

LASCARS.

3 Serangs Commandant	—	—	—	80 5	240 15
3 Serangs	—	—	—	34 5	2,534 10
3 Tindals	—	—	—	22 10	3,375 —
3 Cossobs	—	—	—	18 —	2,646 —
3 Lascars	—	—	—	9 —	31,311 —

ARTILLERY INVALIDS.

1 Captain	—	—	—	403 10	403 10
1 Lieutenant	—	—	—	280 10	280 10
3 Serjeants	—	—	—	36 —	936 —
3 Corporals	—	—	—	30 —	630 —
1 Drummer	—	—	—	25 10	25 10
1 Rank and File	—	—	—	18 —	1,332 —

£. 113,603 15 —

N.B. Of the above, the following are Supernumerary to the Establishment.

- 1 Lieutenant Colonel
- 14 Lieutenant Fireworkers—15 Cadets

And there are wanting to complete the Establishment.

- 1 Serjeant
- 3 Corporals
- 1 Drummer
- 1 Rank and File

Besides the allowances here stated, the Field Officers of the European Corps receive a share in the commission on the Revenues, as follows :

Colonels	—	about	£. 1,600	per ann.	each
Lieutenant Colonel	—	—	680	do.	do.
Majors	—	—	305	do.	do.

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A List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. cont.

Effective Strength of the several Corps.	Offices and Employments in the Military Establishment.				Pay and Allowances to each Rank per Annum on a Peace Establishment, with $\frac{1}{4}$ Batta.	Total Allowance per Annum
	EUROPEAN INFANTRY.				£.	£.
	Three Regiments					
3	Colonels	—	—	—	4,192	12,576
4	Lieutenant Colonels	—	—	—	1,065	4,260
5	Majors	—	—	—	856	4,260
36	Captains	—	—	—	379 10	13,668
65	Lieutenants	—	—	—	268 10	17,440
131	Ensigns	—	—	—	209	27,336
54	Cadets	—	—	—	75 12	4,080
142	Serjeants	—	—	—	37 10	5,358
72	Drummers and Fifers	—	—	—	28 10	2,040
98	Corporals	—	—	—	28 10	2,772
1,170	Private	—	—	—	22 10	26,316
1,780						£ 120,116
	S T A F F.					
3	Brigade Majors	—	—	—	512 10	1,536
3	Chaplains	—	—	—	182 10	5,460
3	Judge Advocates	—	—	—	182 10	5,460
1	Deputy Quarter Master General	—	—	—	182 10	5,460
3	Aids de Camp	—	—	—	302 10	9,060
3	Adjutants	—	—	—	203 15	6,105
3	Quarter Masters	—	—	—	173 15	5,205
3	Serjeant Majors	—	—	—	67 10	2,010
3	Quarter Master Serjeants	—	—	—	58 10	1,740
3	Drill Serjeants	—	—	—	21	630
3	Drill Corporals	—	—	—	10 10	330
6	Drum and Fife Majors	—	—	—	36	1,080
	INFANTRY INVALIDS.					
1	Lieutenant Colonel Commandant	—	—	—	2,701 5	2,701 5
1	Major	—	—	—	856	856
3	Captains	—	—	—	379 10	1,137 10
3	Lieutenants	—	—	—	268 10	804 10
1	Adjutant	—	—	—	203 15	203 15
57	Serjeants	—	—	—	37 10	2,106
11	Drums and Fifes	—	—	—	28 10	308 10
25	Corporals	—	—	—	28 10	700 10
160	Private	—	—	—	22 10	3,520 10
1	Aid de Camp	—	—	—	302 10	302 10
						£ 138,116
N. B. Of the above, the following are Supernumerary to the present Establishment.						
1 Lieutenant Colonel—2 Majors—5 Captains—20 Lieutenants—81 Ensigns—54 Cadets.						
And there are wanting to complete the Establishment.						
6 Drummers—1,100 Rank and File.						
The Infantry Establishment was reduced in 1780 for want of men ; but it was proposed when recruits should arrive to complete it to that of 1779 ; which was as follows :						
3	Colonels	174	Serjeants			
6	Lieutenant Colonels	174	Corporals			
6	Majors	132	Drums and Fifes			
54	Captains	2,820	Private			
120	Lieutenants					
42	Ensigns					
231		3,300				
		Total 3,531				

List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments. &c. continued

B E N G A L.						Pay and Allowances to each Rank per Annum on a Peace Establishment with $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratta.	Total Pay and Allowances per Annum on a Peace Establishment.
Offices and Employments in the Military Establishment.							
NATIVE INFANTRY.							
37 Regiments and 3 Battalions, exclusive of the Bombay Detachment.							
5	Lieutenant Colonels to Brigades	—	—	—	—	1881 5 —	4,406 5 —
34	Majors Commandant	—	—	—	—	1,816 — —	61,744 — —
74	Captains	—	—	—	—	771 — —	57,054 — —
338	Lieutenants	—	—	—	—	301 12 6	101,949 — —
17	Ensigns	—	—	—	—	205 1 3	3,486 1 —
382	Subidars	—	—	—	—	112 10 —	42,975 — —
764	Jemautdars	—	—	—	—	35 5 —	26,931 — —
764	Drummers and Fifers	—	—	—	—	19 10 —	14,898 — —
1,852	Havildars	—	—	—	—	22 10 —	41,670 — —
1,873	Naicks	—	—	—	—	19 10 —	36,523 10 —
35,360	Sepoys	—	—	—	—	11 5 —	285,300 — —
31,463							£ 676,937 1 —
STAFF REGIMENT.							
40	European Adjutants	—	—	—	—	151 5 —	6,050 — —
72	Serjeants Major	—	—	—	—	67 10 —	4,860 — —
66	Quarter Master Serjeants	—	—	—	—	58 10 —	3,861 — —
61	Drill Serjeants	—	—	—	—	58 10 —	3,568 10 —
80	Drum and Fife Majors	—	—	—	—	27 — —	2,160 — —
77	Native Adjutants	—	—	—	—	24 — —	1,848 — —
77	Havildars Major	—	—	—	—	7 10 —	577 10 —
385	Sircars	—	—	—	—	22 10 —	8,662 10 —
154	Doctors	—	—	—	—	15 — —	2,310 — —
BRIGADE STAFF.							
3	Adjutants	—	—	—	—	203 15 —	611 5 —
3	Quarter Masters	—	—	—	—	136 5 —	408 15 —
3	Quarter Master Serjeants	—	—	—	—	58 10 —	175 10 —
LASCARS.							
40	Tindals	—	—	—	—	15 — —	600 — —
37	Coffobs	—	—	—	—	11 5 —	416 5 —
770	Lascars	—	—	—	—	9 — —	6,930 — —
							£ 719,976 6 —
NATIVE INVALIDS at Chunar.							
6	Commandants	—	—	—	—	82 10 —	495 — —
58	Subidars	—	—	—	—	82 10 —	4,785 — —
74	Jemautdars	—	—	—	—	35 5 —	2,608 10 —
147	Havildars	—	—	—	—	22 10 —	3,307 10 —
150	Naicks	—	—	—	—	19 10 —	2,925 — —
1	Drummer	—	—	—	—	19 10 —	19 10 —
336	Sepoys	—	—	—	—	10 5 —	3,444 — —
1	Tindal	—	—	—	—	10 5 —	10 5 —
							£ 737,571 1 —

N. B. Of the above, the following are Supernumerary to the Establishment:

17 Ensigns—288 Havildars—309 Naicks.

And there are wanting, to complete the Establishment.

1 Lieutenant Colonel—3 Majors—2 Captains—47 Lieutenants—21 Serjeants—10 Jemautdars—12 Drummers—1,776 Sepoys.

As the Bombay Detachment on its return to Bengal will be incorporated into the army, in the room of six regiments to be disbanded, it does not seem necessary to particularize it here; but as it has been resolved to retain on the Establishment the corps of Native Cavalry and Artillery attached thereto, they are here specified, and are as follows:

A List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments. &c. continued

Effective Strength of the several Corps.	Offices and Employments in the Military Establishment.					Pay and Allowances to each Rank per Annum, on a Peace Establishment, with $\frac{1}{4}$ Batta.	Total Pay and Allowance per Annum on a Peace Establishment.
NATIVE CAVALRY, with the Bombay Detachment.							
2 Ressollahs, or Troops.							
2	Captains	—	—	—	—	605 3 —	1,310
4	Lieutenants	—	—	—	—	453 15 —	1,815
2	Serjeants	—	—	—	—	60 — —	120
2	Ressoldars	—	—	—	—	273 — —	546
4	Jemautdars	—	—	—	—	75 — —	300
12	Duffidars	—	—	—	—	37 10 —	450
6	Naggers	—	—	—	—	18 — —	108
200	Troopers	—	—	—	—	18 — —	3,600
232							
STAFF.						£.	8,149
1	Quarter Master	—	—	—	—	237 — —	387
1	Serjeant Major	—	—	—	—	30 — —	
1	Duffidar Major	—	—	—	—	15 — —	
1	Moonshee	—	—	—	—	22 10 —	
1	Mattfeddie	—	—	—	—	22 10 —	
1	Farrier	—	—	—	—	30 — —	
1	Doctor	—	—	—	—	30 — —	
NATIVE ARTILLERY, with Bombay Detachment,							
1 Company.							
3	Jemautdars	—	—	—	—	35 5 —	105
4	Drummers	—	—	—	—	21 — —	84
9	Havildars	—	—	—	—	22 10 —	202
9	Naicks	—	—	—	—	19 10 —	175
100	Golundauze	—	—	—	—	11 5 —	1,125
NATIVE ARTILLERY at Fort William, &c.							
4 Companies.							
8	Jemautdars	—	—	—	—	35 5 —	282
8	Drummers	—	—	—	—	21 — —	168
31	Havildars	—	—	—	—	22 10 —	697
21	Naicks	—	—	—	—	19 10 —	409
400	Golundauze	—	—	—	—	11 5 —	4,500
ENGINEERS.						£.	7,749
1	Lieutenant Colonel	—	—	—	—	3,073 — —	3,073
2	Majors	—	—	—	—	820 — —	1,640
8	Captains	—	—	—	—	373 7 6	2,987
15	Lieutenants	—	—	—	—	264 3 6	3,961
7	Ensigns	—	—	—	—	205 1 —	1,435
5	Cadets	—	—	—	—	75 12 6	378
STAFF.							
1	Field Engineer	—	—	—	—	332 10 —	332
1	Assistant do.	—	—	—	—	166 5 —	166
						£.	13,974

List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establish. &c. continued.

BENGAL.	Offices and Employments in the Military Establishment.	Pay and Allowances to each per Annum.	Total Pay and Allowances per Annum.
	General, &c. Staff, not included in any of the foregoing Corps.		
	Commander in Chief in India ————— Salary £. 6,000 — — Staff to do. viz. 3 Aids de Camp, each £. 724 7 — — 2,173 1 — 1 Persian Interpreter — — — 1,774 7 — 1 Secretary — — — 801 17 —	4,749 5 —	10,749 5 —
	Provincial Commander in Chief ————— £. 14,000 — — Staff to do. viz. 2 Aids de Camp { 1 Captain 724 7 — } £. 1,324 7 — 1 Lieut. 600 — — } 1 Secretary — Captain — — 801 17 — 1 Persian Translator — — — 1,455 — —	3,581 4 —	17,581 4 —
	Aging Adjutant General (held by one of the Aids de Camp to Prov. Com. in Ch. ————	3,000 — —	3,000 — —
	Quarter Master General —————	2,047 — —	2,047 — —
	Commandant of Fort William, pay as Colonel —————	456 — —	456 — —
	Allowances as Commandant —————	4,500 — —	4,500 — —
	Aid de Camp to do. —————	446 12 —	5,402 12 —
	Town Major Fort William, pay, &c. as Lieutenant Colonel ———— Allowances as Town Major —————	1,049 — — 820 — —	1,869 — —
	Fort Adjutant of do. — pay, &c. as Lieutenant ———— £. 252 2 — Allowance as Fort Adjutant ———— 264 — —	516 2 — 516 2 —	1,032 4 —
	Do. of Chunar Ghurr —————	182 10 —	182 10 —
	Barrack Master of Fort William, held by Town Major ———— Do. — of Dinagore, pay, &c. as Captain ———— £. 373 7 — Allowance as Barrack Master ———— 377 10 —	750 17 —	750 17 —
	Do. — of Berhampore, pay, &c. as Lieutenant ———— 252 2 — Allowance as Barrack Master ———— 377 10 —	629 12 —	1,562 19 —
	Commdt. Fatty Ghurr Detachment, pay, &c. as Colonel, with double Batta ———— 5,700 — — Staff to do. 1 Aid de Camp, Lieut. with do. ———— £. 885 7 — 1 Persian Interpreter ———— 2,239 — — 1 Secretary, held by Persian Translator ———— 482 10 —	3,606 17 —	9,306 17 —
	Commandant at Chunar, Lieut. Colonel Pay, &c. with Half Batta ————	3,835 17 —	3,835 17 —
	Commandant at Chinsura —————	1,100 — —	1,100 — —
	Adjutant of Calcutta Militia —————	1,086 5 —	1,086 5 —
		£.	8,573 3 —
	O o o		

List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments &c. continued

Offices and Employments in the Military Establishment.				Pay and Allowances to each per Annum.	Total Pay Allowances Annum.
(A) Governor General's Staff and Guards, referred to in the First Sheet.					
STAFF.					
8 Aids de Camp, viz.					
1 Lieutenant Colonel	_____	_____	_____	1,183 15	1,183 15
1 Major	_____	_____	_____	978 8	978 8
2 Captains	_____	_____	_____	735 17	1,471 17
4 Lieutenants	_____	_____	_____	626 12	2,506 12
1 Secretary	_____	_____	_____	1,110 18	1,110 18
1 Persian Interpreter	_____	_____	_____	2,070 18	2,070 18
				£.	9,322
BODY GUARD of Cavalry.					
2 Lieutenants	_____	_____	_____	339 —	678 —
3 Serjeants	_____	_____	_____	44 8	133 6
1 Refoldar	_____	_____	_____	450 —	450 —
6 Duffidars	_____	_____	_____	60 —	360 —
2 Trumpeters	_____	_____	_____	22 10	45 10
100 Private Troopers	_____	_____	_____	15 —	1,500 —
1 Sircar	_____	_____	_____	45 —	45 —
1 Farrier	_____	_____	_____	22 10	22 10
2 Watermen	_____	_____	_____	13 10	27 10
Feeding 116 Horses, furnishing Saddles, &c. each	_____	_____	_____	22 10	6,090 10
				£.	9,350 10
BODY GUARD of Native Infantry.					
1 Lieutenant Commandant	_____	_____	_____	1,001 —	1,001 —
3 Lieutenants	_____	_____	_____	564 2	1,692 6
3 Serjeants	_____	_____	_____	31 10	94 10
12 Drummers	_____	_____	_____	19 10	234 10
7 Subadars	_____	_____	_____	112 10	787 10
12 Jemautdars	_____	_____	_____	35 5	423 10
30 Havildars	_____	_____	_____	22 10	675 10
30 Naicks	_____	_____	_____	19 10	585 10
540 Sepoys	_____	_____	_____	11 5	6,075 10
1 Serjeant Major	_____	_____	_____	30 —	30 —
1 Quarter Master Serjeant	_____	_____	_____	21 —	21 —
1 Drill Serjeant	_____	_____	_____	21 —	21 —
1 Subadar Commandant	_____	_____	_____	202 10	202 10
1 Adjutant	_____	_____	_____	24 —	24 —
1 Havildar Major	_____	_____	_____	7 10	15 10
1 Drum Major	_____	_____	_____	7 10	15 10
6 Sircars	_____	_____	_____	22 10	135 10
3 Doctors	_____	_____	_____	22 10	67 10
Artificers, &c.	_____	_____	_____	—	420 —
				£.	12,503 10
Total Staff and Guards				£.	31,175 10

Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. continued.

Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.				Rank of covenant Servants holding Offices.	Salary & Emols. to each Off per Ann.	Total per Ann.
1	Governor Mint Master, and Cash Keeper	—	£.16,000	—	£.	—
	Aid de Camp to do.	—	£.450	—	—	—
	Troop of Body Guard of Black Cavalry	—	2,000	—	—	—
		—	2,450	—	—	—
2	2d Member of Council	—	—	—	18,450	—
3	3d — do. — do. Commander in Chief	See Military	—	—	1,754	—
4	4th — do. — do.	—	—	—	839	—
5	5th — do. — do.	—	—	—	811	—
6	6th — do. — do.	Chief of Masulipatam, see No. 121	—	—	801	—
7	7th — do. — do.	—	—	—	801	—
8	8th — do. — do.	—	—	—	801	—
9	9th — do. — do.	—	—	—	801	—
10	10th — do. — do.	—	—	—	801	—
11	11th — do. — do.	—	—	—	801	—
12	12th — do. — do.	—	—	—	801	—
						26,661
13	Secretary to the Public Department	—	—	S. M.	204	—
14	Sub Secretary to the Public Department	—	—	Factor	110	—
15	1st Assistant to — do.	—	—	Do.	110	—
16	2d — do. — do.	—	—	Writer	104	—
17	3d — do. — do.	—	—	Do.	104	—
18	4th — do. — do.	—	—	Do.	104	—
19	5th — do. — do.	—	—	Do.	104	—
20	6th — do. — do.	—	—	Do.	104	—
21	7th — do. — do.	—	—	Do.	104	—
22	Secretary to the Revenue Department	Held by Secretary Pub. Dep. No.	—	—	not speci.	10,048
23	1st Assistant to — do.	—	—	F.	110	not speci.
24	2d — do. — do.	—	—	W.	104	—
25	Secretary to the Select Committee	—	—	S. M.	662	214
26	Sub Secretary to — do.	—	—	F.	400	—
27	1st Assistant to — do.	—	—	do.	158	—
28	2d — do. — do.	—	—	do.	158	—
29	3d — do. — do.	—	—	W.	153	—
30	4th — do. — do.	—	—	do.	153	—
31	5th — do. — do.	—	—	do.	153	—
32	6th — do. — do.	—	—	do.	153	—
33	7th — do. — do.	—	—	do.	153	—
34	8th — do. — do.	—	—	do.	153	—
35	9th — do. — do.	—	—	do.	153	—
36	10th — do. — do.	—	—	do.	153	—
						2,603
37	Accountant	—	—	S. M.	492	—
38	Sub Accountant	—	—	W.	406	—
39	1st Assistant to Accountant	—	—	do.	104	—
40	2d — do. — do.	—	—	do.	104	—
						1,106
41	Persian Translator, with Office Rent	—	—	S. M.	544	—
42	Assistant — do.	—	—	—	116	—
43	Mahratta Translator	Held by Dept. Sec. Pub. Dep. No. 13	—	—	120	—
44	French — do.	Held by 6 Af. to Selt. Comm. No. 31	—	—	96	—
45	Dutch — do.	Do. by Sub Sec. — do. — No. 25	—	—	96	—
46	Spanish and Portuguese do.	Held by Sub Sec. to Sele. Comm. No. 25	—	—	—	—
47	Superintendent of the Jaghire	—	—	—	—	1,068
48	Do. of the Comp's Godowns, with Contingen.	Held by 4th Af. to Sel. Comm. No. 29	—	—	—	1,000
49	Do. of the Water Works	Held by 11th Memb. of Council, No. 10	—	—	—	264
						760
	Carried forward	—	—	—	£.	32,750

List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. continued

Number of Offices.	Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.		Rank of covenant servants holding offices.	Salary & Emolum. to each Office per Ann.
		Brought forward	—	— £.
[85] 49	Surv. of the Roads and Supdnt of the Grounds	—	S. M.	—
50	Civil Pay Master for Servants, &c.	held by 7th Member of Council, No. 6	—	600
[62] 51	Deputy do.	Official allowances not known	S. M.	82
[53] 52	Affay Master	—	S. M.	—
53	Register of the Mayor's Court	held by Affay Master, No. 52	—	—
[65] } 54	Accountant General of do.	—	J. M.	—
[196] }	Examiner of do.	held by 2d Assistant Rev. Dept. No. 23	—	—
55	Clerk of the Peace	held by Dept. Sec. Pub. Dept. No. 13	—	—
56	Clerk of the Appeals	do. do. do. 13	—	—
57	Clerk to the Justices	held by 6th Asslt. to Sec. to S. C. No. 31	—	—
58	Clerk to the Court of Requests	held by 2d Asslt. Rev. Depart. No. 23	—	—
59	Coroner	—	—	—
60	Cutwal	Official allowances not known	S. M.	—
61	Steward	held by Deputy Civil Paymaster, No. 51	—	—
62	Garrison Store keeper	held by 7th Member of Council, No. 6	—	—
63	Deputy do.	—	—	—
64	Clerk to the Committee of Works	held by Acc. Gen. of Mayor's Ct. No. 54	—	—
65	Clerk to the Committee of Treasury	held by Sec. Pub. Department, No. 12	—	—
[76] 67	Import Warehouse Keeper	—	S. M.	—
68	Deputy do.	held by 1st Asslt. Rev. Dept. No. 22	—	—
69	Export Warehouse Keeper	held by 3d Member of Council, No. 3	—	not speci.
70	Deputy do.	no official pay	S. M.	82
71	Assistant under do.	do.	F.	62
72	Storekeeper	—	—	not know.
[89] 73	Deputy	no official allowances	F.	62
74	Sea Customer	held by 10th Member of Council, No. 9	—	—
75	Assistant to do.	held by 2d Assistant Sec. Comm. No. 27	—	—
76	Land Customer	held by Import Wareh. Keep. No. 67	—	not speci.
77	Assistant to do.	—	—	—
78	Register of Sea Gate	held by Dept. Secy. Pub. Dept. No. 13	—	—
79	Upper Searcher of Sea Gate	Official allowances not known	S. M.	—
80	Under do.	held by 3d Assistant Pub. Dept. No. 16	—	—
81	Rental General and Scavenger	held by 9th Member of Council, No. 8	—	—
82	Clerk to Committee of Stores	held by 3d Asslt. to Select Com. No. 28	—	—
83	Undertaker for burying Soldiers	—	F.	—
84	Military Paymaster General for Servants, &c.	held by 7th Member of Council, No. 6	—	350
85	Deputy do.	held by Surveyor of Roads, No. 49	—	170
86	Military Storekeeper	not covenanted servant	—	600
87	Deputy do.	—	—	144
88	Superintendent of the Nabob's disbursements	—	S. M.	480
89	Deputy	held by Dept. Civil Storekeeper, No. 73	—	182
90	Commissary General	held by 2d Member of Council, No. 2	—	742
91	Deputy do.	held by Sub-sec. to Sel. Comm. No. 25	—	182
92	Agent for victualling the Army, and providing bullocks and assistants	—	—	—
93	Agent for Sepoy cloathing	draws a comfn. amount not ascertained	J. M.	—
94	Judge Advocate General	held by Sec. to Select Committee No. 24	—	—
95	Paymaster at Ellore, with contingencies	—	S. M.	—
96	Do. Palamcottah do.	—	S. M.	—
97	Do. Ongole	—	do.	—
98		—	—	—
		Carried over	—	— £.

of Offices, Places, and Emoluments in the Civil and Military Establishments. &c. continued.

Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.				Rank of Covenant Servants holding Offices.	Salary & Emoluts. to each Office per Ann.	Total per Ann.
Brought forward				—	—	42,422
99 Paymaster at Chingleput	—	—	—	S. M.	—	502
00 Do. Nellore	—	—	—	S. M.	—	488
01 Do. Trichinopoly	—	—	—	S. M.	—	476
02 Do. Arcot	—	—	—	S. M.	—	504
03 Do. Vellore	—	—	—	S. M.	—	469
04 Do. Samulcottah	—	—	—	J. M.	—	478
05 Do. Chicacole	—	—	—	do.	—	454
06 Do. Tanjore	—	—	—	S. M.	—	478
07 Do. Tanjore Sibbendy	—	—	—	S. M.	—	478
08 Do. Tripaffore	—	—	—	Writer	—	482
09 Do. Madura	—	—	—	do.	—	472
10 Do. Poonamallee	—	—	—	Factor	—	478
11 Do. Parmacole	—	—	—	S. M.	—	464
12 Do. of Sepoys	—	—	—	Factor	—	292
13 Do. to the army with contingencies	—	—	—	S. M.	—	656
14 Commissary to do.	—	—	—	—	—	656
15 Agent to do.	—	—	—	—	—	440
16 Commissary and Agent to Southern Army	—	—	—	—	—	656
17 Paymaster to Bengal Detachment on the Coast	—	—	—	—	—	656
18 Agent for victualling the troops	held by Mahratta Translator, No. 42	—	—	—	—	182
19 Paymaster at Pulicat	—	—	—	—	—	656
20 Secretary to General Campbell	—	—	—	—	—	511
						55,130
21 Chief at Mafulipatam	—	of Council, No. 7	—	—	592	
22 2d Member of Council	—	—	—	S. M.	136	
23 3d do. do.	—	—	—	S. M.	136	
24 4th do. do.	—	—	—	S. M.	136	
25 5th do. do.	—	—	—	S. M.	136	
26 Supernumerary	—	—	—	S. M.	136	
27 1st Assistant	—	—	—	S. M.	88	
28 2d do.	—	—	—	S. M.	78	
29 3d do.	—	—	—	S. M.	78	
30 4th do.	—	—	—	W.	63	
						1,579
31 Chief at Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	592	
32 2d Member of Council	—	—	—	S. M.	136	
33 3d do. do.	—	—	—	S. M.	136	
34 4th do. do.	—	—	—	Factor	116	
35 5th do. do.	—	—	—	do.	116	
36 1st Assistant	—	—	—	do.	68	
37 2d do.	—	—	—	do.	68	
38 3d do.	—	—	—	do.	68	
39 4th do.	—	—	—	Writer	63	
40 5th do.	—	—	—	do.	63	
41 6th do.	—	—	—	do.	63	
						1,489
42 Chief at Ganjam	—	—	—	—	592	
43 2d Member of Council	—	—	—	S. M.	136	
44 3d do. do.	—	—	—	S. M.	136	
45 4th do. do.	—	—	—	S. M.	136	
46 5th do. do.	—	—	—	Factor	116	
47 1st Assistant	—	—	—	do.	68	
48 2d do.	—	—	—	do.	68	
49 3d do.	—	—	—	Writer	63	
50 4th do.	—	—	—	do.	63	
						1,378
Carried forward				—	£.	59,576
P p p						

List of Offices, Places, and Emoluments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. continue

Number of Offices.	Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.				Rank of covent. servants holding Offices.	Salary & Emols. to each Off. per Ann.
				Brought forward		
151	Resident at Ingeram				S. M.	280
152	1st Assistant					88
153	2d — do.					88
154	3d — do.				F.	68
155	4th — do.				W.	63
156	Resident at Madepollam				S. M.	280
157	1st Assistant				do.	88
158	2d — do.				do.	88
159	3d — do.				do.	88
160	4th — do.				F.	68
161	5th — do.				W.	63
162	Resident at Ragapore					
163	Resident at Tanjore					1,200
164	1st Assistant				S. M.	88
165	2d — do.				F.	68
166	3d — do.				do.	68
167	4th — do.				do.	68
168	5th — do.				W.	63
169	1st Assistant at Cuddalore					68
170	2d — do. — do.					68
171	Resident at Pondicherry					
172	2 Chaplains, each £.600					
Committee of Assigned Revenue.						
173	President				S. M.	2,482
174	1st Member			Held by Persian Translator, No. 40		1,600
175	2d — do.				S. M.	1,682
176	3d — do.			Held by Accountant, No. 36		1,600
177	Secretary				Factor	1,020
178	Accountant				not co. se.	480
179	1st Assistant				Writer	457
180	2d do.				do.	457
Committee of Circuit.						
181	1st Member			Held by 5th Member of Council, No. 4		1,332
182	2d — do.			Held by 8th — do. No. 7		1,332
183	3d — do.				S. M.	1,372
184	4th — do.				S. M.	1,372
185	5th — do.				J. M.	1,362
186	1st Assistant				Factor	450
187	2d — do.				do.	450
188	3d — do.				Writer	445
189	4th — do.				do.	445
190	} 3 Surv. occasionally empl. on Comp.'s lands at £.600 each					
200						
				Carried forward		

List of Offices, Places, and Emoluments in the Civil and Military Establishments. &c. continued.

Number of Offices.	Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.	Rank of covenant Servants holding Offices.	Salary & Emolu. to each Offic. per Ann.	Total per Ann.
	COMMITTEE of ACCOUNTS.	Brought forward	—	84,155 —
193	1st Member	S. M.	1,282	
194	2d do.	—	1,200	
195	3d do.	—	1,200	
196	4th do.	—	1,200	
197	5th do.	—	1,200	
	2d Member deputed to South of Coleroon, Major's Pay and Batta	—	858	
				6,940 —
				£. 91,095 —

The Salary and allowances, according to rank, are included above; besides which, those Servants who are not provided with Houses or Apartments are allowed £.48 per Annum House Rent.

Exclusive of the above, there are 27 Servants out of Employ, or not arrived.

Those absent in Europe are not included.

Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons on the Madras Establishment.										Salaries and Emoluments per Annum.			
Surgeon General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£.	798	—	—
Surgeon Major at the Presidency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	558	—	—
3 Surgeons at — do.	—	—	at £.102 per Ann. each	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	306	—	—
4 Assistant Surgeons do.	—	—	at 74 do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	—	—
Surgeon Major with the Army	—	—	Pay and Batta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	863	—	—
26 Surgeons with the Army, and in the Carnatic and Circar Garrisons	—	—	Pay and Batta £.334. 13. 9. each	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,701	17	6
8 Assistant Surgeons with the Army, and in Garrisons	—	—	Pay and Batta £.190. 6. 10½. each	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,522	15	—
											13,045 12 6		

A List of the Offices, Places, and Emoluments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. continued

Number of Offices.	Offices and Emoluments in the Military Establishment.				Pay and Emo- luments of each Rank.	Total.
M A D R A S.						
EUROPEAN ARTILLERY, One Battalion						
1	Lieutenant Colonel Commander	—	—	—	1,118 8 —	1,118 8
1	Major	—	—	—	881 3 —	881 3
8	Captains	—	—	—	264 10 —	2,116 —
8	Captain Lieutenants	—	—	—	155 15 —	1,246 —
24	Lieutenants	—	—	—	138 10 —	3,324 —
24	Lieutenant Fireworkers	—	—	—	93 5 —	2,238 —
48	Serjeants	—	—	—	36 10 —	1,752 —
48	Corporals	—	—	—	30 8 4	1,460 —
24	Drums and Fifes	—	—	—	18 5 —	438 —
192	Gunners	—	—	—	24 6 8	4,672 —
488	Matrosses	—	—	—	18 5 —	8,906 —
					£.	28,151 11
STAFF.						
1	Adjutant	—	—	—	122 9 —	122 9
1	Quarter Master	—	—	—	104 4 —	104 4
	Director of Laboratory	—	—	—	91 5 —	91 5
4	Conductors	—	—	—	73 — —	292 —
1	Serjeant Major	—	—	—	19 4 —	19 4
1	Quarter-master Serjeant	—	—	—	19 4 —	19 4
1	Drill Serjeant	—	—	—	14 8 —	14 8
1	Drill Corporal	—	—	—	14 8 —	14 8
1	Drum Major	—	—	—	8 — —	8 —
1	Fife Major	—	—	—	8 — —	8 —
LASCARS.						
8	Serangs Commandant	—	—	—	72 — —	576 —
16	Serangs	—	—	—	33 12 —	405 12
32	Tindals	—	—	—	12 — —	384 —
800	Lascars	—	—	—	9 12 —	7,680 —
					£.	37,890 8
EUROPEAN INFANTRY, 2 Regiments.						
2	Colonels	—	—	—	1,342 — —	2,684 —
4	Lieutenant Colonels	—	—	—	1,104 15 —	4,419 —
4	Majors	—	—	—	867 10 —	3,470 —
36	Captains	—	—	—	247 — —	8,892 —
48	Lieutenants	—	—	—	129 15 —	6,228 —
40	Ensigns	—	—	—	93 5 —	3,730 —
108	Serjeants	—	—	—	30 8 4	3,285 —
108	Corporals	—	—	—	21 5 10	2,299 10
72	Drums and Fifes	—	—	—	21 5 10	1,533 —
1,980	Private	—2	—	—	15 4 2	30,112 10
						66,653 —
STAFF.						
2	Aids du Camp	—	—	—	211 6 —	422 12
4	Adjutants	—	—	—	122 9 —	489 10
4	Quarter Masters	—	—	—	104 4 —	416 10
4	Serjeants Major	—	—	—	76 16 —	307 —
4	Quarter Master Serjeants	—	—	—	76 16 —	307 —
4	Drill Serjeants	—	—	—	57 12 —	230 —
4	Drill Corporals	—	—	—	57 12 —	230 —
4	Drum Majors	—	—	—	32 — —	128 —
4	Fife Majors	—	—	—	32 — —	128 —
						69,313 —
Besides the allowances here stated, the Field Officers of the Europ. Corps receive a share in the Commission on the Revenues, as follows, viz.						
Colonels	—	£.1,020	per ann.	each		
Lieutenant Colonels	532	do.	do.			
Majors	266	do.	do.			

of Offices, Places, and Emoluments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. continued.

Offices and Employments in the Military Establishment.				Pay of each per Annum.	Total per Ann.
EUROPEAN CAVALRY.					
1	Captain	—	—	333 14 —	333 14 —
1	Lieutenant	—	—	202 15 —	202 15 —
1	Cornet	—	—	166 5 —	166 5 —
3	Serjeants	—	—	43 4 —	129 12 —
3	Corporals	—	—	33 12 —	100 16 —
2	Trumpets	—	—	24 — —	48 — —
26	Private	—	—	24 — —	624 — —
				£.	1,605 2 —
STAFF.					
	Adjutant	—	—	91 5 —	91 5 —
	Quarter Master	—	—	104 18 —	104 18 —
	Farrier	—	—	24 — —	24 — —
	Rough Rider	—	—	30 — —	30 — —
	Serjeant Major	—	—	19 4 —	19 4 —
	Quarter Master Serjeant	—	—	19 4 —	19 4 —
	Feeding 45 horses	—	—	40 16 —	1,886 — —
				£.	3,729 13 —
NATIVE CAVALRY, 4 Regiments, late the Nabob's, but taken into the Company's Pay during the War.					
1	Major Commandant	—	—	400 — —	400 — —
4	Captains	—	—	323 18 9	1,295 15 —
16	Lieutenants	—	—	200 15 —	3,212 — —
16	Cornets	—	—	164 5 —	2,628 — —
32	Serjeants	—	—	43 4 —	1,382 8 —
4	Commandants	—	—	252 — —	1,008 — —
16	Subadars	—	—	150 — —	2,400 — —
48	Jemaudars	—	—	51 12 —	2,476 16 —
128	Havildars	—	—	31 4 —	3,993 12 —
128	Naigues	—	—	26 8 —	3,379 4 —
4	Trumpet Majors	—	—	43 4 —	172 16 —
32	Trumpeters	—	—	16 10 —	537 12 —
4	First Farriers	—	—	61 4 —	244 16 —
16	Second do.	—	—	31 4 —	499 4 —
1,552	Private Troopers	—	—	16 16 —	26,073 12 —
2,000				£.	49,703 15 —
STAFF.					
4	Adjutants	—	—	91 5 —	365 — —
4	Quarter Masters	—	—	91 5 —	365 — —
4	Serjeant Majors	—	—	19 4 —	76 16 —
4	Quarter Master Serjeants	—	—	19 4 —	76 16 —
4	Black Assistants	—	—	24 — —	96 — —
4	Drill Havildars	—	—	14 8 —	57 12 —
4	Drill Naigues	—	—	9 12 —	38 8 —
16	Line Men	—	—	5 2 9	82 4 —
Feeding 2,044 horses, at £.28. 16. — each				— — —	58,867 4 —
				£.	109,728 15 —

List of Offices, Places, and Emoluments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. continued

Offices and Employments in the Military Establishment.				Pay of each per Annum.	Total per Annum.
NATIVE INFANTRY, 36 Battalions.					
36 Captains	—	—	—	247 — —	8,892
108 Lieutenants	—	—	—	153 15 —	16,605
252 Ensigns	—	—	—	112 19 —	28,463
252 Serjeants	—	—	—	35 4 4	8,874
360 Subadars	—	—	—	81 12 —	29,376
360 Jemautdars	—	—	—	24 — —	8,640
1,800 Havildars	—	—	—	14 8 —	25,920
1,800 Naicks	—	—	—	11 4 —	20,160
432 Drums and Fifes	—	—	—	14 8 —	6,220
28,080 Sepoys	—	—	—	8 3 5	229,437
				£.	382,588
STAFF.					
36 Commandants	—	—	—	122 9 —	4,408
36 Adjutants	—	—	—	19 4 —	691
36 Serjeants	—	—	—	19 4 —	691
36 Quarter Master Serjeants	—	—	—	8 3 4	2,941
360 Puckallies	—	—	—		
				£.	391,320
ENGINEERS					
1 Lieutenant Colonel	—	—	—	1,104 15 —	1,104
2 Majors	—	—	—	867 10 —	1,735
3 Captains	—	—	—	247 — —	494
2 Lieutenants	—	—	—	129 15 —	259
6 Ensigns	—	—	—	93 5 —	559
STAFF.					
Surveyor General	—	—	—	857 15 —	857
Field Engineer	—	—	—	302 11 —	302
Assistant do.	—	—	—	73 — —	73
				£.	5,386
The last Return received from Madras, from which the Number of the Troops could be particularized, being dated so far back as August 1782, the above are stated, as near as possible, according to the fixed Establishments, but are in some Measure incomplete.					
GENERAL STAFF to the Army.					
Commander in Chief	—	—	—	3,000 — —	
Aid de Camp	—	—	—	224 — —	
Secretary	—	—	—	550 — —	
					3,474
Adjutant General	—	—	—	804 — —	804
Quarter Master General	—	—	—	804 — —	804
Town Major	—	—	—	610 — —	610
Fort Adjutant	—	—	—	247 15 —	247
				£.	6,236

List of Offices, Places, and Emoluments in the Civil and Military Establish. &c. continued.

BOMBAY. Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.				Rank of covenant Servants holding Offices.	Salary & Emols. to each Off. per Ann.	Total per Ann.
At BOMBAY.					£.	
President and Governor	—	—	—	—	4,699	
Second in Council	—	—	—	—	1,285	
3d in do.	—	—	—	—	1,166	
4th in do.	—	—	—	—	777	
5th in do.	—	—	—	—	777	
6th in do.	—	—	—	—	720	
7th in do.	—	—	—	—	720	
8th in do.	—	—	—	—	720	10,864
Secretary	—	—	—	S. M.	535	
Deputy Secretary	—	—	—	W.	360	
1st Assistant to — do.	—	—	—	W.	135	
2d — do. — do.	—	—	—	W.	105	
3d — do. — do.	—	—	—	W.	105	
4th — do. — do.	—	—	—	W.	105	
5th — do. — do.	—	—	—	W.	105	
6th — do. — do.	—	—	—	W.	105	1,555
Secretary to the Select Committee	—	—	—	S. M.	1,120	
Deputy Secretary to — do.	—	—	—	F.	[70	
1st Assistant to — do.	—	—	—	F.	173	
2d — do. — do.	—	—	—	W.	85	
3d — do. — do.	—	—	—	W.	85	1,833
Secretary to the Revenue Department	—	—	—	S. M.	220	
Deputy Secy. to do.	—	—	—	W.	85	305
Accountant [no emolument]	—	—	Held by 3d in Council.			
Sub Accountant	—	—	—	F.	683	
1st Assistant to do.	—	—	—	F.	212	
2d — do. — do.	—	—	—	W.	85	
3d — do. — do.	—	—	—	W.	85	1,065
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	—	—	—	F.	173	
Portuguese Secretary	—	—	—	S. M.	190	
Secretary to the Board of Ordnance	—	—	—	W.	85	
Head of the Transfer Office	—	—	—	S. M.	895	
1st Assistant in the Transfer Office	—	—	—	W.	85	
2d Do. do.	—	—	—	W.	85	
Judge Advocate	—	—	—	W.	220	
Mayor	—	—	—	S. M.	210	
Bombay Custom Master [no emolument]	—	—	Held by 3d in Council.			
Mahim Custom Master [do.]	—	—	Do. do.			
1st Assistant to Bombay Custom Master	—	—	—	S. M.	190	
2d do. — do.	—	—	—	F.	180	
Military Paymaster [no emolument]	—	—	Held by 5th in Council.			
Assistant to the Military Paymaster.	—	—	—	F.	180	
Assistant to the Powder-house Committee	—	—	—	S. M.	678	
Land Paymaster [no emolument]	—	—	Held by 5th in Council.			
Assistant to the Land Paymaster	—	—	—	F.	180	
Marine Paymaster [no emolument]	—	—	Held by 5th in Council.			
1st Assistant in Marine Department	—	—	—	F.	180	
2d do. in do.	—	—	—	F.	180	
Military Storekeeper [no emolument]	—	—	Held by 7th in Council.			
Assistant to the Military Storekeeper	—	—	—	W.	85	
New Fortification Paymaster [no emolument]	—	—	Held by 8th in Council.			
1st Assistant to new Fortification Paymaster	—	—	—	F.	233	
2d do. to do.	—	—	—	W.	117	
Warehouse-keeper [no emolument]	—	—	Held by 4th in Council.			
Assistant to Warehouse-keeper	—	—	—	S. M.	197	
General Store-keeper [no emolument]	—	—	Held by 3d in Council			
Assistant to the General Store-keeper	—	—	—	F.	180	
Provincial Collector [no emolument]	—	—	Held by 4th in Council.			
Assistant to the Collector	—	—	—	F.	180	
Assistant to the Manager of Bank	—	—	—	F.	173	
Clerk to the Justices	—	—	—	W.	85	
Clerk of the Market	—	—	—	S. M.	169	
Chaplain	—	—	—	—	655	
25 Servants unemployed, drawing emolu- ments, amount, to £.10,340						5,785
				Carried forward	—	10,340
					—	31,747

List of Offices, Places, and Emoluments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. contd.

B O M B A Y. Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.				Rank of Covenant Servants Holding Offices.	Salary & Emolum. (to each) Office per Annum.
At SURAT.				—	£.
Chief	—	—	—	S. M.	577
1st Assistant	—	—	—	S. M.	367
2d do.	—	—	—	S. M.	252
3d do.	—	—	—	S. M.	246
4th do.	—	—	—	S. M.	246
5th do.	—	—	—	S. M.	246
6th do.	—	—	—	S. M.	246
7th do.	—	—	—	S. M.	246
8th do.	—	—	—	W.	112
Chaplain	—	—	—	—	356
Brought forward				—	—
TELLICHERRY				—	—
Resident	—	—	—	S. M.	850
1st Assistant	—	—	—	S. M.	145
2d do.	—	—	—	S. M.	145
3d do.	—	—	—	S. M.	145
4th do.	—	—	—	F.	128
5th do.	—	—	—	F.	128
6th do.	—	—	—	W.	85
7th do.	—	—	—	W.	85
At TANNAH.				—	—
Chief	—	—	—	S. M.	890
1st Assistant	—	—	—	S. M.	246
2d do.	—	—	—	S. M.	246
At ANJENGO.				—	—
Resident	—	—	—	S. M.	346
Steward	—	—	—	S. M.	93
1st Assistant	—	—	—	F.	128
2d do.	—	—	—	W.	123
3d do.	—	—	—	W.	90
At CARRANJA.				—	—
Resident	—	—	—	S. M.	267
At FORT VICTORIA.				—	—
Resident	—	—	—	S. M.	267
At BUSSORAH.				—	—
Resident	—	—	—	S. M.	310
At CAMBAY.				—	—
Resident	—	—	—	S. M.	265
At VERSOVAH.				—	—
Resident	—	—	—	S. M.	265
At BROACH.				—	—
Resident	—	—	—	S. M.	265
Assistant	—	—	—	W.	105
At BUSHIRE.				—	—
Resident.	—	—	—	S. M.	265
SURGEONS.				—	—
4 at the Hospital at Bombay	each £.224	—	—	—	—
24 at the Subordinates and with the Army,	each £.175	—	—	—	—

List of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments, &c. continued.

Effective strength of the several Corps.	B O M B A Y. Offices and Employments in the Military Establishment.			Pay and Allowance to each per Annum.	Total Pay and Allowance per Annum.
	EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.—4 Companies.			£.	£.
1	Lieutenant Colonel	—	—	597 — —	597 — —
1	Major	—	—	522 — —	522 — —
6	Captains	—	—	300 — —	1,800 — —
4	Captains Secondé	—	—	177 — —	708 — —
11	Lieutenants	—	—	141 — —	1,341 — —
16	Lieutenant Fireworkers	—	—	94 — —	1,204 — —
2	Cadets	—	—	45 15 —	91 10 —
26	Serjeants	—	—	36 10 —	949 — —
24	Corporals	—	—	30 8 4	728 — —
31	Bombardiers	—	—	27 7 6	847 17 6
74	Gunners	—	—	24 6 8	1,806 12 6
14	Fifes and Drums	—	—	18 5 —	255 10 —
190	Matrosses	—	—	18 5 —	3,467 10 —
400					14,318 — —
	STAFF.				
1	Adjutant	—	—	102 — —	102 — —
2	Quarter Masters	—	—	75 — —	75 — —
1	Surgeon	—	—	144 — —	144 — —
	LASCARS.				
12	Serjeants	—	—	36 10 —	444 — —
12	Corporals	—	—	30 8 4	365 — —
8	Fifes and Drums	—	—	18 5 —	146 — —
95	Private	—	—	18 5 —	1,814 15 —
14	Syrangs	—	—	24 — —	336 — —
39	Tindals	—	—	12 — —	468 — —
655	Lascars	—	—	7 10 —	4,912 10 —
	N. B. Of the above, the following are Supernumerary to the Establishment; viz.				23,125 5 —
	1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 9 Serangs 19 Tindals, and 155 Lascars.				
	And there are wanting, to complete the Establishment,				
	1 Capt. Secondé, 9 Bombardiers, 5 Fifes and Drums, 42 Matrosses, and 105 Private.				
	EUROPEAN INFANTRY.—One Battalion.				
1	Lieutenant Colonel	—	—	597 — —	597 — —
4	Majors	—	—	504 5 —	2,016 — —
15	Captains	—	—	280 — —	4,200 — —
4	Captains by Brevet	—	—	132 — —	528 — —
30	Lieutenants	—	—	132 — —	3,960 — —
36	Ensigns	—	—	94 10 —	3,202 — —
40	Cadets	—	—	45 15 —	1,830 — —
81	Serjeants	—	—	30 8 4	2,453 15 —
70	Corporals	—	—	21 5 10	1,496 8 —
44	Fifes and Drums	—	—	21 5 10	936 17 —
755	Private Europeans	—	—	15 4 2	11,482 5 —
1,080					32,703 5 —
	STAFF.				
1	Major Brigade	—	—	195 — —	195 — —
1	Town Major	—	—	219 — —	219 — —
4	Aids de Camp	—	—	186 — —	744 — —
1	Secretary	—	—	180 — —	180 — —
1	Town Adjutant	—	—	102 — —	102 — —
2	Adjutants	—	—	102 — —	204 — —
1	Quarter Master	—	—	75 — —	75 — —
2	Surgeons	—	—	144 — —	288 — —
	N. B. Of the above, are Supernumerary to the Establishment; viz.				34,710 5 —
	2 Majors, 6 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Aid de Camp, and 5 Serjeants.				
	And there are wanting to complete the Establishments; viz.				
	1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Captains, 1 Surgeon Major, 1 Quarter Master, 6 Corporals, 12 Fifes and Drums, and 525 Private Europeans.				
	Besides the Allowances here stated, the Field Officers of the European Corps receive a share in the Commission on the Revenues, as follows; viz.				
	Lieutenant Colonels	—	£.454 each per Annum.		
	Majors	—	£.227 do. — do.		
	R r r				

A List of the Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments. &c. contin

Effective Strength of the several Corps.	B O M B A Y. Offices and Employments in the Military Establishment.					Pay and Allowance to each per Annum.	Total Pay and Allowance per Annum.
	SEPOYS.—15 Battalions.						
13	Captains	—	—	—	—	252 — —	3,276 —
3	Captains by Brevet	—	—	—	—	130 10 —	13,211 —
99	Lieutenants	—	—	—	—	130 10 —	
33	Ensigns	—	—	—	—	93 — —	3,079 —
161	Subadars	—	—	—	—	81 — —	13,041 —
293	Jemidars	—	—	—	—	24 — —	7,032 —
102	Serjeants	—	—	—	—	50 — —	5,100 —
813	Havildars	—	—	—	—	12 — —	9,756 —
792	Naigues	—	—	—	—	9 10 —	7,524 —
13	Horns	—	—	—	—	9 — —	117 —
238	Drums and Fifes	—	—	—	—	15 — —	3,570 —
8,542	Sepoys	—	—	—	—	9 — —	76,878 —
11,102	STAFF.						142,584 —
16	Commandants	—	—	—	—	155 — —	2,480 —
16	Adjutants	—	—	—	—	130 — —	2,080 —
25	Doctors	—	—	—	—	24 — —	600 —
47	Subniffes	—	—	—	—	15 — —	705 —
113	Watermen	—	—	—	—	9 — —	1,017 —
	N. B. Of the above, the following are Supernumerary, viz. 22 Lieutenants, 3 Subidars, 23 Havildars, 2 Naigues, and 42 Drums and Fifes. And there are wanting, to complete the Establishment, 3 Captains, 42 Ensigns, 23 Jemidars, 56 Serjeants, 6 Doctors, 1 Subniffe, 49 Horns, 43 Watermen, and 2,458 Sepoys.						149,466 —
	ENGINEER CORPS.						
1	Lieutenant Colonel	—	—	—	—	909 — —	909 —
1	Major	—	—	—	—	570 — —	570 —
3	Chaplains	—	—	—	—	252 — —	756 —
2	Sub Engineers	—	—	—	—	132 — —	264 —
7	Practitioner Engineers	—	—	—	—	94 10 —	661 10
	LASCARS.						3,160 10
2	Syrangs	—	—	—	—	24 — —	48 —
5	Tindals	—	—	—	—	12 — —	60 —
1	Subniffe	—	—	—	—	15 — —	15 —
148	Lascars	—	—	—	—	7 10 —	1,110 —
	IRREGULARS.						4,393 10
74	Topaffes	—	—	—	—	6 — —	444 —
	TIVEYS.						
1	Serjeant	—	—	—	—	36 10 —	36 10
10	Head Moopas	—	—	—	—	15 — —	150 —
40	Under Moopas	—	—	—	—	9 — —	360 —
470	Private	—	—	—	—	6 — —	2,620 —
	IRREGULAR SEPOYS.						
1	Captain Commandant	—	—	—	—	252 — —	252 —
5	Subidars	—	—	—	—	81 — —	405 —
8	Jemidars	—	—	—	—	24 — —	192 —
17	Havildars	—	—	—	—	12 — —	204 —
22	Naigues	—	—	—	—	19 10 —	309 —
12	Drums and Fifes	—	—	—	—	15 — —	180 —
441	Sepoys	—	—	—	—	9 — —	3,969 —
	STAFF.						
3	Subniffes	—	—	—	—	9 10 —	28 10
6	Watermen	—	—	—	—	9 — —	54 —
	INVALIDS.						9,104 —
3	Serjeants	—	—	—	—	30 8 4	91 5
4	Corporals	—	—	—	—	21 5 10	85 3
1	Drum	—	—	—	—	21 5 10	21 5
139	Private	—	—	—	—	15 4 2	2,085 —
	Brigadier General, Commander in Chief					3,414 — —	2,282 14
							3,414 —

of Offices, Places, and Employments in the Civil and Military Establishments. &c. continued

Offices and Employments in the Civil Establishment.				Rank of covenant servants holding offices.	Salary & Emolts. to each Office per Annum.	Total per Ann.
At BENCOOLEN.					£.	£.
Governor and Cashkeeper	—	—	—	—	3,000	6,980
Second in Council	—	—	—	—	2,500	
Third in do.	—	—	—	—	240	
Fourth in do.	—	—	—	—	240	
Fifth in do.	—	—	—	—	500	
Sixth in do. at home	—	—	—	—	500	
Seventh in do.	—	—	—	—	500	
Secretary and Linguist	—	—	—	F.	255	4,130
Sub-secretary and Reader	—	—	—	W.	165	
Accountant	—	—	—	W.	190	
Warehouse keeper and Sub-treasurer	—	—	—	W.	200	
Military Paymaster	—	—	—	S. M.	200	
Assistant to Land Paymaster	—	—	—	W.	115	
Provincial Storekeeper	—	—	—	W.	115	
Assistant to Storekeeper	—	—	—	W.	115	
Provincial Military Storekeeper	—	—	—	W.	115	
Resident of Cattown	—	—	—	S. M.	200	
Resident of Nattal	—	—	—	S. M.	200	
Assistant of do.	—	—	—	S. M.	200	
Resident of Laye	—	—	—	S. M.	200	
Assistant of do.	—	—	—	S. M.	150	
Resident of Cawoor	—	—	—	S. M.	200	
Resident of Manna	—	—	—	S. M.	200	
2 Assistants at Manna	—	—	—	F.	300	
Resident of Moco Moco	—	—	—	S. M.	200	
Assistant of do.	—	—	—	F.	150	
Assistant at Salooma	—	—	—	S. M.	200	
Assistant at Croce	—	—	—	W.	115	
Do. do.	—	—	—	W.	115	
2 Servants out of Employ	—	—	—	W.	230	
SURGEONS.						
1 Surgeon at	—	—	—	—	400	860
2 Do. at	—	—	—	ca. 230	460	
					£.	11,970

ABSTRACT of the foregoing Establishments.

				Salaries, Pay, & Emolument. to the diff. Off. per Annum.	Total per Ann.	
				£.		
AL Civil Establishmts.	General Department	Page 219 a. 222		338,657 — —		
	Revenue Department	— 223 a. 226		411,397 — —		
	Commercial Department	— 227 a. 228		41,019 — —		
	Supreme Court of Judicature	} 229 a. 230		58,042 — —		
	Surgeons and Assistants			78,830 — —		
					927,945 — —	
Military Establishments	Artillery	} 231 a. 232		113,603 15 —		
	Infantry			138,502 8 —		
	Sepoys	} 233 a. 234		737,571 1 —		
	Cavalry, Engineers, &c.			30,260 3 —		
	General Staff	— 235 a. 236		58,573 3 —		
					1,078,510 10 —	
Governor General's Staff and Guards, included in General Department Page 1						
Total Bengal Establishments				— —	2,006,455 10 —	
AS Civil Establishmts.	Offices at the Presidency, and Subord.	237 a. 241		91,095 — —		
	Surgeons and Assistants	— —		13,045 12 —		
					104,140 12 —	
Military Establishments	Artillery	} 242 a. 243		37,890 5 —		
	Infantry			69,313 8 —		
	Cavalry	} 244 — —		113,458 8 —		
	Sepoys			391,320 18 —		
	General Staff and Engineers	— —		11,622 16 —		
					623,605 15 —	
Total Madras Establishments				— —	727,746 7 —	
Y Civil Establishmts.	Offices at the Presidency, and Subordi- nates, Surgeons, &c.	— 245 a. 246		45,719 — —		
					45,719 — —	
Military Establishments	Artillery	} — —		23,125 5 —		
	Infantry			34,710 5 —		
	Sepoys, Engineers, &c.			168,600 4 —		
					226,495 14 —	
Total Bombay Establishments				— —	272,214 14 —	
OLEN Civil and Military Establishments				— —	25,479 — —	
Total Establishments in India				— —	£. 3,031,895 11 —	
Memorandum :						
al the Sicca Rupee, in which most of the Salaries, &c.				s. d.		
paid, is valued at				2 6		
as, the Pagoda is valued at				8 —		
ay, the Rupee is valued at				2 6		
olen, the Dollar is valued at				5 —		

Errors excepted.

East-India House,
7th Feb. 1785.

JOHN ANNIS,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

END OF VOL. I.

S f f



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STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE

Total for the		Total for the		Total for the	
Year		Year		Year	
1890		1891		1892	
1893		1894		1895	
1896		1897		1898	
1899		1900		1901	
1902		1903		1904	
1905		1906		1907	
1908		1909		1910	
1911		1912		1913	
1914		1915		1916	
1917		1918		1919	
1920		1921		1922	
1923		1924		1925	
1926		1927		1928	
1929		1930		1931	
1932		1933		1934	
1935		1936		1937	
1938		1939		1940	
1941		1942		1943	
1944		1945		1946	
1947		1948		1949	
1950		1951		1952	
1953		1954		1955	
1956		1957		1958	
1959		1960		1961	
1962		1963		1964	
1965		1966		1967	
1968		1969		1970	
1971		1972		1973	
1974		1975		1976	
1977		1978		1979	
1980		1981		1982	
1983		1984		1985	
1986		1987		1988	
1989		1990		1991	
1992		1993		1994	
1995		1996		1997	
1998		1999		2000	
2001		2002		2003	
2004		2005		2006	
2007		2008		2009	
2010		2011		2012	
2013		2014		2015	
2016		2017		2018	
2019		2020		2021	
2022		2023		2024	
2025		2026		2027	
2028		2029		2030	
2031		2032		2033	
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2094		2095		2096	
2097		2098		2099	
2100		2101		2102	
2103		2104		2105	
2106		2107		2108	
2109		2110		2111	
2112		2113		2114	
2115		2116		2117	
2118		2119		2120	
2121		2122		2123	
2124		2125		2126	
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2148		2149		2150	
2151		2152		2153	
2154		2155		2156	
2157		2158		2159	
2160		2161		2162	
2163		2164		2165	
2166		2167		2168	
2169		2170		2171	
2172		2173		2174	
2175		2176		2177	
2178		2179		2180	
2181		2182		2183	
2184		2185		2186	
2187		2188		2189	
2190		2191		2192	
2193		2194		2195	
2196		2197		2198	
2199		2200		2201	
2202		2203		2204	
2205		2206		2207	
2208		2209		2210	
2211		2212		2213	
2214		2215		2216	
2217		2218		2219	
2220		2221		2222	
2223		2224		2225	
2226		2227		2228	
2229		2230		2231	
2232		2233		2234	
2235		2236		2237	
2238		2239		2240	
2241		2242		2243	
2244		2245		2246	
2247		2248		2249	
2250		2251		2252	
2253		2254		2255	
2256		2257		2258	
2259		2260		2261	
2262		2263		2264	
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2286		2287		2288	
2289		2290		2291	
2292		2293		2294	
2295		2296		2297	
2298		2299		2300	
2301		2302		2303	
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2499		2500		2501	
2502		2503		2504	
2505		2506		2507	
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2589		2590		2591	
2592		2593		2594	
2595		2596		2597	
2598		2599		2600	
2601		2602		2603	
2604		2605		2606	
2607		2608		2609	
2610		2611		2612	
2613		2614		2615	
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2628		2629		2630	
2631		2632		2633	
2634		2635		2636	
2637		2638		2639	
2640		2641		2642	
2643		2644		2645	
2646		2647		2648	
2649		2650		2651	
2652		2653		2654	
2655		2656		2657	
2658		2659		2660	
2661		2662		2663	
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2790		2791		2792	
2793		2794		2795	
2796		2797		2798	
2799		2800		2801	
2802		2803		2804	
2805		2806		2807	
2808		2809		2810	
2811		2812		281	

